

an Arab summit to coordinate efforts against Netanyahu's intransigence; that was also the topic of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's meeting with Jordan's King Hussein in Cairo on March 9. Also on March 9, Jordan's Crown Prince Hassan met Netanyahu in Israel, where he demanded that Israel undertake a "large-scale redeployment from the West Bank in 1998." King Hussein is scheduled to arrive in Washington on March 19.

On March 8, in Israel, 1,550 former senior military officers and police commanders, including former Chief of Staff Gen. Zvi Tsur and 70 other retired generals, published an open letter in the Israeli daily *Yediot Aharonot*, demanding that Netanyahu honor the Oslo Accords, and choose peace over settlements. "The West Bank and Gaza Strip are powder kegs on the verge of exploding," one of the letter's initiators, Naftali Raz, told the paper. "It is either a redeployment or war."

Kosova: Britain's war against the U.S.A.

by Umberto Pascali

A British subject, Maj. Milos Stankovic, has gone on trial in Guildford, England, for treason. He had given the "Greater Serbian" war criminals Ratko Mladic and Radovan Karadzic every NATO plan and confidential piece of information he managed to get his hands on, in his position as the right-hand man of Gen. Sir Michael Rose, the British head of the UN "peacekeeping" forces in Bosnia and commander of British special forces, SAS. The only reason that Stankovic was arrested, is that certain U.S. circles applied very strong pressure on the recalcitrant British. Indeed, Stankovic is being interrogated in the presence of U.S. intelligence officials. He is indeed a "traitor," but clearly of the same type as Kim Philby (a British triple agent, who defected to the Soviet Union but always worked for the British). As sources close to Stankovic have stressed, the major did not do anything without the knowledge and the approval of his commanders.

It is possible that the Stankovic case will shed considerable light on the war the British have conducted against the United States in the Balkans, not only during 1990-95, but going much farther back. The documentation we present in this section begins with the case of the first "Eurasian land-bridge," the Berlin-Baghdad Railway, at the turn of the last century; the historical record shows why the British, starting with Lloyd George, nicknamed the "Greater Serbians" the "Guardians of the Gate" of the British Empire.

The Stankovic trial begins exactly as the British oligarchy has again given the "green light" to Serbian dictator Slobodan

Milosevic, this time in Kosova. Again, a spiral of genocide and war has been initiated.

Once President Bill Clinton successfully escaped from the trap that the British had laid for him in the Mideast—they sought to propel him into a war against Iraq—London moved to initiate another strategic distraction, this time in the Balkans. The British again offered the "poison apple" of a Washington-London alliance. British Prime Minister Tony Blair and Foreign Secretary Robin Cook screamed about "dictator Milosevic," and declared their pessimism that the new spiral of war could be stopped. But unfortunately for them, it is no longer possible to hide how the British have set up, instructed, and led the "Greater Serbians." It is not possible to hide the war the British have conducted directly against the United States.

It is no longer possible to cover up the infamy associated with individuals such as Stankovic, Gen. Sir Michael Rose, and other leaders of the British special forces. How many people died because of what General Rose and the SAS did to provoke war between the Croats and Bosnians? How many people died because of the treason of Major Stankovic? How many people died because of the determination of Rose and Co. to prevent air strikes against the "Greater Serbian" genocidal aggressors? Because of the explicit, treasonous order by a British general to his men: "Do not identify targets" for NATO bombing?

Colonel Apis and 'Arkan'

The documentation below shows how the criminality of Mladic or Karadzic would have been nothing more than an impotent form of mental disease, were it not for the constant support of British intelligence. The same is true in Kosova today. The "green light" came precisely after the British defeat in Iraq. The Greater Serbians had their plan prepared well in advance, as they did in Croatia and Bosnia.

One historical figure whose role is particularly important to understand, is the head of Serbian intelligence at the beginning of the century, Dragutin T. Dimitrijevic, known as Colonel Apis. He was working according to a British plan to ensure the complete control of Britain (and its "junior partner" France) over Serbia. In 1903, he organized a coup d'état and the assassination of the previous Serbian monarchical family, which was then replaced by the Karadjordjevics.

As the explosion of World War I approached, the activities of Apis became more and more frantic. In 1911, he created Union or Death—also known as the Black Hand—a secret terrorist group aimed at taking over Bosnia. The group recruited young students, such as Gavrilo Prinzip, the terrorist who killed the Austrian heir to the throne, Franz Ferdinand, and his wife in Sarajevo, in 1914: the trigger for World War I. Less well known is that the youngest of the 11-man terrorist team deployed in Sarajevo was Vaso Cubrilovic, the author in 1937 of a plan for the "Expulsion of the Albanians" from Kosova (see *Documentation*).

The Cubrilovic Plan, then and now

What is happening right now in Kosova seems to follow, *step by step*, that genocidal plan of 61 years ago, including the use of provocations to provide the pretext for deploying paramilitary forces “in retaliation.” Many observers, including Tito Favaretto of Trieste, have reported that the so-called Kosova Liberation Army (KLA) received training from Yugoslav intelligence. The recent presence in Kosova—confirmed by numerous direct sources—of the psychopathic sadist Zeljiko Raztanovic, better known as Arkan, explains a lot. Arkan, an operative of Yugoslav intelligence, is wanted in several European countries for many common crimes. He reportedly controls a large chunk of organized crime in Sweden and Germany. Yet he was never arrested, and travels unhindered in many European countries. In Italy, he promotes the creation of a Southern League, aimed at provoking a violent confrontation between north and south Italy.

Arkan’s paramilitary gangs, the “Tigers,” were the ones who started the genocide in Bosnia. His *modus operandi* was to go into a Muslim town on a Friday evening, outside the mosque, and cut the throats of a few Muslim worshippers in front of everybody. Then the “Tigers” would hurl hand grenades into the mosque and scream: “You dogs will leave this town, or die!”

Such actions were well calculated to produce the maximum level of terror and to trigger a mass exodus, and so to “ethnically cleanse” Bosnia. Similar acts of brutality took place at the beginning of the assault on Croatia. The whole world felt a wave of horror, when the Serb paramilitary gangs, sponsored by Milosevic and organized by Yugoslav intelligence, tortured and killed a group of Croatian policemen. Their bodies, bearing the marks of the unspeakable tortures they had undergone, were then given back, for all to see.

The Serbian ‘anti-terrorist’ teams

And what is happening in Kosova today? Suddenly, the Kosova Liberation Army is activated. Despite the total control and the espionage ability of the Belgrade authorities, nobody can do anything about them—or so it seems—until the moment is ripe for Milosevic’s “anti-terrorist” gangsters. Evidence is accumulating that the KLA has received logistical support and training from the Gamaa Islamiya, the group, controlled from and by London, responsible for the massacre last year in Luxor, Egypt.

Once the KLA is mobilized, as the Cubrilovic plan specifies, then the “anti-terrorist” teams are deployed. They are not part of the normal police; they do not show their faces, but wear ski masks; they do not speak with the local Kosovar Serbian accent. According to Radio Sarajevo, they are composed of former paramilitary gang members who committed the genocide in Bosnia. Most probably, these are Arkan’s “Tigers,” or similar elements. It is a fact, according to several sources, that the “Serb volunteers” who had been previously deployed in Bosnia, were then—to a large degree—recycled

by Yugoslav intelligence into new “special corps.”

The “anti-terrorist” teams remind us of the British Cheshire Battalion. Normally stationed in Northern Ireland, they are reportedly capable of any dirty trick, in order to catch terrorists—even to set them up! These are the same Cheshires that organized the war between Croats and Muslims in central Bosnia (see *Documentation*). Those same Cheshires and SAS elements are pivotal in the war being conducted by Britain against the United States in the Balkans.

Will the Kosova horrors finally be the wake-up call, not only to put an end to the atrocities of Greater Serbian genocide, but to attack the master instigators: the British oligarchs?

Documentation

1917: Serbia defends British Empire’s ‘gate’

The following are quotes from “The Serbs—The Guardians at the Gate,” by R.G.D. Laffan. Professor Laffan, a key liaison between the British Empire and the Serbian Army, gave a series of lectures to the British troops attached to the Serbian Army at the beginning of 1917, during World War I. The title of the lectures was taken from a pronouncement by Prime Minister Lloyd George. Laffan explained why the British had to go to war, and why Serbia was to be considered as their only ally. The alternative to war was the creation of an area of economic development from Central Europe to the Persian Gulf, especially through the creation of the Berlin-Baghdad railway. That would have meant the “end of the empire” and its geopolitical power. The “gate” which the Serbian monarchy was defending in the Balkans, was the gate of the British Empire:

The plan [of a Berlin-Baghdad railway] was admirably feasible, and has been put in force almost completely in the course of this war (not quite: for our troops are solidly established on the Persian Gulf and hold Baghdad. . .). If Berlin-Baghdad were achieved, a huge block of territory producing every kind of economic wealth, and unassailable by sea power, would be united. . . . German and Turkish armies would be within easy striking distance of our Egyptian interests, and from the Persian Gulf our Indian Empire would be threatened. . . . A glance at the map of the world will show how the chain of states stretched from Berlin to Baghdad. . . . One little strip of territory alone blocked the way and prevented the two ends of the chain from being linked together. The little strip was Serbia. Serbia stood small but defiant . . . holding the gate of the East. Little though we knew or cared in England, Serbia

was really the *first line of defense of our eastern possessions*. If she were crushed or *enticed* into the “Berlin-Baghdad” system, then our vast but slightly defended empire would soon have felt the shock. . . .

1937: Serbia plotted genocide against Kosova

It has been a constant tendency among the promoters of “Greater Serbia” to promote genocide against the Albanian population of Kosova. It has also been a constant tendency of these elements to see Britain as their best ally in their drive for expansion. The following are excerpts from a memorandum, entitled “The Expulsion of the Arnauts,” presented on March 7, 1937 by Dr. Vaso Cubrilovic, a top political adviser to the then-ruling Serbian monarchy. Cubrilovic presents a “final solution” for the problems of the “Arnauts,” i.e., the Albanians living in the Serbian kingdom. He is referring to Kosova, and in particular the Dranica region where, most recently, Milosevic’s “anti-terrorist” thugs committed their massacres and where the Kosova Liberation Army (OCK) was allowed to grow. On June 28, 1914, Cubrilovic was one of the terrorists who participated in the attack in Sarajevo against Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife, which triggered World War I. He was a member of the Black Hand, the British-sponsored secret terrorist organization.

Note that the plan includes the orchestration of “local riots” in Kosova, to justify the intervention of special forces rather than the “regular army.” This is exactly what Milosevic has done over the past weeks using his “anti-terrorist” gangs, in reality paramilitary groups, such as the one headed by the infamous “Arkan.”

(The original document, in the archives of the former Yugoslav Army, is classified as “confidential”; reference Nr2, File 4, Box 69):

The problem of the Albanians in our national and state life did not arise yesterday. It played a major role in our life in the Middle Ages. . . . Gradually the latter came down from their mountains to the fertile plains of Metohija and Kosovo. . . . From 1918 onwards it was the task of our present Serbian state to destroy the remainder of the Albanian triangle. It did not do this. . . . Taking into account the intractable character of the Albanians, the pronounced increase in their numbers and the ever-increasing difficulties of colonization by the old methods, with the passage of time this disproportion will become even greater. . . .

Without doubt, the main cause for the lack of success of our colonization in those regions was that the best land remained in the hands of the Albanians. The only possible way for our mass colonization of those regions was to take

the land from the Albanians. . . . Here we must return again to the gross error of our post-war concept about the right to possession of the land. . . . From all this it is apparent that the methods of our colonization policy in the south to date have not yielded the results which we ought to have achieved. This will be achieved only through the destruction of the Albanian block. From the military-strategic standpoint, the Albanian block occupies one of the most important positions in our country—the starting point from which the Balkan rivers flow to the Adriatic, the Black Sea and the Aegean. . . . Therefore it is an imperative duty for all of us that we should not allow these positions of such strategic importance to be in the hands of the hostile and alien element. . . .

Summing-up: The Albanians cannot be repulsed by means of gradual colonization alone. . . . The only way and the only means to cope with them is the brute force of an organized state, in which we have always been superior to them. . . . We are left with only one course—that of their mass resettlement. . . . First we stress that we should not limit ourselves to diplomatic steps. . . .

The world today has grown used to things much worse than this and is so preoccupied with day-to-day problems that this aspect should not be a cause for concern. At a time when Germany can expel tens of thousands of Jews and Russia can shift millions of people from one part of the continent to another, the shifting of a few hundred thousand Albanians will not lead to the outbreak of a world war. To tell the truth, the greatest danger lies in the possibility that our great allies, France and Britain, might interfere. They must be given the cool and resolute answer that the security of the Morava-Vardar line is in their interests, a thing which was confirmed during the last great war [World War I], and it will be made more secure, both for them and for us, only when we completely dominate the regions around the Sar Mountain and Kosovo from the ethnic aspect.

The mode of removal

As we have already stressed, the mass removal of the Albanians from their triangle is the only effective course for us. To bring about the relocation of a whole population the first prerequisite is the creation of a *suitable psychosis*. . . . Therefore, first of all we must win over their clergy and men of influence, through money or threats, to support the relocation of the Albanians. Agitators to advocate this removal must be found. . . . Another means would be coercion by the state apparatus. The law must be enforced to the letter so as to make staying intolerable for the Albanians: fines, imprisonments, the ruthless application of all police dispositions, such as on the prohibition of cutting forests, damaging agriculture, leaving dogs unchained, compulsory labor and any other measure that an experienced police force can contrive. From the economic aspect: the refusal to recognize the old land deeds, the work with the land register should immediately include the ruthless collection of taxes and the payment of all private and

public debts, the requisitioning of all state and communal pastures, the cancellation of concessions, the withdrawal of permits to exercise a profession, dismissal from state, private, and communal offices etc. will hasten the process of their removal. Health measures: the brutal application of all the dispositions even in the homes, the pulling down of encircling walls and high hedges around the houses, the rigorous application of veterinary measures, which will result in impeding the sale of livestock on the market etc. also can be applied in an effective and practical way. When it comes to religion the Albanians are very touchy, therefore, they must be harassed on this score, too. This can be achieved through ill-treatment of their clergy, the destruction of their cemeteries. . . .

Private initiative, too, can assist greatly in this direction. We should distribute weapons to our colonists, as need be. The old forms of Chetnik action should be organized and secretly assisted. In particular, a tide of Montenegrins should be launched from the mountain pastures, in order to create the large-scale conflict with the Albanians in Metohija. This conflict should be prepared by means of our trusted people. It should be encouraged, and this can be done more easily since, in fact, the Albanians have revolted, while the whole affair should be presented as a conflict between clans and, if need be, ascribed to economic reasons. Finally, *local riots can be incited*. These will be bloodily suppressed with the most effective means, but by colonists from the Montenegrin clans and the Chetniks, rather than by means of the army. . . . There remains one more means, which Serbia employed with great practical effect after 1878, that is, by secretly burning down Albanian villages and city quarters. . . . During the creation of the psychosis for the resettlement, everything possible must be done to send off whole villages, or at least whole families. The situation that part of the family is shifted while others remain behind, must be prevented at all cost. Our state is not going to spend millions to make life easier for the Albanians, but to get rid of as many of them as possible. For this reason the purchase of the land of the Albanians who shift by those who remain behind must be absolutely prohibited. . . .

The 1990s: the British hand against Bosnia

The following are excerpts from an article in the Croatian magazine Danas, from July 16 and July 23, 1993, entitled "Croatian-Muslim Conflict: The Role of British Agents," by Marko Barisic:

Seven months ago, in a routine check-up of a bus on the route from Zagreb to Travnik, the Croatian police discovered 22 British citizens, their hair cut very short. . . . They said their

intention was to join the HOS [Croatian Defense Forces, an irregular formation of the Croatian Party of Rights, HSP] in central Bosnia. They were all legionnaires, professional veterans mostly from the Royal Navy, who, according to what they said, wanted to offer their experience in the fight against the Serbs in Bosnia. . . . The British were deported to Britain and BBC reacted with the speed of light. A BBC story was aired two days later expressing surprise at the Croatian rejection of Western help. . . .

[What follows is the story of one of such British Royal Navy "mercenaries," Norry Phillips.] Upon the arrival of Unprofor [UN Protection Forces] in Croatia, Phillips joined the HVO [Croat Defense Council, the Tudjman party militia], and when the clashes between Croats and Muslims started in Mostar, Norry shifted to the Muslim side. Nothing strange, except that it had been Norry who tried everything to persuade the HVO commanders to attack the Muslims. "Mostar cannot be a town with two armies," he used to say. "Let us deal with the Bosnia army in two days and the world will accept that." People in HVO found it strange that he was suggesting this while selling weapons to the Muslims. Phillips was a man with strong connections in weapons supply and "import" of mercenaries. . . . He usually sent the new mercenaries to central Bosnia with the task to train chosen members of Croatian HVO and Bosnian army to be merciless commandos to be launched against the Serbs. The British were usually leaders of those groups that, by the way never started a single action against the Serbs. Instead, those commandos, Croats and Muslims, turned against each other, both sides under British command.

British mujahideen

The massacre in the Muslim village of Ahmici, near Vitez, was carried out by one of these groups commanded by a British citizen. The desecration of the Croatian monastery in Guca Gora and the massacre in the same village was executed by a group of mujahideens, commanded by a mercenary named Rose. A British subject. Immediately after a massacre, the British UN forces would enter those villages along with British journalists who would send out horrible pictures of war and suffering, stressing that what was going on between the Croats and Muslims was not sporadic clashes, but a real war. Pictures of mutual massacres and burned villages created, both within the Croats and the Muslims, a mutual feeling of hatred to the point that they became a greater enemy to each other than to the real aggressor. Among the international public this created the impression . . . that there was not a war of aggression by Serbia, but a civil war.

In a recent interview with BBC, Lord David Owen explained: "The Americans thought at the beginning that the problem in Bosnia was a simple one: one party is the aggressor, the others are the victims. We knew from the beginning that the problem was a more complex one, since it was not an aggression, but a civil war." . . . The Croat-Muslim conflict

came to Owen as a “God-given gift,” as a confirmation of his initial thesis, through which he arrived at the position of peace mediator, while the aim of that thesis was to prevent decisive measures against Serbia. . . .

MI6 in the Balkans

. . . British officers and mercenaries are also active in the war against Croatia and especially now in the war in Bosnia. There are also British soldiers within Unprofor, weapons dealers who, due to the nature of their work, present themselves as businessmen, there are journalists who can legally collect information. Some of these people are part of the British Intelligence abroad, Military Intelligence Six, in short MI6. Today serious analysts put MI6 at the very top of the intelligence services. Some estimate it to be equal to the American CIA, and some say that in certain departments it is even superior. . . . During the entire course of World War II, MI6 had its men at the very top of the Wehrmacht and among the top Russian officers. MI6 is divided into departments. . . .

In the European department [of MI6] there is a Balkan sub-department, which used to be important to Britain because of the control of the route toward Suez. . . . The British Intelligence Service is not as large as the KGB, it does not expose itself to the public as does the CIA. Officially, it does not even exist. . . . Its aim is to act imperceptibly. It uses subtle methods, and acts through people who hold high positions. . . . The attention of that organization has been mostly focused, after Russia, on the regions which were traditionally British spheres of interest: Africa, the Middle East, and, lately, Asia.

Together with directly recruited VIPs, the main tools of the British intelligence service are journalists, businessmen, and mercenaries. MI6 transmits its information to the world through BBC, which broadcasts in 60 languages. Just for the sake of comparison, the Voice of America broadcasts in only 16 languages. However, America is economically much stronger; . . . Norry Phillips, British mercenary in Mostar, was providing mainly British weaponry. British politicians were against lifting the embargo on weapons and against military intervention against the Bosnian Serbs from the beginning. “That would mean choosing war, and we have been seeking peace until now. We are doing everything in our power to stop the fighting and not to prolong it. We have often discussed the matter with the Europeans and the opinion prevailed that the embargo should not be lifted,” British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd told *Le Monde*. Britain has not been doing everything in order to achieve peace, otherwise it would not have sent its mercenaries, who only stirred up the war, and would not have conduited large quantities of its weapons through the black market. Commander Rose, leader of the mujahideen in Travnik, the group which committed massacres in surrounding Croat villages, is completely aware of that. “I command them,” Rose proudly stated into the cam-

era of a British journalist. He set up his military headquarters in a church.

The role of Unprofor

Britain has steadfastly and strongly opposed military intervention against the Serbs. . . .

Today, after fierce and bloody Croat-Muslim conflicts, there must be delight at MI6 headquarters. They have successfully performed a job for the politicians of their country. . . . Norry Phillips also exults. The conflicts are developing quite all right, and when the going gets tough, he will again change sides and will survive this conflict as he has survived many previous ones. MI6 especially appreciates the human factor. It is not without reason considered the most elite intelligence service in the world. In Bosnia and Hercegovina they did a good job. The graves confirm this. . . .

Creating the war

The British role in the war in Bosnia and Hercegovina has its official side as well. Besides mercenaries, businessmen, and various humanitarians, official representatives of the British government have also been involved in creating the war in Bosnia-Hercegovina through the second secretary of the British Embassy in Zagreb. “The Croats in Kakanj have surrendered and that is good for us,” is not the attitude of a neutral monitor and humanitarian worker. And neither, certainly, is the fact that the British Blue Helmets prevented the Croats from carrying out their plan to mine the road while retreating.

In order to protect its interests in the Balkans, British policy has employed unacceptable means. Through its politi-

The case of Jovan Zametica

For many years, the spokesman for Serb war criminal Radovan Karadzic was Jovan Zametica, a high-level British operative. Zametica, who, according to local sources, is more than a spokesman for Karadzic, is a former officer of the Yugoslav Army. He was trained in London, and became a member of one of the most prominent British think-tanks: the International Institute of Strategic Studies. On behalf of IISS, Zametica authored in 1991 “Adelphi Paper 270,” on the conflict in Yugoslavia. Since 1991, he has also been part of the Polytechnic Center of London. Originally a Muslim, Zametica subsequently became a “secular Orthodox,” and ended up in charge of liaison with the Karadzic gangs.

cal activity and starting thesis that this is a civil war here and not aggression, through its current intensive intercession for sanctions against Croatia, and especially its active participation in creating the war through its mercenaries, humanitarians, and so-called businessmen, Britain has, actually, in its own distinctive way, involved itself in the war. This is being confirmed night and day by its reports from the battlefields. One need only look at the choice of news aired by the BBC to note the lack of logic. The news mostly refers to Mostar and the area south of Mostar where there has been almost no fighting in these last few days, while the towns in flames in central Bosnia are hardly ever mentioned. The towns in central Bosnia are only mentioned after being taken by the Muslims, and that is only put through as a fact.

There is, however, a difference between Second Secretary Doug Houston, who used to be the British agent in the Bosnia-Herzegovina area, and the British mercenary Norry Phillips: Each of them is entrusted with his part of the job. For now, unfortunately, they are successful.

The U.S.-British 'secret war' in Bosnia

The following are excerpts from an article in the London Guardian, of Jan. 29, 1996, entitled "Bosnia: the Secret War: How the CIA Intercepted SAS Signals." Author Ed Vulliamy reported that "U.S. intelligence was involved in a fierce backstage struggle with its 'reluctant' allies at the height of the conflict":

... Among [American intelligence services, notably the CIA] surveillance targets in Bosnia were top-secret communications between the high command of the United Nations military operation in Sarajevo and the British special forces, the SAS, operating under deep cover. What the Americans discovered was that the UN command was engaged in neutralizing NATO air strikes against the Serbs.

U.S. intelligence became enmeshed in the war as the Americans became increasingly exasperated by what they saw as the thwarting of a robust stand against the Serbs, stemming from the reluctance of the European Union, Britain in particular. The outcome was a fierce backstage struggle between the Americans and their European and British allies, each pursuing radically diverse agendas. American frustration was most acute during 1994, a period of cautious authority in the field exercised by Gen. Sir Michael Rose, a former SAS commander. The tension arose most acutely from the American belief that NATO air strikes should be used to bomb the Serbs to the negotiating table. . . .

... Now American intelligence sources have revealed

what they found when they eavesdropped on communications between General Rose's headquarters in Sarajevo and SAS scouts deep inside Serb-held territory, near the besieged Bosnian town of Bihac, during the ferocious Serbian advance on that UN "safe area" late in 1994. The communication line was established so that the undercover SAS teams, assigned to the UN as forward air controllers, could identify Serb artillery positions and relay the co-ordinates to headquarters and the pilots of NATO bombers.

But a controversial order came over the air from General Rose's command to the SAS: hold off, do not identify the targets, thus neutralizing the air strike. The NATO pilots were shown nothing; their planes came and went, impotent. It was a measured instruction, highly secret, defiant of NATO. But it was not a private one. It was overheard, not by an enemy, but by the Americans.

[General Rose wrote:] "... The UN cannot be used to alter the military balance in a civil war. . . . A peacekeeping force cannot allow itself to be hijacked by political pressures and become involved in the conflict. . . . It is simply not possible to secure safe areas . . . by the use of air power alone."

The handling of the Bihac crisis was a dramatic illustration of how the Western "allies" were at each other's throats over Bosnia, with the Americans determined to override what they saw as the sabotaging of NATO efforts to bomb the Serbs into a peace deal.

Bihac had been under siege for 30 months. Halfway through November [1994] the Serbian assault came. . . . The UN commander in Zagreb, [French] Gen. Bertrand de Lapresle, insisted on the strike being limited to damaging runways. . . . But NATO's commander in southern Europe, [U.S.] Adm. Leighton Smith, told the Pentagon: "My hope is that we will not have to go back." . . . [War criminal Radovan] Karadzic [faxed to General Rose] that the Serbs were now on a hill called Drebelac, which turned out to be inside the safe area. . . . General Rose put the air strike request on hold, and set about negotiating a cease-fire instead. [On Nov. 25,] the U.S. ambassador to Sarajevo, Victor Jakovec, visited General Rose to discuss reports that Serb tanks were heading for the heart of Bihac city itself. General Rose told him he believed there was little the UN could do. Mr. Jakovec put in an early call to the State Department.

The call prompted a diplomatic flurry. . . . The U.S. government was insisting on General Rose calling air strikes, and [UN Secretary General] Mr. Annan duly conveyed it to him. . . . General Rose heeded Kofi Annan's request for close air support from NATO—an intervention within the strict rules stipulating that the pilot had to find a smoking gun before he could strike. The men responsible for locating the smoking gun were the SAS teams, in radio contact with General Rose's headquarters. That night NATO planes took off from the U.S. Air Force base at Aviano in Italy. . . . For General Rose's command, there was only one way to stop the bombing: they

would have to tell the SAS scouts not to identify the target for NATO to bomb. The rules of engagement were clear: no target, no bombs. The American intelligence sources now allege that this is what the Unprofor command did. It was a careful decision and a controversial one; by the end of the weekend, Serb tanks were blasting their way through the suburbs of Bihac.

The Bihac debacle had confronted the Clinton administration with a gesture of defiance, forcing the President to choose between maintaining the Atlantic alliance and continuing his support for the Bosnian government.

In public Mr. Clinton chose the NATO alliance. Within two days the administration had offered concessions to the Serbs and 10 days later it agreed to recognize the “Republika Srpska.” . . . But while Washington overtly courted the Europeans, the U.S. intelligence operation was now entrenched, pushing new strategies for Bosnia. . . .

Major Stankovic, the British traitor

The story of British “traitor” Maj. Milos Stankovic, a.k.a. Michael Stanley—the man who delivered NATO plans and any secret or confidential information to Serbian war criminal Gen. Ratko Mladic—came into public light recently. But that British *modus operandi* (i.e., “manipulate both sides,” “divide and conquer”) had been hinted at already several times.

The Croatian magazine *Danas* reported in July 1993: “Already at the beginning of the Serbian aggression against Bosnia, various mercenaries started arriving in those areas. Particularly British mercenaries. . . . They were appreciated everywhere, especially after having participated in some action. Therefore they made contact with [local] commanders very easily, they had access to various headquarters, and socialized even with chiefs of staff. They had their connections in the weapons traffic and thus, considering the position they had and the local commanders’ dependence on them, they had the opportunity to have official information at their disposal or to plan actions at any moment. . . .

“[There were three kind of such mercenaries.] The first one are simple mercenaries. . . . The second are brutal soldiers. They were looking for action, they trafficked in arms . . . were prone to plundering private houses and military equipment, which they would later trade. A part of them was willing to *carry out commando-terrorist actions in the enemy territory for good money*. . . . The third kind were born leaders. People unwilling to talk about their past. . . . They were in contact with the top commanders in certain areas, they supplied weapons, they worked and rested at the HQs, and had *access to all important information*. Because of an unspoken

agreement, nobody talked, or wrote about them and their activities. Only when their activities were looked into by [the newly formed counterintelligence sectors did] the pieces of the story come together. . . . The picture is clear even without certain details, which shall be published in a more opportune moment.”

A story appeared in the London *Guardian*, which, although covering up the facts most damaging to Britain, details some of the British secret operations in Bosnia. For example, it reports the attacks against Croatian troops “after the Croat massacre of Muslim civilians at Ahmici.” However, we know that that massacre “in the Muslim village of Ahmici, near Vitez, was carried out by one of those groups led by British citizens.” And how did the British special forces of the Cheshire Battalion, headquartered in Nova Bila and led by Lt. Col. Bob Stewart, react to the massacre committed under the command of fellow British operative? According to what some Cheshire sources told the *Guardian*, “Angry [British] patrols went out into the night and fired at the Croats. By the time the Cheshires left . . . the official number of dead Croats was six.” And who was the factotum, translator, liaison officer with war criminal Ratko Mladic and closest collaborator of Cheshires commander Bob Stewart at that time? Nobody other than Milos Stankovic, the “traitor”! Stankovic used the alias Mike Stanley, and reportedly participated in “secret special operations” while in Bosnia. Summing up, one gets the profile of the perfect British intelligence “mercenary.”

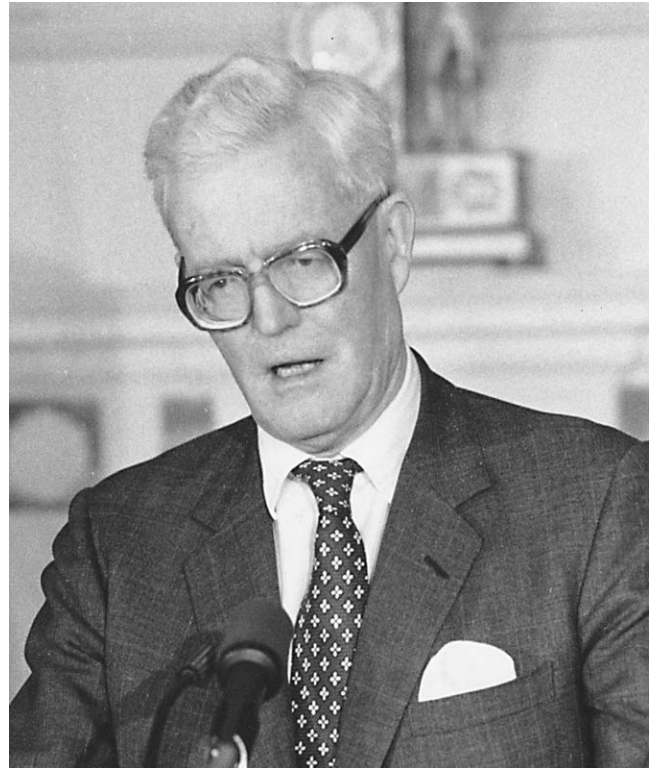
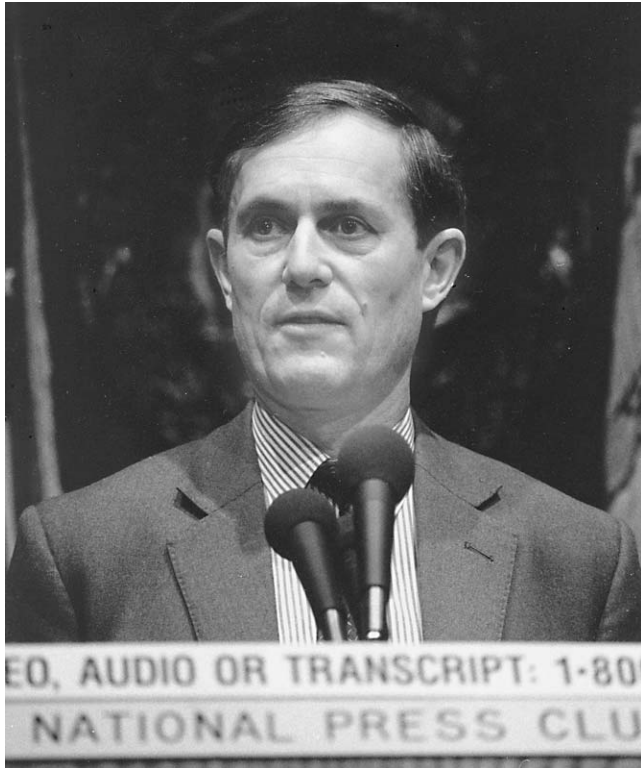
From an article in the Guardian, of April 1, 1996, entitled “Britain’s Secret War in Bosnia”:

. . . The British Army’s covert war in Bosnia began in October 1992 when the troops set up three bases at Tomislavgrad, Gornji Vakuf, and Vitez. Until they arrived the war was being fought between a Muslim-Croat alliance against the Serbs. . . . But the very week the first Battalion, 22 Cheshire Regiment, pitched up at Vitez schoolhouse, war broke out—virtually on their doorstep—*between the Croatian and Muslim allies*. . . . It was a ferocious fight in which the British became more closely involved than history has hitherto recorded. . . . Lieutenant-Colonel Bob Stewart was defiant about his right to open fire on anyone obstructing. . . .

[In Gornji Vakuf, the British Coldstream Guards engaged in an all-night battle with the Croats. It is not clear how this attack was carried out, under which disguise. The Croats were led to think that it was the Bosnian Army shooting. To the point that in 1993, the following revealing incident took place:]

It was during this period that a delegation from the Bosnian Army arrived at the Gornji Vakuf base and asked: “Could you please stop shooting at the Croats because they think it is us and we are getting all the s— for it.”

From the New York Times, March 1, 1998. An article enti-



Left: Gen. Sir Michael Rose, the perfidious British commander of the UN “peacekeeping” forces in Bosnia, prevented NATO bombing attacks that would have broken the Serbian siege of the Bosnian town of Bijac. Right: Former British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, who, after leaving the government, went to work for NatWest Markets bank, and concluded a juicy \$10 million deal with Serbian dictator Slobodan Milosevic.

tled, “British Officer Said to Give NATO Plans to Bosnian Serbs”:

The British government is expected to charge an Army major with providing classified NATO information and documents to the Bosnian Serb leadership. . . . In a case in part compiled by American intelligence officials, the major, Milos Stankovic, 35, is alleged to have seriously undermined the effectiveness of the UN. . . . He is said to have kept the Bosnian Serb military commander, Gen. Ratko Mladic, who has been indicted on two counts of genocide . . . abreast of top-secret NATO plans and procedures and of the bickering within NATO during the 1992-95 war. . . . Major Stankovic served four tours in Bosnia during the war, more than any other British officer. For much of that time he was the chief liaison officer between the two British commanders of the UN peacekeeping mission and the Bosnian Serb leadership including [indicted war criminal] Radovan Karadzic. . . .

Major Stankovic [will be formally charged on March 11] in court in Guildford, Surrey under Section 1 of the Official Secrets Act . . . the most serious section, [dealing with] espionage and passing information to an enemy. . . . One of only three British officers who spoke Serbo-Croatian, he is the son of a Serbian immigrant who fled to Britain after World War

II. . . . His father was an officer in the [Yugoslav] royalist forces known as the Chetniks. . . . With the approval of his superiors he worked in Bosnia under the alias Michael Stanley to avoid identification as a Serb. . . . In 1994, Major Stankovic, then a captain, worked in Sarajevo for Gen. Sir Michael Rose, the commander of the UN peacekeeping mission, who rarely hid his own distaste for the Bosnian Muslims and his belief that the Bosnian Serbs were maligned. . . .

Major Stankovic’s supporters, including Martin Bell, an independent member of Parliament, say the major was a victim of a witch-hunt by American and Bosnian Muslim officials. Mr. Bell, who was a correspondent in Bosnia for the British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC) during the war and knew Major Stankovic, says . . . the major did not do anything that was not approved by his superiors. . . . Major Stankovic was arrested on Oct. 16, 1997. . . . The police carted away boxes of notes relating to Bosnia, bank and telephone records . . . and the content of a small shrine he had set up in his home to his father [including] all his father’s wartime Chetnik medals. [He was interrogated regarding] telephone calls he made to [Karadzic headquarters] in Pale and a meeting with a Bosnian Serb official in Britain. . . .

He was the chief liaison officer when the UN aid workers

were taken hostage by the Bosnian Serbs in 1995 and used as human shields to block NATO air strikes. “He seemed to spend a lot of time in Pale,” [said a former UN spokesman]. “I was afraid there was something wrong with his relationship with Mladic. I went to an official meeting with the Serb leadership and they were there. To my surprise Stanley was already seated in the room, on Mladic’s side of the table. It was as if our team was on one side and the opposing team was on the other.”

Dame Pauline Neville-Jones and the Dayton Accords

The following is based on information from Bosnian sources and the British Private Eye magazine of Jan. 15:

In January, the British Broadcasting Corp. (a crucial element in the global British intelligence and propaganda) announced that a new “governor” had been appointed: Dame Pauline Neville-Jones, “the managing director of NatWest Markets and former political director and Deputy Undersecretary of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.” The BBC’s Board of Governors is responsible for the activities of the corporation, whose overseas broadcasting component is funded officially by the British Foreign Office. Both Neville-Jones and her boss until the end of 1995, former British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, were involved in a scandal that throws some light not only on British support for Serbian dictator Slobodan Milosevic’s “Greater Serbia,” but in steering the Dayton peace negotiations toward partition of Bosnia.

The report in the British satirical magazine *Private Eye* tends to play up the idea that Hurd and Neville-Jones have been “working” for Milosevic; in reality, as Balkan observers have stressed, it is *the other way around*. The key elements of the scandal are the following:

1. Neville-Jones led the British delegation at the Bosnia peace negotiation in Dayton, Ohio at the end of 1995. In this capacity, she applied ferocious pressure on the Bosnians to accept a version of the accord that left the question of Bosnian reconstruction in the hands of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, and favored a partition of the country. She and Hurd also lobbied fiercely to lift sanctions against Milosevic.

2. By the end of 1995, Hurd had resigned as Foreign Secretary and had gone to work as deputy chairman for NatWest Markets bank. In 1996, Neville-Jones followed him as managing director. Immediately after, the two, having lobbied for lifting sanctions on Milosevic, concluded a \$10 million deal with Milosevic, whereby NatWest Markets would privatize Serbia’s electric and telephone services. Later, the

two concluded a much more lucrative deal with Milosevic: NatWest would manage Serbia’s national debt!

3. When Neville-Jones was blackmailing the Bosnian delegation in Dayton, she was *already*—as has been acknowledged by Hurd himself—in negotiation with NatWest seeking employment. Very likely, the deal had already been signed. In other words, there are all the elements for a conflict of interest. The British delegation in Dayton was led by a British subject who had everything to gain (as agents of the British empire *and* personally) from the blackmail forced upon Bosnia.

“Without Dame Pauline Neville-Jones, Dayton would have been different,” a senior Balkan diplomat told *EIR* on Jan. 22. The diplomat confirmed the poisonous role played by the Neville-Jones, then the number-two in the British Foreign Office, at the Bosnia peace talks in Dayton. According to sources with direct, first-hand knowledge, Neville-Jones’s *modus operandi* in Dayton was to rarely talk directly to the Bosnian delegation, whom she visited not more than a couple of times. Instead, she specialized in private maneuvering, mostly pushing the U.S. delegation to move closer and closer to Milosevic’s position. At the same time, she was hosting the Croatian and Serbian delegations. “The U.S. would have taken, I believe, a different position, less unfavorable to Bosnia, if Neville-Jones had not played the role she did,” the diplomat remarked.

Brits provide KLA with cadre and cash

“Leaders of the Kosova Albanians have launched a Europe-wide recruitment drive for volunteers to fight against Serbia, if full-scale war breaks out,” the London *Sunday Times*, mouthpiece of the British Foreign Office establishment, reported on March 8. Naturally, London is the main recruiting ground. The paper reports on a March 3 meeting there, characterized by the president of the London Kosova Democratic League, Isa Zymberi, as “extremely angry and bitter.” A solidarity fund has been started, and the names of hundreds of potential military volunteers are being taken.

The *Sunday Times* says the Albanian diaspora in Switzerland and Germany are particularly important in providing funding for the projected war. There are more than 100,000 Kosovars in Switzerland alone, many of whom are Kosova Liberation Army supporters. The Albanians of Germany are reportedly dominated by Dr. Bujar Bukoshi, a radical critic of Kosova pacifist leader Ibrahim Rugova. By contrast, the 65,000 Albanian Kosovars in America are the major group that still supports Rugova. The paper adds that Rugova’s London offices were recently shut down, and that virtually 100% of British Albanians support his opponent, Bukoshi.

Sudan moves toward peace, democracy

In last week's *EIR*, Muriel Mirak-Weissbach presented an eyewitness report from Sudan, on the second session of the National Congress which met Feb. 16-19 in Khartoum. She, Uwe Friesecke, and Lawrence Freeman interviewed many leading Sudanese political figures, including former opposition leaders from the South who have now signed the peace agreement with the Khartoum government, and are working for national reconciliation. In this section, we publish two additional interviews.

The National Congress represents constituency groups from all over the country. It meets every two years to discuss policy issues, and to pose questions and make recommendations to the government. It elects 125 people to send to the Parliament.

The new leadership of the National Congress includes President Gen. Omar al-Bashir as chairman, and two deputy chairmen: Dr. Riek Machar, a former southern rebel leader from the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA), and Al-Sharif Zeinal-Abdin al-Hindi, secretary general of the Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party (DUP), one of the opposition parties. The fact that two former leading opponents of the government have now joined with President al-Bashir in this democratic forum, shows what an extraordinary political shift has occurred in Sudan. The British strategy for destroying Africa's largest country has received a very significant setback.

Interview: Angelo Beda

Success is a matter of political will

Mr. Beda is the Minister of Manpower in the Sudanese government. A Christian, he comes from the south. This interview was conducted on Feb. 21 by Lawrence Freeman, Uwe Friesecke, and Muriel Mirak-Weissbach. The transcript has been edited. For an earlier interview, see EIR, May 3, 1996, "Fact vs. Fiction about Slavery in Sudan."

EIR: Could you tell us your view of the importance of this National Congress for the future of Sudan?

Beda: First of all, thank you very much for coming all the way from the United States to our country, and for witnessing the running of the conference of the political system, the National Congress.

This conference is the second of its type since the searching for and establishment of a political agreement for the Sudan, which came after we had been fed up by the multiparty system, which we had twice, or three times, and then followed by military coups, and then a one-party system, which was run under Nimeiri. I think this system is aimed at gathering the Sudanese into many streams of political activities, with all their diversities. So, we have now tried this experiment for the last two years. This was the second conference in the last four years, and it was to review our experience, and to plan our future, and also to see the shortcomings of this system. So, it was a very important national review of our effort.

First, the conference is a manifestation of the Sudanese trying to get together by all means, in spite of their difficulties, all their diversities, and their racial and religious differences.

People are trying to discover how we can come together into a national forum, in which we can accommodate each other, especially since the country is so big. So this conference has succeeded in establishing this, that it is possible for Sudanese to come together, under a forum which admits everybody, without qualification, provided that you are Sudanese; regardless of religious feelings, origin, or tribal affiliation.

People have established the structure of a Federal system, and to combine centralism when it is necessary, and then dispense with centralism when we don't need it, so that the local districts, and the states, and the Federal system can react economically, politically, and socially.

The last [point to be stressed about] this conference is, the working of the system, that has attracted people outside it. In 1989, there was no confidence; 1990, no confidence; 1991, no confidence; 1992, no confidence. And then, we had international pressure on us, which was aimed at collapsing this effort of ours, and they organized our neighbors against us. But, as time goes on, and people see that we are pushing ahead, very successfully, we ended up uniting the south and the north inside the country.

And so, those outside have decided to respond. The first two groups came from the southern rebels, and they have joined to sign the agreement, called the Khartoum Agreement. The second is about to come, which was chaired by Sharif al-Hindi, who brought the initiative to the conference, and it was discussed and approved [see *EIR*, March 13, 1998].

So, we look forward to a bigger dialogue. The conference