

For the annexing FRG the following slogan is applicable:

Stop the German war of aggression against Yugoslavia!

March 24 is a date that will stick to people's minds. It is the day on which the termination of international law was finally sealed by the NATO bombing. Since March 24 NATO has been carrying out one wave of attack after the other against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. These attacks are carried out without a mandate of the U.N. Security Council, and are thus an obvious violation of the U.N. Charter. Thus, a dangerous precedent for eventual military aggressions of all kinds is created. The international law, which restrained imperialism's jungle law for fifty years, has virtually been eliminated. Why should a great power in the future get the U.N.'s consent to a military intervention if this intervention would also be possible without it?

This Germany—against which the U.N. had been founded in 1945—pushes towards war against the U.N. founding member Yugoslavia.

While, shortly before the attacks, "of all the people the U.S. Americans [had] become strikingly hesitant about air-raids" (stated vice-chairman of the SPD parliamentary faction Erler, according to the newspaper *Frankfurter Rundschau* of 03/23/1999), the War Secretary of the FRG, Scharping, announced at the same time: "Our patience has come to an end," and claimed about NATO's attack: "The sooner, the better." (*Junge Welt*, 03/22/1999)

One evidence for the fact that the Federal Government is obviously not interested in a suspension of the bombing of Yugoslavia is the attempt to mediate by Russian Head of State Primakov. Yugoslavian President Milosevic had offered Primakov "to withdraw troops from Kosovo and reinstate negotiations, if NATO stopped bombing beforehand." (*Frankfurter Rundschau*, 03/31/1999) This offer was flatly and unilaterally rejected by the German Chancellor, without having conferred with the other NATO nations (cf. *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, 03/31/1999).

While the German media continue to stigmatize Yugoslavian president Milosevic as a "warmonger", the Albanian UCK has almost completely been removed from the critics' line of fire. Who is this UCK? The self-proclaimed "Kosovo Liberation Army" was mainly set up and equipped by the government and the intelligence agencies of the FRG. Thus wrote *The European* in September 1997 "that the German civilian and military intelligence agencies are involved in the rebels' training and armament in order to firmly establish German influence on the Balkans and to tackle the refugee problem" (cf. *Konkret* 3/1999). On the other

hand, U.S. special envoy Robert Gelbhard only a year ago called the UCK terrorist and threatened to include it into the list of international terrorist organizations (cf. *Spiegel*, 03/09/1998).

In Rambouillet, the Yugoslavian side accepted the political part of the agreement which, among other things, provided for an autonomy status of Kosovo. Only the document's appendix, which provides for the stationing of 28,000 NATO troops in Kosovo to monitor the peace settlement, was rejected as a grave violation of Yugoslavian sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Yugoslavian side thus only could "choose between the plague and cholera," stated a Serbian member of cabinet (*Spiegel*, 03/22/1999). Either a signing, i.e. military occupation of parts of their national territory and establishment of a NATO protectorate for at least three years, or the bombing of Yugoslavia.

The German war of aggression against Yugoslavia not only is a clear violation of German constitutional Articles 25 (International law and federal law) and 26 (Ban on preparations for war of aggression), but also a violation of the "2+4 Treaty". In that treaty of 1990, the FRG had to reassure the victorious powers of World War II "that unified Germany would never use any of its weapons, only in accordance with its constitution and with the United Nations Charter" (Article 2). The "2+4 Treaty" had been a prerequisite for the so-called reunification.

However, as soon as the ink on the treaty papers had dried, chancellor Kohl prescribed the route of the newly formed Berlin Republic very differently in his governmental address: "Germany has finally closed the book of its history; it may now openly stand to its role as a world power, and it should expand this role." (*taz*, 01/31/1991)

The first weighty result of this new "world power role" was the dissolution of Yugoslavia by recognizing Croatia and Slovenia in 1991. This recognition was carried out unilaterally by Germany—against the will of the U.S., the USSR, England, and France.

Not even ten years have passed after the GDR's incorporation, and the bigger Germany already wages war again. It is obvious that the world has not become more peaceful in the last ten years. Irrespective of how you judge the political system of the Eastern Bloc, one has to ascertain: For forty years its mere existence established absence of war and relative stability in Europe. For forty years the GDR's mere existence restrained German militarism.

Since the Eastern Bloc's cessation and since the FRG incorporated the sovereign nation GDR, Germany is again free of the limitations that had been imposed by the victorious powers of World War II.

David Binder, *New York Times* correspondent, states: "What I observe nine years after the Berlin Wall and the system that existed beyond the Wall came down, is the abolishment of almost all rules of the game that had been created for the solution of international conflicts during the Cold War. We have arrived in the 18th century again, or maybe even before that period. Power is law." (translated from: *Junge Welt*, 03/29/1999)

Former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher judges: "The Europe which has come out from behind the Iron Curtain has many characteristics of the Europe of 1914 and 1939: ethnic conflicts, border disputes, political extremism, nationalism, and economic backwardness. And another bugbear of the past has resurrected: the German question." (translated from the German edition of her memoirs, *The Downing Street Years: Downing Street No. 10*, p. 1125)

Already twice this century Germany drove Europe and the world into a war...

Our main enemy is still at home!

We demand:

Stop the German war of aggression!

Bundeswehr [FRG's army] out of Yugoslavia!

Bonn warmongers into jail!

Down with war means down with the FRG!