

International Intelligence

Serbian journal admits murder of Albanians

The Serbian daily *Jedinstvo* admits that the former Yugoslav State Security assassinated prominent Albanian activists who operated abroad, according to the April 8 *Kosova Daily Report*, published by the Kosova Information Center. *Jedinstvo* is published in the Kosova capital of Pristina. Author Marko Lopushina claims to have obtained material from official sources of the former Yugoslav State Security, attesting to the fact that a number of important Albanian activists resident in Germany and elsewhere in Europe were systematically liquidated.

Lopushina, who claims to be close to Serbian military and police circles, cites such cases as that of Enver Hadri, who had founded the Committee for Human Rights in Kosova and who was active in lobbying the European Parliament on Kosova's behalf, and who was assassinated in Brussels on Feb. 25, 1990.

Writes the *Daily Report*: "This is the first time that the Serbian side admits the liquidation of Albanian intellectuals and political activists who never preached violence. . . . Albanians of Kosova knew all the time that behind the assassination stood the former Yugoslav Security. Serbia too finally admits this, and thus the way for the prosecution of the criminals is open, although Albanians are well aware of the fact that no one in Serbia ever answers for the crimes against them."

Thais fear escalation in Cambodian war

Thai troops on the eastern border with Cambodia have been reinforced, it was announced on April 17. "We have anticipated that there will be no peace soon in Cambodia and expected there might be fighting," said Gen. Visit Arthkhomeongs, chief of joint staff forces at Thailand's Supreme Command Headquarters. "If there will be fighting, we want to see it contained inside Cambodia," Visit told a news conference.

The move occurred as the Khmer Rouge guerrillas cut off the city of Siem Reap, north of the capital Phnom Penh, just hours after the guerrillas' political leadership left Phnom Penh. The withdrawal from Phnom Penh amounts to a formal withdrawal from the United Nations "peace process."

The guerrillas blew up a major bridge connecting the province of Kompong Thom from the capital, the second time they have destroyed this bridge. Siem Reap, with 60,000 inhabitants, is very important to Cambodians, because it is the site of the 12th-century Angkor temples. A U.N. observer, Maj. Roustan Saliakov, said that the Khmer Rouge "has enough forces in Siem Reap to hold it for at least a few hours. They have troops all the way round the city. Their plan might be to enter and blow up some buildings to demonstrate their power."

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, one of the guarantors of the Cambodia peace accord, said that the Khmer Rouge withdrawal from Phnom Penh was a "serious development." U.N. workers have been ordered out of the two most troubled provinces of Kompong Thom and Siem Reap. Japan and Australia have both said they would consider withdrawing their U.N. contingents from Cambodia in the event of an all-out attack by the Khmer Rouge.

Vet sees Warsaw ghetto yesterday, Bosnia today

The sole surviving Jewish commander of Warsaw Ghetto resistance fighters, Dr. Marek Edelman, likened what is being done to the Bosnians to what the Nazis did earlier to the Jews, not only in terms of the atrocities being committed, but also because of the western countries' refusal to act to stop genocide from occurring.

In a dramatic intervention at the April 18 commemoration in Poland of the 50th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, Dr. Marek Edelman stated: "Sadly, the Holocaust did not end with the Ghetto. It continues. . . . In Bosnia, there is mass extermination, and Europe is behaving similarly as it did earlier, vis-à-vis the Ghetto fighters.

. . . If this anniversary is to have meaning, it must be a meaning for the future." Edelman stated ironically, that the only apparent difference between what is happening to the Bosnians and what was done to the Jews, is that the "Yugoslavs" appear to lack the "chemists and physicists" who could ensure that the Bosnians are "annihilated very cheaply and in a very short period of time."

Edelman's comments were highlighted in Germany's *Die Welt*, *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, and Mainz *Allgemeine Zeitung*, as well as in France's *Le Monde* on April 18. His statements cut through the line being peddled by the Anti-Defamation League and its co-thinkers defending Serbian atrocities and claiming that the Holocaust only pertains to the Jews.

French Schiller Institute President Jacques Cheminade interviewed Dr. Edelman, who was then still a practicing cardiologist, in Lodz on Aug. 29, 1990. In that interview, which appeared in *EIR*'s Oct. 19, 1990 issue, Dr. Edelman debunked the ADL line that there was an upsurge of anti-Semitism in Poland.

Turkey will ratify pact with Azerbaijan

Turkey's Parliament will soon ratify an agreement signed with Azerbaijan last November containing a mutual defense clause, Foreign Ministry spokesman Volkan Vural said on April 15. The cooperation and solidarity accord would give Turkey a legal basis to help Azerbaijan in its war with Armenia.

"The agreement is very comprehensive. Within its framework, all assistance to Azerbaijan will continue with enhanced legitimacy," Vural told a news conference. "Turkey will have the power and means to give all support and help to Azerbaijan within its resources."

Asked if Turkey was already providing arms or other military aid to the Baku government, Vural said, "I do not want to go into details of the aid at this stage."

While these military ties were being strengthened, however, Turkish Deputy

Prime Minister Erdal Inonu on April 15 rejected the idea that Turkey would unilaterally intervene to protect Azerbaijan. "Why does Turkey not do this itself?" he asked. "Sorry, but Turkey has no such duty. . . . If Turkey does this alone, the world will reject it."

Kazakh leader wants to form CIS 'nucleus'

Kazakhstan's President Nursultan Nazarbayev said on April 17 that he envisaged seven states forming a nucleus for closer cooperation within the 10-member Community of Independent States. He named those that have ratified the CIS founding statutes: Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan.

Nazarbayev said that examples of closer cooperation could be the removal of customs barriers by May 15, or the creation of a single currency zone by May 20.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin told the meeting of top CIS leaders in Minsk, Belarus, that states such as Ukraine, Moldova, and Turkmenistan, which have failed to sign the proposed CIS statutes, would be shut out from cooperation. "Let's call a spade a spade," he said. "He who does not sign the statutes will in effect remain outside the main channel of cooperation within the Community framework, with all the consequences that stem from that."

Azerbaijan dropped out of the CIS last year, reducing the membership from 11 to 10.

Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk ruled out his country's participation in a military union. Military union is also opposed by Belarus.

Briton says West should abandon Bosnia

The West should recognize the "fact" of Greater Serbia, and sacrifice the "phantom state" of Bosnia to the greater interest of bolstering the Boris Yeltsin regime in Rus-

sia, wrote Britain's Geoffrey Lee Williams, of the University of Cambridge's Center for International Studies, in the London *Times* on April 17.

Williams warns that adoption of the policy line recently espoused by former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, for action against Serbia, "would inevitably put the United States and Russia on a collision course. Crudely put, does Boris Yeltsin matter more to the West than the fate of a phantom state?"

Williams goes on: "Greater Serbia is now a fact. To put the vanquished Muslims before the wider interests of the West would be foolish in the extreme. It is therefore a vital Western interest to avoid undermining Mr. Yeltsin in the forthcoming referendum. . . . There is no ideological justification for military intervention—NATO or U.N.—beyond humanitarian help."

Non-aligned want U.N. action against Serbia

The non-aligned nations on the United Nations Security Council are pressing for a vote to tighten sanctions against Serbia, despite objections from Moscow and Washington. If they succeed, Russia, a permanent member, might be forced to veto the sanctions. Russia has not used its veto since 1984, always preferring to work things out informally with the other "perm five" members.

In what Reuters calls "a rare show of solidarity against the big powers," the non-aligned states asserted that delaying the vote sends the wrong political signal to the world and the Serbs.

The Security Council delayed a scheduled vote on April 12 at the request of Russia, in an effort to bolster the chances of Russian President Boris Yeltsin in the April 25 referendum. The Security Council vote is now scheduled for April 26.

U.S. Ambassador Madeleine Albright was said to be talking to the non-aligned group on the Council—Pakistan, Djibouti, Morocco, Venezuela, and Cape Verde—as well as other nations, to pressure them to change their minds.

Briefly

● **ISRAELI TROOPS** prevented Greek Orthodox Palestinians from entering Jerusalem on April 15 to celebrate the liturgy of the Last Supper. Two Arab priests led 30 worshippers in prayer at a checkpoint separating the West Bank from Jerusalem, after soldiers told them only people with permits could enter. The worshippers were dispersed by the Army.

● **JAPAN'S** new foreign minister, Kabun Muto, announced on April 13 that his country will no longer link aid to Russia with the settlement of the ownership of the Kurile Islands, which were taken by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II. The policy shift comes in the wake of the announcement that Russian President Boris Yeltsin would visit Japan before the Group of Seven summit in July.

● **RUSSIA** is expected to launch a proposal for a new Balkans "peace conference," as the result of talks in Moscow between Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev and Radovan Karadzic, the leader of the Bosnian Serbs. The plan reportedly endorses all the new conquests made by the Serbs since Cyrus Vance and Lord David Owen presented their "peace" plan, including officially delivering all of eastern Bosnia to the Serbs.

● **TURKISH** President Turgut Özal died suddenly on April 17, having just returned home from a diplomatic tour of Turkish-speaking nations in Central Asia, during which he threatened to take stronger military and related measures against Armenia, in its war against Azerbaijan. Özal, 65, had been suffering from heart and blood pressure problems.

● **FOR THE FIRST TIME** since World War II, a joint Russian-U.S. military training exercise was held on Russian soil, the week of April 19. Cargo planes and helicopters from the U.S. Air Force Air Mobility Command and the Alaskan Air National Guard joined Russian Air Force units in Arctic search-and-rescue training operations in Siberia, centered at the Russian air base at Tiksi.