

cluded a large part of the major powers of that time. The American Revolution won, but that war is, in fact, still going on: It will last until the evil British Empire is thoroughly beaten.

The resistance of Bosnia has put that historical confrontation back on the agenda: the war between two opposite conceptions. On one side, is the conception that gave birth to the United States, and which represents, beneath the oligarchical encrustation in America, the soul and the potential for survival of the country. On the other side is the empire, with all its tentacles, agents, and lackeys. Therefore, this is not just a war for the survival of Bosnia, but for the survival of the United States and the entire world.

Sarajevo: June 28, 1914

Eighty-two years ago, in the Bosnian capital, a young, Greater Serbian terrorist, Gavrilo Princip, killed the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and his pregnant wife. That was the trigger for World War I, a war on whose battlefields more people died than in World

War II. Princip was part of a clandestine organization called the Black Hand, which had been created by the head of Serbian intelligence, Dragutin T. Dimitrijevic, known as Colonel Apis.

Colonel Apis was working for British intelligence. On behalf of London, he had been following a precise plan: to shape Serbia into the British "watchdog" of the Balkans. Eleven years before the Sarajevo assassination, Apis had managed a coup that brought to the throne of Serbia, the parvenu merchant family Karageorgevich. Then, from Serbia, he began to orchestrate its operations. In 1911, he created "Union or Death," whose terrorist branch was the Black Hand.

A war, a cataclysm of unprecedented proportion, had been planned by the British Empire for several years. The reasons were fundamentally the same as those that led to the decision to unleash the Greater Serbians after 1989. The empire was losing ground and control. The geopolitical pillars of its domination were being drastically challenged, by those continental European and American factions which were developing the Berlin-Baghdad railway (**Figure 1**) and the Trans-Siberian

World Bank bleeds Bosnian war victims

The World Bank is demanding that Bosnia pay 17% of the debt of former Yugoslavia—the entity that unleashed four years of genocidal aggression against it—as the price for any serious credits for economic reconstruction. The following is from the World Bank Report to the Dec. 20-21, 1995 Brussels Conference on Reconstruction of Bosnia. The report's preamble recognizes that 80% of the Bosnian economy has been destroyed, and half the population either killed, maimed, or expelled.

Bosnia could become a successful economy, provided international assistance can be mobilized.

. . . [A] particularly serious threat to the current policy stance is the rapidly accumulating arrears in wage and pension payments and the past State liabilities to households for their lost foreign exchange deposits in the banking sector. These could overwhelm the budget if the government were to take them on. . . . In seeking solutions, every effort should be made to limit the government's use of domestic banking funds, especially central bank financing. Large amounts of these liabilities . . . may have to be written down or written off outright through schemes such as trading wage and pension arrears for foodstuffs

and other aid.

The government must move toward a convertible dinar and should maintain a flexible position on exchange rate arrangements. . . . The government should undertake . . . rapid privatization of the idle assets of State enterprises. . . .

An integral component of economic revival is the efficient deployment of scarce resources to help the poor . . . [but] a bloated social assistance budget would undermine fiscal prudence needed for stability. Inappropriate targeting and excessive amounts of social assistance would discourage work and enterprise restructuring. . . .

. . . Bosnia . . . has accumulated substantial arrears, including to the IMF, the World Bank, and other international financial institutions, bilateral creditors and commercial bank creditors. Based on an assessment of the entire external debt situation, economic prospects, the postwar reconstruction and recovery needs, the government will need to design, jointly with the IMF, the World Bank, and other creditors, a medium-term balance of payment and external financial plan that would help to provide resources for the postwar rehabilitation of the country and enable Bosnia to normalize its international financial relations while maintaining an acceptable level of imports and reserves.

The most important conditions for World Bank membership are for Bosnia to assume an agreed share of the outstanding bank loans to the former Yugoslavia and agree on a plan to eliminate arrears on these loans.