

say that he hoped that this pressure of these air strikes would bring the Serbs to the bargaining table. Now, that was a *mistake*. I understand why the President would make such a mistake under these present circumstances, but I prefer to look at what he *did*, and what he did is good.

The President has obviously turned to the Department of Defense, and given them both a *mission*, and the *latitude* for rules of engagement, for conducting that mission, in the real circumstances. That is, the President has applied regular warfare techniques, aerospace-style, to a domain in which *irregular warfare*, or limited warfare, run by the British, the U.N., and the Serbs, was killing a lot of people. He has broken the magic of the London-orchestrated UNO travesty and Serb war crimes.

The situation is somewhat complicated because, first of all, you have a bunch of communists, actually, like Karadzic and his people, who are the so-called Bosnian Serbs. Now, they're not real close to the church, any church, in any real sense, they're really old, hard-core communists. They're much closer to the British Tavistock Institute, the Sigmund Freud Institute, and people like that, because they're psychological warriors; and therefore, they're desperate and dangerous, as opposed to Milosevic's Serbs, in Serbia, as such, who are a little less dangerous.

Then you have also, under Karadzic and Mladic, these commanders in Bosnia of the Serbian forces there, the Chetnik forces, you have people who *believe they are criminals*, because they have participated in crimes against humanity. And thus, even though, say, prior to 1991, and so forth, even 1992, many of these people who were residents of Bosnia, would have had no inclination to commit the kind of crimes in which they participated, under the influence of Mladic and company, they committed horrible crimes against humanity, against their neighbors.

Therefore, anyone who's committed those kinds of crimes against their neighbors, no matter what their motivation would be otherwise, are desperately fearful that they should ever fall into the hands of the survivors of their victims. So we have a very desperate situation in Bosnia, for that reason. There is *no basis on Earth* on which the Bosnian Serbs would ever submit to any kind of honorable peace agreement.

But, what Clinton has done, together with the allies and their cooperation, is to reverse the situation. Up until now, it has been the thesis of London and the United Nations, that the Croats and the Bosnians were really defeated, and they should admit it at the peace table, and accept whatever crumbs the British and their Serbian puppets offered. Now the situation is reversed. Through the proper application of aerospace power by the United States and its allies, it is now the *Serbs* who are defeated; and when Clinton says they should come to the peace table, he's really saying, "Well, these guys are really going to be defeated, there's nothing they can do. We are going to defeat them. They should admit it now." That's the good part.

Interview: Nedzib Sacirbey

'The credibility of NATO was at stake'

Mr. Sacirbey is the ambassador of Bosnia and Hercegovina to the United Nations. Our reporter Umberto Pascali reached him by telephone at the U.N. Mission in New York on Aug. 30, 1995, as the news of NATO retaliatory airstrikes against the "Bosnian Serbs" of Radovan Karadzic was being broadcast.

EIR: So the situation is improving?

Sacirbey: Well, you know, the British had to decide they have to follow America.

EIR: How did they get to decide so?

Sacirbey: I do not know how they decided that, but the credibility of the United States, of NATO, of the West, of the United Nations was at stake. Because Karadzic's Serbs did not believe in anything these organizations and countries would say, and accordingly, they did behave in the most aggressive way, thinking: how strong we are and how weak NATO is. Consequently, the lack of credibility resulted in escalating aggression.

I am glad that finally NATO responded. I think it is very good that they used their expertise and reached the only possible conclusion, i.e., that Karadzic's Serbs are responsible for this massacre [in Sarajevo]. If NATO had not reacted this time the credibility of NATO, of the West, the U.S., and the U.N. probably would have vanished. *They did not come just to save Sarajevo but they came to save their own face and credibility.*

EIR: The air strikes are ongoing.

Sacirbey: Yes, they say they are going on for three or four days, until the Serb artillery around Sarajevo will be moved 20 kilometers back. This was the decision and the request that was made following the first massacre of Sarajevo civilians when 68 people were killed in the market place [on Feb. 6, 1994].

EIR: The air strikes now, according to your information from Sarajevo, are where?

Sacirbey: They are around four areas: Sarajevo, Gorazde, Tuzla, and Mostar, and finally the Rapid Deployment Forces did use their heavy weapons—their cannons—to hit the targets, and some time ago I was informed that they used 597 shells.



Lyndon LaRouche (right) greets Bosnia-Herzegovina representative Nedzib Sacirbey in September 1993.

EIR: These are the big shells?

Sacirbey: Yes, these are the French and the British on Mount Igman that finally used their artillery.

EIR: Is this what you were demanding some time ago in an interview with *EIR* when you said that, in 24 to 48 hours, NATO could break the heavy artillery capabilities of the Serbs?

Sacirbey: I am definitely not a military expert. But I know that we do need security for our civilians, and an assurance of security for our civilians was granted to us following the first massacre when the Serbs were ordered to get their heavy guns outside a 20 kilometer diameter from Sarajevo, or to put those guns under the control of Unprofor. As you know, some time ago they felt too strong, and they picked up all these guns and they used them against civilians. This was the "bravery" of Karadzic's Serbs: to kill civilians, not to fight the Bosnian Army. They just terrorize civilians.

EIR: And now where will this lead the situation?

Sacirbey: We hope it will lead to peace, because Karadzic's Serbs should learn that a military solution that they are trying to impose is not possible. The arms embargo against Bosnia makes us militarily weak. This is in some way changed, because, number one, the Serbian Krajina does not exist any longer as Serbian Krajina. Number two, we did receive some arms. Number three, NATO has helped to relieve our civilians in Sarajevo and we hope in Gorazde and Tuzla too, because the Serbs hit Tuzla too. Finally they are hitting the positions of Karadzic's Serbs in four areas, Sarajevo, Gorazde, Tuzla, and Mostar.

EIR: I noticed that the U.N. British spokesman, until the last minute, one could say, was expressing skepticism on the possibility of finding out who had launched the massacre in Sarajevo. And there was this big disagreement with U.S. Admiral Leighton Smith, who had indicated that there could

have been no doubt concerning Serb responsibility.

Sacirbey: I did not see these statements, but I saw the statements of Prime Minister Major, President Chirac, Chancellor Kohl, and, unfortunately, the Russian position. I definitely understand that the Russians are close to the Serbs, but I was surprised that they identify themselves with the Serbs' misdeed, consequently instead of a protector of human rights of Serbs they are protectors of the genocidal Serbs, of war criminals. I don't believe that Russia and the Russian people need this. Also the Chinese position against air strikes surprised me.

EIR: The idea of neutralizing the heavy artillery positions of the Serbs was advanced several times by Mr. LaRouche and publications associated with him. Do you think this is what is happening now?

Sacirbey: This happened as a consequence of many statements and promises and resolutions of the U.N. Security Council and so on. It was the only coherent action to stop the Karadzic Serbs' terror against civilians in these cities.

EIR: Do you want to add anything else?

Sacirbey: The air strikes and attack are still going on. But they will probably stop when the Serbian heavy guns will be out of the 20 kilometer diameter from Sarajevo.

EIR: And a similar situation in the other safe areas?

Sacirbey: Yes, so that the Serbs cannot be in a threatening position.

EIR: Do you think the accident that killed the three high U.S. officials traveling to Sarajevo was "clean," or was there foul play? Some press reports in Italy indicate that there are doubts. [See *International Intelligence*, p. 52.]

Sacirbey: At this time it is a "clean" and unfortunate accident, but *Unprofor* promised an investigation, and did investigate. I do not know their statement.