

that, at least in the most sacred days for Christians, both Catholic and Orthodox, there could have been a remission of pain, a cease-fire to violence. The proposal [by the Pope] has been rejected." The article called for a mobilization of international institutions to fill the vacuum left by the non-intervention of the United States. "Europe is called to a forceful, immediate assumption of responsibility. The epoch-like changes in the remaining of this millennium, the end of bipolarism, do not allow the [exclusive] delegation of the responsibilities to defend the common interests to the U.S. . . . Europe should have rejected the temptation of a low profile. . . . It is not too late: In the horror of the Balkans, the European Union can and must recognize its past in order to avoid a similar future."

A death camp set up to reach your TV screen

It was in this situation, that the New NATO went into action, not just in Serbia, but above all against the populations and the leaders of the NATO member countries. It was at this point that Her Majesty's Commodore David Wilby "executed" the group of Ibrahim Rugova, and the living rooms of Americans and Europeans were filled with the terrible pic-

tures of the camps on the Macedonian border, where the Kosovar refugees had been amassed without any real supplies, without water, without medicine, with scarce and inadequate food, with no real cover. This situation lasted for weeks, from the beginning of March, and worsened after the beginning of the NATO bombings of Kosovo on March 24. On April 4 and 5, the Macedonian authorities, in a desperate move, broke out the camp at Blace, sending the refugees mostly to Albania.

Not surprisingly, given the unhygienic conditions, cholera and other diseases began to spread, and every night there was an increasing number of dead, especially small children who died of fatigue, malnutrition, and cold. Why was such a powerful organization as the New NATO, which officially had mobilized all its forces out of "humanitarian concern," not able to do anything about this, for weeks? In fact, the mass of starving, degraded Kosovars was the most precious commodity that Wilby and Jackson had, to feed their psychological warfare campaign: "NATO has to bomb Pristina and the other cities of Kosovo in order to stop this humanitarian horror." But in fact, the horror of the Blace camp could have been stopped by NATO in a very short period of time.

Sen. Carulli: Pursue any hope for peace in Balkans

The following statement was released to EIR on April 8 by Sen. Ombretta Fumagalli Carulli, a member of the Italian Senate and president of the Interparliamentary Committee for the Jubilee. The purpose of the committee, which includes thousands of members of parliament from all over the world, is to accomplish the tasks set by Pope John Paul II for the Jubilee year, including debt cancellation for the poorest countries and an end to the death penalty. Senator Fumagalli Carulli also chairs the parliamentary group of the Italian Renewal party, created by Italian Foreign Minister Lamberto Dini. She recently received Lyndon LaRouche's March 27 statement, "Gore Provokes Total War," on Vice President Al Gore and the danger of World War III (EIR, April 2).

War is an adventure without return. With reason, hope, and dialogue, with respect for the inalienable rights of peoples, it is possible to identify and follow the path of understanding and peace." Coherent with this conviction, expressed in the "Urbi et Orbi" message on Dec. 25, 1998, the Pope did the impossible to solve the crisis which opened in the Balkans. He asked Belgrade to respect the inalienable rights of the Albanian majority in Kosovo, and to stop the massacres and deportations on the side of the Serbian army and, at the same time, he asked NATO to stop punitive expeditions and air

strikes on Yugoslav territory. He committed Vatican diplomacy to an unprecedented mediation effort (an effort which has been shared and encouraged also by the Italian government), and came to the point of formulating personally, during a liturgical celebration, a cease-fire proposal. He asked Milosevic and the Atlantic Alliance to respect the solemnity of two Easter celebrations, the Catholic and the Orthodox one, so that, in the course of this one week, dialogue and understanding could be reestablished.

Belgrade answered, although ambiguously, only after the Catholic Easter was over. NATO does not trust the ambiguity and the many promises which Belgrade has never kept, and it demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Serbian troops from Kosovo and an international peace force to oversee the return and physical security of the refugees, who must be returned to their fatherland from which they were expelled.

At this point, while bombs continue to fall, there seems to be no way out. Yet, John Paul II is right: There are no alternatives to peace, and war, as the air strikes in recent days have demonstrated, is only a dangerous adventure without turning back, which will affect also those who believe that they will come out of it as winners.

We have to pursue any hope for peace. Milosevic proposed a cease-fire. I believe we should explore all paths to find out how much sincerity there is behind this initiative, and help the Serbs to live together with other people. Only in this way shall the population of Kosovo be able to go back safely to its homes, and start again to live together in peace with the enemies of today.