

government to expel Terán and *EIR* from the country.

February 1994: Hugo Anzorreguy, director of Argentina's state intelligence service SIDE, announces the signing of an agreement between SIDE and Britain's MI-5 and MI-6 intelligence agencies, by which the latter will train Argentine agents in "intelligence analysis." Anzorreguy met in London with MI-5 director Stella Remington and MI-6 director David Spedding, the latter having just been named to that post and having previously held assignments in Chile and other Ibero-American nations. Spedding is also an Arabist, and has held posts in several Mideastern countries.

Argentine military sources report that SIDE agents can only be promoted if they complete the courses with MI-5 and MI-6.

July 18, 1994: The Argentine-Israelite Mutual Association (AMIA), a Jewish social-welfare center, is bombed in Buenos Aires, killing 100. The AMIA also houses declassified files on Nazi activities in Argentina. A group calling itself Partisans of God, allegedly based in Lebanon, claims responsibility for the blast on July 21, but the Lebanese government denies that the group exists. In the bombing's aftermath, agents of the Mossad, as well as Israeli security and military personnel, swarm into Buenos Aires to direct rescue and investigative efforts.

Argentine investigators report they are looking into possible involvement of Iran's Hezbollah or even the Iranian government, through its diplomatic posts in Caracas, Venezuela or Buenos Aires. Edgar Bronfman announces in Buenos Aires that the Menem government is considering breaking relations with Iran, but Menem reports that there are no conclusive leads linking Iran to the bombing.

July 20, 1994: A Panamanian commuter plane, carrying 21 people, most of whom are Jewish businessmen, blows up, killing all on board. Investigators later find that the explosion was the result of a bomb.

July 26, 1994: A car bomb explodes outside the Israeli embassy in West London, wounding 13. Police say the bomb was planted by a woman who received clearance from British police to drive her car into the heavily protected area.

Twelve hours after the embassy bombing, a building housing a Jewish charity and Jewish cultural institutions in North London is hit in a car-bomb attack, wounding several people.

Following these incidents, the Israeli government reports that it had warned Britain of impending terror attacks in London. Argentine President Menem also reports that he had warned the British government by fax and by phone that Islamic terrorist attacks in London were likely, based on information received from an Iranian dissident whom Argentine investigators had questioned in Caracas. The British Foreign Office denies ever having received such warnings.

Renewed war in the Balkans is inevitable, Croatians fear

by Elke Fimmen

Elke and Klaus Fimmen visited the Croatian coastal cities Dubrovnik and Split in the middle of July.

On July 24, young people are on the beach seven kilometers south of Dubrovnik, among them the teenage girls of a close friend of ours. They decide to leave the beach earlier than planned. Half an hour after their departure, Serbian grenades explode. Fortunately, nobody is killed. Other Serbian aggressions that weekend include an attack on a bus south of Split, in which four persons are killed and 18 wounded.

These brutal and militarily senseless attacks, occurring only a few days after we had visited Dubrovnik and Split, were the first in that southern part of Croatia for a long time. They are designed as psychological warfare and aimed at chasing away the small number of tourists, who made their way to this very southern, most beautiful part of the country. Nevertheless, these attacks give a foretaste of what generally is expected to come in autumn: war.

No illusions

In many of our discussions, the need to settle matters inside Croatia as well as in Bosnia in a military way, was expressed very clearly. Since the West has refused to do anything against the Serbian large-scale war of conquest, people see no other way than to put their trust in their own forces. Of course, nobody likes the idea of leaving the family and becoming a soldier again, but in the words of one very reasonable person: "War is horrible, but the present situation, in which nothing is moving, is much worse." There is also, however, no illusion about the course of the current government, which, at most, might go for some limited military moves in order to cool down the unrest within the population and possibly gain a better position in upcoming elections. But if the demands of the population for regaining the territories occupied by Serbia and Unprofor (U.N. "peacekeeping" forces) are betrayed once again, as occurred in such "cabinet warfare" events as the Maslenica Bridge affair last year, the internal political and social results will become incalculable.

The political, social, and economic tensions inside Croa-

tia are near the point of explosion, if nothing decisive happens. One-third of Croatian territory is still under Serbian and Unprofor control. Besides the large number of Bosnian refugees, Croatia has hundreds of thousands of refugees from its own territory. While posing a major economic problem by itself, the social tensions are also escalating. In eastern Croatia, a growing number of suicides among refugees is

being reported in the press. These people can no longer stand to live within immediate reach of their homes, but to which they cannot go back. They are fed up with their situation and want to return home to restart a meaningful life. Blockades by enraged refugees at the Unprofor checkpoints leading into Serbian-controlled territory have been on the agenda for several weeks. By ordering some of these blockades to be

Festival is musical counterpoint to war

Dubrovnik, July 1994. Seen from the hotel window, the old city lies in its usual beauty in the glistening sunlight over the silver-blue sea. The new roofs on many buildings attest, scarlike, to the brutal Serbian aggression at the end of 1991. The roofs are patched, but below, on many houses, boarded-up windows prevent any view into the burned-out interiors. There is no money for repairs. Dubrovnik lived off tourists—and for the last three years, they have stayed away.

But the city's will to live remains unbroken. The Dubrovnik Summer Festival is being mounted for the 45th year in a row, despite huge financial problems. In six and a half weeks, 39 concerts and plays will be presented. Brahms's *German Requiem* opened the season, followed by several performances of the classical repertoire, chamber as well as orchestral—down to a concert version of Verdi's opera *I Lombardi alla Prima Crociata*. Shakespeare's *Hamlet* will be acted in front of the historic backdrop of the Lovrjenac Castle.

Most of the artists come from Croatia and Slovenia. The "big" names, who regularly came here before the war, are now sought in vain. The disappointment is perceptible among the organizers, though they don't talk about it directly. They feel abandoned, in art as in politics. But people understand that it is precisely classical art that has the power to heal the wounds of war.

When foreign guests do participate, they are heartily welcomed. So it was when pianist Monica Ripamonti-Taylor and violinist Seth Taylor from Eisenach, Germany played works by Brahms, Mozart, Beethoven, and Dvorak on July 18. The concert was arranged by the Schiller Institute. The Dalmatian daily *Slobodna Dalmacija* headlined its review "An Artistic Gift," especially stressing the pianist's virtuosity in playing Brahms's Fantasy for Piano Op. 116.

The Dubrovnik Symphony under the baton of Frano Krasovac also played impressively, in an all-Mozart program with soloists Miha Pogacnik (violin) and Marko



Monica Ripamonti, pianist, and Seth Taylor, violinist received a warm welcome when they played in the Atrium of the Rector's Palace in Dubrovnik.

Pilepic (viola). The lively playing (without over-fast tempi), bringing out all of Mozart's angles and edges and playfulness, especially in the "Turkish Music" of the last movement of the A-minor violin concerto, KV 219, were a real treat for the ears.

Days after I left the area, a Serbian grenade exploded on a beach near Dubrovnik and injured several bathers. At the same time, a bus going south from Split was shot at by Chetniks, and several died. More wanton Serbian aggression was afoot. Neither action had any military meaning—only a psychological one of creating insecurity. Some of the few tourists, who meanwhile had found their way back to the Dalmatian coast, will again pack their bags.—Klaus Fimmen

lifted, as has been done by the government in the past, obviously the problem does not disappear—just the opposite, as the growing influence of opposition movements such as *Libertas* signify.

U.N. is perpetrating 'democratic genocide'

Against this background, the campaign to stop the anti-population U.N. Cairo conference, scheduled for Sept. 5-13, is gaining great interest in Croatia. Several significant figures have signed the Schiller Institute call to shut it down, including the bishop of Djakovo and Srijem. This diocese includes the Serbian- and U.N.-occupied territories of the city of Vukovar and the area around Vinkovci. It also covers territory of Serbia proper.

An article in the July 24 *Slobodna Dalmacija* is entitled "Democratic Genocide." Written by one Father Ante Juric, it traces the genocide planned in Cairo back to the first genocide in Egypt in 1300 B.C. (the pharaoh's order to kill all male Hebrew children, which Moses survived). In the same way, he compares Serbian fascist methods of genocide to those carried out by the Assyrians and Babylonians in 800 B.C., who "cut the trees, burned fields, destroyed vineyards, houses. . . . After occupying the towns, they raped women and put prominent people on stakes." The Cairo conference will determine a reproduction quota for every country. Juric continues: "Who is next to be exterminated? They [the world oligarchy, as he explains later] will start with small and poor countries, which are not developed. . . . Local wars can speed up that momentum." He then describes the role of Unprofor: "Unprofor is a good example of that political practice. . . . U.N. soldiers roam around our country. . . . Their behavior is conceived to be a disgrace of Croatia, especially a disgrace of the refugees. Unprofor=Srbofor is not just a good 'slogan,' it is reality."

The fight for the soul

Apart from the clarity of political understanding of who is responsible for the current tragedy, the other truly striking feature in talking to Croatian people is the understanding of the importance of Classical culture, especially in situations of deep crisis such as today. The 45th Dubrovnik Summer Festival, in which Classical music and dramas such as *Hamlet* are presented for over a month almost every evening in a thousand-year-old historical setting, kept its continuity during the years of the war with excellent local and national musicians and artists—the "big international names" no longer come. The organizers of that festival were very grateful to the Schiller Institute, which made possible a concert by Monica Ripamonti-Taylor and Seth Taylor (piano and violin) from Eisenach, Germany, in the beautiful atrium of the old Rector's Palace on July 18. They performed works of Mozart, Beethoven, and Brahms. *Slobodna Dalmacija* characterized the concert as "an artistic gift" to Croatia and

to Dubrovnik.

Similar summer festivals are taking place in other Croatian cities, such as in Split. In the center of the city with its old palace of Diocletian from the third century A.D., among Greek columns and original Egyptian sphinx statues, Verdi's opera *Aida* or Gotthold Ephraim Lessing's play *Nathan the Wise* are being performed.

Challenge to the United States

The tremendous richness of its culture and its history, as

Dubrovnik bishop renews plea to White House

We reprint here a letter by the Bishop of Dubrovnik, Msgr. Zelimir Puljic. Two earlier letters, dated Nov. 5, 1991 and May 6, 1992 (published in the Aug. 5 EIR, p. 40), were a call for help against Serbian aggression to President George Bush. Although Bishop Puljic is certain that the letters were received, he never received any reply, not even a formal recognition letter by the White House under President Bush.

The letter below, which EIR has translated from the original Croatian, was delivered to U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Galbraith on Aug. 16, 1993, together with the two others. Unfortunately, despite promises by Mr. Galbraith to deliver these letters to President Clinton, up until now, there has been no reaction from the White House.

Aug. 16, 1993

Respected Mr. Ambassador,
Your Excellency,

I am greeting you in this City and in this diocese which has a rich history for a thousand years. I am very glad that you have found time for us, too. We have listened to you and read your statements. We have admired the courage of your speaking, unusual in diplomatic circles. You represent the America which today has the reputation of a democratic country. And while I am thinking of America and its similarity with the tradition of this City, I am finding *two words* which are, I think, the essential bridge between America and Dubrovnik.

The first word is *liberty* (*libertas*). Liberty is personified in the statue in the front of New York. The same word is personified in the history of this City which appreciated

well as the depth of religious faith, make Croatia a jewel of Europe which, despite its small geographic size, will be crucial for a true renaissance of European civilization. Now, on the brink of military escalation, it will be up to President Clinton to realize that the Balkan war of aggression by Serbia is part of the same plot to destabilize Europe, which he is trying to overturn with his recent shift against British policy. Croatians are very pessimistic about the possibility of a drastic shift by President Clinton away from British geopolitics concerning this part of the world.

Therefore, the crucial role of international statesman Lyndon LaRouche in the United States, and the importance of his judicial exoneration, is clearly understood by leading Croatians, who have followed his analyses and programmatic proposals through many articles and interviews which have been published in Croatian papers during the last two years, toward the end of his unjust imprisonment and since. The launching of Croatian-language publications by the Schiller Institute, the first of which is now circulating, is therefore greeted very warmly.

the liberty it was fighting for it and wrote it in stone monuments (Lovrijenac: *Non bene pro toto libertas venditur auro*; Liberty is not sold for all the gold!), on the well-seen signs and symbols (flag: "L"=libertas) and into the hearts of its citizens. The word liberty has become the well known hymn of this City and this area. The poet from Dubrovnik, Gundulic has expressed that in the most wonderful way when he called liberty "beautiful," "kind" and "sweet," "adornment" and "gift" which "the supreme God has given to us."

The second word is written on the most powerful world currency—the dollar: "In God We Trust!" This City, which appreciated, defended, and created liberty, has had a lot of challenges from people and from nature. It was attacked by Venetians and Turks, Russians and French, Serbs and Montenegrins. With their own power, diplomacy, and work, the people of Dubrovnik have succeeded to keep territorial and national integrity. And it was not easy. Their piety and their trust in God, the master of history, as well as their unlimited confidence in their powerful patron, St. Vlaho, helped them a lot.

Dubrovnik and America have something in common: determination for liberty and trust in God!

That is also the reason why this City and this people with sympathy and trust were looking to America. America was for them "patronness of the weak and humiliated" and "shelter of the threatened."

I have to mention that this spontaneous trust in America and in American institutions is not so strong anymore in the last few years. Actually, it became a big question. I have my natural duties to "small people," to "the unprotected." When I am thinking about the apocalyptic destructions which came down on this City (which was under the protection of Unesco), and when I remember "the silence of the World," especially of the political world which could have stopped it, and I also think could have prevented the war violence, but has not done it, I cannot but conclude that there is "a conspiracy of silence," maybe even some other conspiracy.

We are very surprised about the hatred of the people who attacked us, robbed us, and destroyed us. We are surprised with the ineffective work of the European "powerful people" in respect to protection and respect of human rights and human dignity which they signed formally in Paris and Helsinki. And we were especially surprised by the passivity of America which has left to Europe to consider their own problems. The "Bosnian tragedy" today, and the tragedy of Croatia and Croatian cities Vukovar, Dalj, Osijek, Zadar, Sibenik . . . and Dubrovnik almost one year before, has shown the moral and political face of European and American spirit.

In spite of everything, as an "incorrigible optimist" I believe in the final victory of good; I believe in God who promises to his people peace, even if I feel that there are so many things which are conspiring against peace; I believe in justice, in spite of my disappointment with the injustice of those people who could with the right moves in the right time have stopped the war crimes and the miseries of people. I hope "against hope."

Your last appearances and open statements in newspapers and other media, excuse my hope and trust.

And while am I offering thanks to you for your visit, permit me to give you two letters which I wrote in the moments of the biggest crisis of this City and this area. They were actually the "yell of one prisoner Bishop," who wanted protection of people and refugees, protection of cultural monuments. Although I know they both arrived at the right places (office of the President in Washington, as well as in the office of the American ambassador in Belgrade), I have never gotten "a confirmation of their arrival." Now I am sure that my letters came into the right hands.

Once again I want to tell you how grateful I am because you have found time to come to visit the Bishop of Dubrovnik. I am grateful for your appearances which give the sense of care for the threatened man. And I am also grateful for reawakening of trust. Let God strengthen and inspire you. My prayers will follow you.