

## 'New world order' carried out in Bosnia

by Umberto Pascali

"We are the victims of a mass Nazi experiment here. The 'new world order' experiment. That's the way we feel. The U.N. troops are here to make sure that the experiment proceeds and that no outside intervention breaks it up. Help us," said a Bosnian leader to this magazine on Jan. 15. "They laugh at our suffering and agony. They are just managers of the genocide. Tell it to the world. Break this monstrosity!"

On Jan. 8, the United Nations' so-called Protection Forces (Unprofor) committed the most outrageous crime of the many they have perpetrated since they arrived in former Yugoslavia. The deputy prime minister of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Hakija Turajlic, was assassinated by Serbian killers while under the protection and escort of U.N. French troops and while inside an armored personnel carrier.

The man responsible for Turajlic's security was Col. Patrice Sartre, the man in charge of the U.N. battalions at the Sarajevo airport. Colonel Sartre "negotiated" with the killers for one hour and a half, taking care to send away any other U.N. convoy that passed through the roadblock where the vehicle had been stopped by two Serbian tanks. In the end, someone opened the door from inside. Turajlic was killed by seven to eight bullets. "I have seen many crimes in these months," said the Bosnian source, "but this is the filthiest of all. It is a political assassination, a legalized political assassination of the highest order."

### Who is to blame for Turajlic's murder?

At this moment, U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has nominated an investigative committee that nobody in Bosnia trusts. After the murder, Interior Minister Jusuf Pusina announced officially that the Republic of Bosnia has declared the head of the U.N. forces in Bosnia, Maj. Gen. Philippe Morillon, and Maj. Gen. Hussein Abdel-Razek, head of the U.N. in Sarajevo, as *personae non gra-*

*tae*. In response, General Morillon stated arrogantly that he is going to stay, and a group of high Bosnian officials leading the investigations, including the chief prosecutor and the head of the multinational police agency Interpol, was kept waiting for 15 minutes outside the Unprofor headquarters and then provocatively frisked by French Foreign Legionnaires.

In the meantime, investigations by the Bosnian Interior Ministry and by Sarajevo Chief Prosecutor Ivica Stenic are being actively sabotaged by Unprofor, which prefers to deal with the Serbian killers. Unprofor spokesman Cmdr. Barry Frewer stated on Jan. 11 that first, the U.N. has to finish its investigations and get a report from the Serbians, and then the Bosnians could be let in. Incredibly, Frewer said, "We have asked the Serbs to complete their investigation. We continue to press."

The Bosnian authorities labeled the written testimony by the U.N. soldiers present at the murder as "ridiculous," and more than mere skepticism is being shown for a short statement prepared by Colonel Sartre. The Bosnians have asked to analyze the evidence, and especially the colonel's uniform. This has been refused. Commander Frewer even said that he cannot say whether the Bosnian investigators will be allowed to interview the colonel, as he is due to leave Sarajevo as part of a "routine rotation of staff."

The story told by Sartre is that when he arrived at the roadblock, he found the back door of the U.N. vehicle open. He then "negotiated" with the Serbians, standing in front of the door with his pistol drawn, but suddenly one of the soldiers pushed him away and—despite the orders "no, no" from the Serbian commander—shot Turajlic seven times "over my shoulder."

Colonel Sartre did not request any help, as is the normal procedure. He sent away at least two other U.N. convoys, a

British convoy under the command of Capt. Peter Jones and a Ukrainian convoy. Captain Jones declared later that he was "extremely surprised [when] Colonel Sartre said, 'Move your vehicles.' I said, 'No, let's stay here. We have a calming influence on the ground.'" Although Colonel Sartre insists that when he arrived at the armored personnel carrier, the back door was open, Captain Jones testified that it was closed. The same happened with a Ukrainian convoy. One of the Ukrainian soldiers talked to an Italian journalist, Maurizio Blondet, in Sarajevo. The soldier said that Sartre insisted that the Ukrainians should leave, because everything was under control. Finally, when Sartre was alone with five French soldiers facing 40 Chetniks (Serbian irregulars) and two tanks, the killer struck.

### **With the sponsorship of the U.N.**

*EIR* has learned that the Bosnian authorities are conducting a full, independent investigation. One of the foci of this probe is the role of Colonel Sartre and General Morillon. Bosnian sources report that it is known that Sartre is a senior officer in the high echelons of French intelligence. He could never have inadvertently committed such an amateurish mistake as letting the back door of a secure vehicle be opened while transporting a government official. Such an action is against all the rules and is considered dishonorable.

It is believed that Sartre and Morillon receive their orders directly from Paris, at the highest level, at the level of President François Mitterrand, who is considered close to the Serbians. Mirsad Sinanovic, a journalist for the Bosnian magazine *Ljiljan*, made available to *EIR* a report on the murder that is considered one of the most up-to-date accounts of the investigations currently under way in Sarajevo. Sinanovic points out that the murder was committed "with the sponsorship of the U.N.," and underlines the strange "communications" that occurred between U.N. officials and the Serbian headquarters on the day of the murder.

According to the article: "The assassination of Mr. Turajlic is not just another crime. We are facing a classic 'state crime.' The murder—according to reports of the Interior Ministry—was organized and planned in Belgrade. This hideous crime was committed by Ojislav Seselj with the sponsorship of the Unprofor in Sarajevo. The circumstances, the method of execution, the persons involved, as well as the timing of the crime, confirm the existence of coordinated efforts between Belgrade and the Unprofor that open up a series of questions/accusations against General Morillon, General Abdel-Razek, and Colonel Sartre.

"General Morillon announced the murder on French TV. He spoke on the need for the Bosnians to 'understand the tragedy in which they find themselves,' hinting that the murder is a method of forcing the Republic of Bosnia to accept a second round of the Geneva Conference." Sinanovic reports that on the day of the murder, "constant communication went on between U.N. forces and the Butimir-Lukavica-Kasidolska area, where the Serbian forces are located." The

day before the murder, Colonel Sartre visited the Serbian headquarters in Lukavica, and the Serbian terrorists formed their barricade *before* Turajlic left the airport, while "the road—which was under the jurisdiction of the U.N. forces—was not cleared at all. Obviously, only General Morillon knows the answer to certain questions."

### **Eagleburger: Set them up and let them die**

The day of the murder, Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic was in Washington on a diplomatic mission aimed at gathering support against the genocide being perpetrated against his country. Before he even arrived, U.N. "mediator" and former U.S. secretary of state Cyrus Vance reportedly placed a call to the White House, demanding that nobody receive or talk to Izetbegovic, because this could compromise "the peace talks." In the meantime, Vance and the other mediator, the European Community's David Owen, were working out the last agreement with mass murderer Radovan Karadzic, the head of the Bosnian Serbs, so that Karadzic could come out with a sudden acceptance of the "peace plan." Karadzic had previously theatrically rejected it, but then, in the face of a flamboyant "ultimatum" by the Serbian Duce, Slobodan Milosevic, he accepted it.

The plan legalizes the conquest and the genocide committed by the Chetniks. Rightly, President Izetbegovic compared the Geneva Conference to the one in Munich in 1938, and the Owen-Vance mediation to the diplomacy of Neville Chamberlain. At Munich, Hitler was appeased and granted a large part of Czechoslovakia. "There are many analogies to Munich," said Izetbegovic on Jan. 12. "Instead of Munich, today it's Geneva. Instead of [Czechoslovak President Eduard] Benes, it's me. Vance and Owen, in our opinion, should save Bosnia, and they are saving the conference."

U.S. Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger accepted a meeting with President Izetbegovic, but around noon, while Hakija Turajlic was surrounded by his killers, suddenly the State Department representative canceled Eagleburger's meeting with Izetbegovic, for "health reasons."

Eagleburger was in perfect health, though, the day before, on Jan. 7, when he spoke about "Yugoslavia" at a meeting of the New York Council on Foreign Relations (see page 36). The cause of the "civil war," he said, was the declaration of independence by the former Yugoslavian republics, and the United States was right to oppose them. He predicted that the "irrational forces of history" could prevail, not only in Yugoslavia but also elsewhere in the world. Should the United States intervene? Only when it is in the interests of the U.S. But when there are people "truly unwilling to coexist peacefully with each other," there will be no intervention. This is the case of Yugoslavia today.

"This is the principle of 'set them up and let them die,'" commented the Bosnian leader with whom we spoke. "The world should learn how this 'civil war' was provoked by people like Eagleburger. Are they planning this all over the world? Is this the real 'new world order'?"