

# ‘We Must Rebuild Bosnia, To Save Ourselves’

## Washington, D.C. Policy Forums

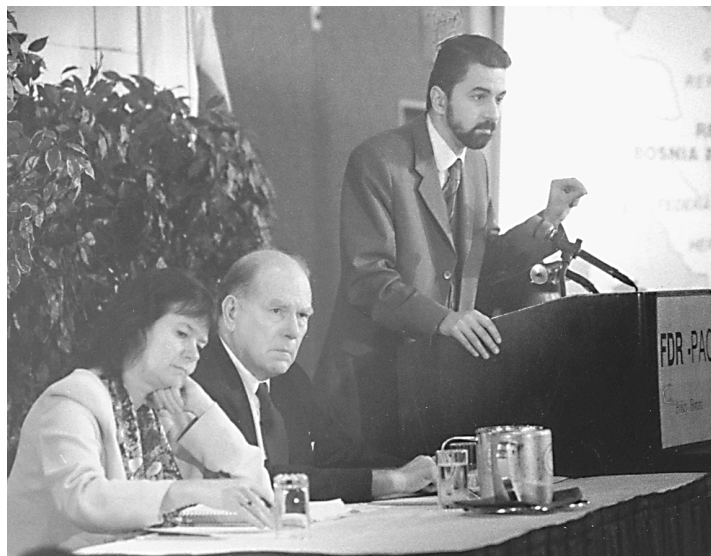
The need for the Clinton administration to adopt a policy of reconstruction of Bosnia-Herzegovina, as part of the Great Project of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, was the central theme of a foreign policy forum, sponsored by the Schiller Institute and the FDR-PAC in the nation’s capital on Jan. 4. Key- noting the event, which drew more than 120 policy- makers and dip- lomats, was a representative of Bosnia’s ruling Party of Democratic Action (S.D.A.), Faris Nanic. He was joined by Lyndon LaRouche; his wife, Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp LaRouche; and Schiller Institute representative Umberto Pascali.

Nanic made an appeal for the United States to take the lead in committing resources to rebuild his nation: “Is the

*Podium: Faris Nanic.  
Seated: Lyndon  
LaRouche, Helga  
Zepp LaRouche.*

expense of helping the region to recover, to develop, greater than the expense of infinite military police and political presence of the international community in the region? Because if you want peace there, if you want stability, without providing the things that I’ve just mentioned, then you will have to face the fact that the military pres- ence should continue on indefinitely.”

Through economic reconstruction,



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he stressed, Bosnia can reintegrate its 800,000 refugees, integrate the separatist Serbs back into the historically multicul-

# ‘Africa: Looting Ground, or World Breadbasket?’

Lyndon LaRouche keynoted foreign policy seminars on Africa in Wash- ington, D.C. on Jan. 11 and 25, with a warning to Americans that their morality will be decided by their response to the ongoing genocide in Africa. The forums were attended by many Africans, from over fourteen nations, as well as by gov- ernment officials and community activists. LaRouche was joined in the first event by *EIR* Africa editor Linda de Hoyos and Jacques Bacamurwanko, former Amba- sador of Burundi to the United States, and in the second by Uwe Friesecke of the Schiller Institute and Godfrey Binai- sa, former President of Uganda.

Bacamurwanko, a member of the National Council for the Defense of Democracy of Burundi, challenged the general lack of knowledge about Africa in the United States. The area of which he spoke, eastern Zaire, and the coun- tries of Rwanda and Burundi, is one of the most resource-rich areas of the world, and has the potential to become one of the world’s breadbaskets. He attributed the renewed wars in Rwanda

and Burundi, and the recent invasion of Zaire, to the requirements of the finan- cial controllers of the continent for more loot, as the monetary system which they created is now collapsing.

Bacamurwanko showed how the British policy of “democratization” serves the interests of transnational cor- porations, which want to increase their take without government interference.

Godfrey Binai- sa, who was President of Uganda for one year after Idi Amin, but was ousted in a military coup, de- scribed how the British manipulate African leaders like Yoweri Museveni, Uganda’s current President.

He recalled that Dr. Living- ston had empha- sized Africa’s threefold need for commerce, Chris- tianity, and civi-

lization. Look what we have now: Com- merce is simply looting, e.g., Barrick Gold Corporation [on whose board sits former U.S. President George Bush— Ed.]. As for Christianity, it is time for us to evangelize the West—the Pope may be the only Christian left. And, civiliza- tion is in danger of going down the tubes.

### LaRouche’s Call

Lyndon LaRouche emphasized that modern Africa policy is the population



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tural nation, and serve as a bridge between Europe and the East. Bosnia has good relations with Turkey and Iran, he noted, and a skilled workforce, which makes it ideal for investments that will pay off soon.

### A New Bretton Woods System

In addressing the Bosnia issue in its broader strategic and economic context, Lyndon LaRouche put it this way: "It's not a matter of should we, or should we not, help. The question is: Do *we* wish to survive? Because *we* will not survive *ourselves*, unless we change the policies in a way which addresses our problem. But the same policies will solve the problems of Bosnia, and, also, Africa. And, that's the way to look at it. We're all in a mess, and we can not turn our back on a neighbor, and say, 'I don't have time to be a Good Samaritan.' That's not the issue. If you're not a Good Samaritan, you're not likely to survive yourself. So, *you* are the guy

who's really in need, whether you know it or not."

LaRouche proceeded to develop a two-part solution to the crisis. The first part, he emphasized, is for President Clinton to take the necessary steps to create a New Bretton Woods system, based upon the strengths of the earlier one. This would mean restoring a system of currency parities, a national economic security policy for all nations, and long-term trade and investment policy. In specific, the President must launch a general monetary and financial reform, putting the current bankrupt institutions into receivership, and establishing new relations between nations which would put a premium on creating the conditions for prosperity in *every* nation.

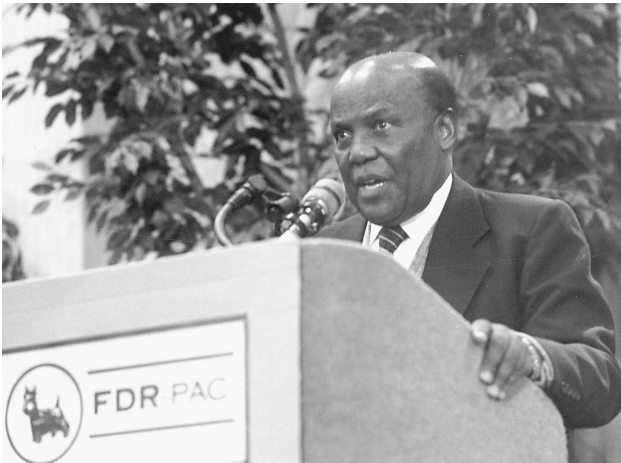
Then, once the new Bretton Woods system is established, a second phase will be necessary in order to stimulate the world economy. That, LaRouche said, is where the Eurasian Land-Bridge comes in, as the crucial project for transform-

ing the planet into a prosperous community of nations.

### A Moral Commitment

Helga Zepp LaRouche criticized the way the financial oligarchy is trying to use the Samuel Huntington "clash of civilizations" thesis, particularly of the West against Islam, as a way of preventing economic development and a revival of the nation-state. Instead, she said, we have to get the United States to act in its true interest, and to adopt a foreign policy like that of John Quincy Adams, who saw the hope of our nation, in aiding other nations.

Umberto Pascali emphasized that by refusing to capitulate to genocide, the Bosnians gave the world a chance to reverse its descent into barbarism. Some 150,000 Bosnians died in the war, Pascali said; our commitment to full reconstruction as part of this development plan, will give meaning to their sacrifice.



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**Above:** *Godfrey Binaisa, former President of Uganda.*

**Left:** *Jacques Bacamurwankō, former Ambassador of Burundi to the U.S.; Uwe Friesecke of the Schiller Institute.*

**Right:** *EIR Africa editor Linda de Hoyos, with moderator Dennis Speed.*



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program of Henry Kissinger, who made it an explicit tenet of American foreign policy, beginning in 1975, to support population reduction in countries, including African countries, which were rich in mineral wealth, in order to keep prices down to the countries they supply. The British, through "Arab Bureau" agent Bernard Lewis, who was deployed to the U.S. to work in Kissinger's State Department, developed a policy of

destabilizing and depopulating Muslim countries, from Sri Lanka to the Horn of Africa.

To change Africa policy, we have to address the problem of the African-American who purports to know something about Africa, but is generally ignorant of what is really happening. Nonetheless, people turn to the African-American for knowledge about Africa. In general, the African-American has the same problem as everyone else in our society with respect to Africa, however: a lack of real response to the genocide occurring there.

We see at home the same indifference which characterizes American response to the genocide in Africa. There is a failure to respond to the "useless eater" policies which are being carried out today against increasing numbers of our poor, and old and sick. LaRouche called the reaction of Americans to this, a "merciless indifference to human need." The basis for developing policy in Africa, he said, is the Christian view of man upon which our Constitution is based, that all men have an equal potential for development.