

partitions, and the re-drawing of borders have been used by the British to prevent mutually beneficial cooperation among peoples—Zepp LaRouche asked: How can peaceful relations ever be reestablished in this region? To answer this, she employed the 1648 Peace of Westphalia, which ended Europe’s bloody Thirty Years War, as an historical model.

Using principles later adopted by American President John Quincy Adams, wherein Adams asserted that U.S. foreign policy must be based on the notion of a “community of principle” among sovereign nation-states, the 1644-1648 Westphalia conference succeeded in bringing peace to a Europe divided among Protestant and Catholic, prince and emperor, nations and peoples. How? By assigning *equal status* to all warring parties; and, above all, by *forgetting the past, for the sake of peace*.

What we must do today, Zepp LaRouche implored, is to view each nation as we would our own family, because, as the Renaissance genius Nicolaus of Cusa said, peace in the macrocosm, can only be based on peace and development of the microcosm. If President Clinton, harkening back to the best traditions of America, could but seize this historical moment—if he were to develop a *passion* for the idea of an international community of peoples, and find the kind of passion for mankind that a parent feels for a child—then we will have a just peace.

Kosovar Albanian on U.S. Tour For the ‘LaRouche Doctrine’

Feride Istogu Gillesberg, born in the Drenic region of Kosova, conducted an emergency speaking tour sponsored by the Schiller Institute from April 29 to May 17. The tour took Feride and her husband Tom, who is a member of the Danish Kosovar Society, from Falls Church, Va., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., Norfolk, Boston, New York, New Jersey, Chicago, Los Angeles, and Houston. The Gillesbergs are active with the Schiller Institute in Denmark.

Open a School, Close a Prison

In her talks, Feride described the process of “ethnic cleansing” in Kosova, conducted by British-connected dictator Slobodan Milosevic beginning early in the 1990’s, as the ethnic Albanian schools were closed, Kosova was stripped of its autonomy, and Kosovar men were rounded up to fight for the Yugoslav Army, against their will, in Croatia and Bosnia.

Throughout this period, she said, popular Kosovar leader Ibrahim Rugova, forming a “shadow government,” waged a campaign to win autonomy and independence for Kosova through non-violent activity. His campaign won support from Kosovar Albanians the world over,



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Feride Istogu Gillesberg reports on situation in Kosova.

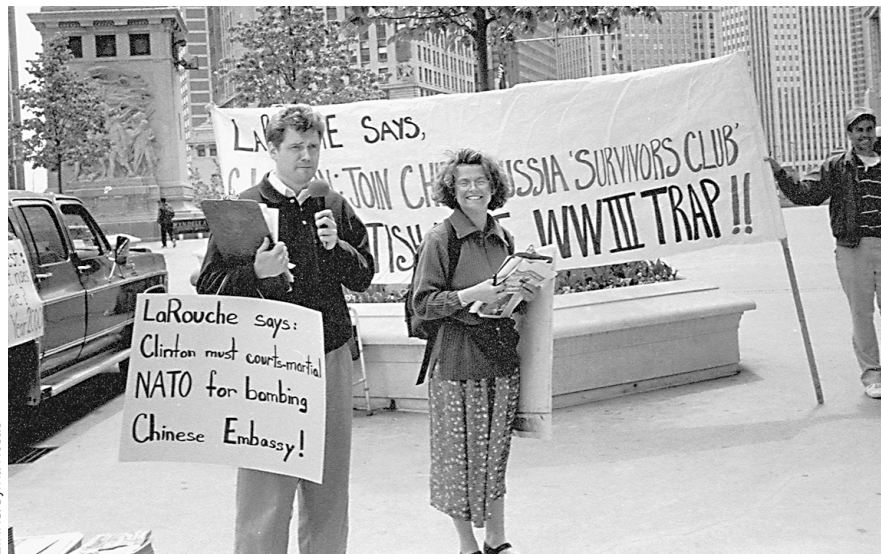
including her own parents, who live in Germany. Diaspora Kosovars pledged 3% of their incomes monthly to support teachers and schools, replacing those shut down by Milosevic. Their idea in doing this, Feride said, was, “For every school we open, a prison will close.”

Rugova’s movement had “moral power,” she said, “in the image of Martin Luther King and the U.S. Declaration of Independence,” and reflected the “desire of the Albanian people of Kosova for a recognition of the innate value of each person in the image of God.”

K.L.A. Is Milosevic Asset

In opposition to Rugova, Feride said, the Kosova Liberation Army (K.L.A. or U.C.K.) is now being touted by the U.S. State Department and the British. The K.L.A. is, in fact, a communist grouping, financed by drug-trafficking, which was heavily advertised in Kosova by the BBC before it even existed on the ground. “But Milosevic could never break the fighting spirit being carried on by Rugova,” Feride said, so the K.L.A. “provided the vehicle for Milosevic to get around this problem.” The K.L.A. was promoted, as Rugova was pushed to the sidelines by Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, at Rambouillet.

Feride and Tom Gillesberg join Chicago rally outside British Consulate.



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