

Senate Republicans offer bill to end Bosnia embargo

On May 27, Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole (Kans.) introduced a bill, co-sponsored by Republicans Richard Lugar (Ind.), Alfonse D'Amato (N.Y.), Slade Gorton (Wash.), Malcolm Wallop (Wyo.), and Strom Thurmond (S.C.), which would oblige the United States to lift the arms embargo against Bosnia-Herzegovina. The bill has also been introduced into the House by Henry Hyde (R-Ill.), co-sponsored by five Republicans and a Democrat, Charles Wilson of Texas. It is expected that the Democratic leadership will bottle the legislation up in committee to "avoid embarrassment" to the President.

In his prefatory remarks, Senator Dole said, "I believe that lifting the arms embargo is the least we can do, and I urge the administration to resume the course it set out on four weeks ago. The United States should lead the way in doing what is right. The international community may choose not to follow through on collective defense, but it should not and must not stand in the way of Bosnia's right to self-defense." The act would allow up to \$200 million in military assistance to the government of the embattled nation, which Dole emphasized is a "sovereign state and member of the United Nations."

Dole continued, "I know that the President is committed to a multilateral approach—I support this approach. But, it seems that multilateralism has become the primary goal and good policy the secondary goal." He stressed that in his view the United States, "as the world's only superpower," should "construct the best policy and then work to forge a consensus." His bill "offers an alternative to waiting" for the U.N. Security Council to act.

The following is excerpted from S. 1044, "The Bosnia-Herzegovina Self-Defense Act of 1993."

Sec. 2, Findings. . . .

(1) On July 10, 1991, the United States adopted a policy suspending all licenses and other approvals to export or otherwise transfer defense articles and defense services to Yugoslavia.

(2) On Sept. 25, 1991, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 713, which imposed a mandatory international embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia. . . .

(4) On Jan. 8, 1992, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 727, which decided that the mandatory arms embargo imposed by Resolution 713 should apply to

any independent states that might thereafter emerge on the territory of Yugoslavia.

(5) On Feb. 29 and March 1, 1992, the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina voted in a referendum to declare independence from Yugoslavia.

(6) On April 7, 1992, the United States recognized the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

(7) On May 22, 1992, the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina was admitted to full membership in the United Nations.

(8) Consistent with Resolution 727, the United States has continued to apply the policy adopted July 10, 1991. . . .

(9) Subsequent to the adoption of Resolution 727 and Bosnia-Herzegovina's independence referendum, the siege of Sarajevo began and fighting spread to other areas of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

(10) The Government of Serbia intervened directly in the fighting by providing significant military, financial, and political support and direction to Serbian-allied irregular forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

(11) In statements dated May 1 and May 12, 1992, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe declared that the Government of Serbia and the Serbian-controlled Yugoslav National Army were committing aggression against the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina and assigned to them prime responsibility for the escalation of bloodshed and destruction.

(12) On May 30, 1992, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 757, which condemned the Government of Serbia for its continued failure to respect the territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

(13) Serbian-allied irregular forces have, over the last year, occupied approximately 70% of the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina, committed gross violations of human rights in the areas they have occupied, and established a secessionist government committed to eventual unification with Serbia.

(14) The military and other support and direction provided to Serbian-allied irregular forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina constitutes an armed attack on the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina by the Government of Serbia within the meaning of Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

(15) Under Article 51, the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina . . . has an inherent right of individual or collective self-defense against the armed attack from the Government of Serbia until the United Nations Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.

(16) The measures taken by the United Nations Security Council in response to the armed attack on Bosnia-Herzegovina have not been adequate to maintain international peace and security.

(17) Bosnia-Herzegovina has been unable successfully to resist the armed attack from Serbia because it lacks the means to counter heavy weaponry that Serbia obtained from the Yugoslav National Army . . . and because the mandatory

international arms embargo has prevented Bosnia-Herzegovina from obtaining from other countries the means to counter such heavy weaponry.

(18) On Dec. 18, 1992, with the affirmative vote of the United States, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 47/121, which urged the United Nations Security Council to exempt Bosnia-Herzegovina from the mandatory arms embargo imposed by Resolution 713.

(19) In the absence of adequate measures to maintain international peace and security, continued application to the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina of the mandatory international arms embargo imposed by the United Nations Security Council prior to the armed attack on Bosnia-Herzegovina undermines that government's right of individual or collective self-defense and therefore contravenes Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

(20) Bosnia-Herzegovina's right of self-defense under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter includes the right to ask for military assistance from other countries and to receive such assistance if offered.

Sec. 3, United States Arms Embargo of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

(a) **TERMINATION**—The President shall terminate the United States arms embargo of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina upon receipt from that government of a request for assistance in exercising its right of self-defense under Article 51. . . .

(b) **DEFINITION**—As used in this section, the term "United States arms embargo of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina" means the application to the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina of—

(1) the policy adopted July 10, 1991, and published in the Federal Register of July 19, 1991 . . . under the heading "Suspension of Munitions Export Licenses to Yugoslavia"; and

(2) any similar policy being applied by the United States Government as of the date of receipt of the request described in subsection (a) pursuant to which approval is routinely denied for transfer of defense articles and defense services to the former Yugoslavia.

Sec. 4, United States Military Assistance for Bosnia-Herzegovina.

(a) **POLICY**—The President should provide appropriate military assistance to the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina upon receipt from that government of a request for assistance. . . .

(b) **AUTHORIZATION OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE**—

(1) . . . [T]he President is authorized to direct the draw-down of defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense, defense services of the Department of Defense, and military education and training in order to provide assistance to the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Such assistance shall be provided on such terms and conditions as the President may determine.

'Cult Expert' Kelly Jailed

Jury convicts CAN's kidnapper for hire

A federal jury on May 27 convicted Galen Kelly, a contract kidnapper associated with the Cult Awareness Network (CAN), on charges of kidnapping. Kelly was convicted in federal court in Alexandria, Virginia of abducting Debra Dobkowski from Washington, D.C. on May 5, 1992, taking her against her will to Leesburg, Virginia, and returning her to Washington in the early morning hours of May 6.

Kelly, a paid kidnapper for CAN, now faces a minimum of eight to nine years in prison. His bond has been revoked, and he is currently being held in the Alexandria jail.

Kelly's conviction marks the first time one of CAN's "deprogrammers" has been convicted in federal court. CAN has long served as a clearinghouse for an international network of contract kidnapers; for a fee they will abduct people who are members of organizations which CAN labels "cults," and then "deprogram" them of their beliefs—a euphemism for brainwashing.

CAN was instrumental in guiding the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms and the FBI into carrying out the assault on the Branch Davidians in Waco, Texas which led to the hecatomb in which 86 people died. In collaboration with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL), CAN also played a role in federal and state government prosecutions of the LaRouche movement.

Thus, the conviction and jailing of Kelly has the potential to expose and knock out those sections of the Justice Department which have worked with, and protected, the CAN-ADL networks. Shock waves over the jailing of this key operative can be expected to rip through the ADL, Scottish Rite Freemasons, and other corrupt networks.

Caught bragging

In this case, Kelly had been hired by Donna Bruckert, the mother of Dobkowski's roommate, to kidnap her daughter Beth. Kelly kidnapped Dobkowski instead. The kidnapping was arranged through CAN. At his trial, Kelly testified that he had conducted 30-40 kidnappings in the last 10-15 years.

Kelly has specialized in so-called deprogramming, and was notoriously rough. In the Dobkowski case, he worked with members of the Lubavitcher group, who manhandled