

International Intelligence

Peruvian legislators seek justice for LaRouche

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States (OAS) was given a letter in Lima, Peru on Oct. 30 by Peruvian legislators demanding that the U.S. government be investigated for violating the human rights of American political prisoner and presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche. LaRouche is serving a 15-year prison sentence on trumped-up charges.

A lawyer on the staff of the General Secretariat of the OAS commission, Luis Jimenez, was handed the letter by Peruvian Congressman Carlos Calderón Carvajal, a member of the APRA party. It was signed by eight other senators and congressmen.

Congressman Calderon told Jimenez, that the signers did not necessarily agree with everything LaRouche stands for, but they were "firmly convinced that LaRouche is the victim of political persecution."

The legislators "charge the government of the United States of America, a member of the OAS, of violating the human rights of American politician Lyndon H. LaRouche and of several of his collaborators."

They add, "the purpose of this political persecution by the American government is to silence the only voice within the United States to speak out against the genocidal economic policies that the International Monetary Fund is imposing on our continent, and the openly malthusian policies that the current administration of George Bush is applying on all the countries of the Third World."

Explosive new leads on Letelier assassination

The former head of the Chilean intelligence service (DINA), Gen. Manuel Contreras has been arrested and charged with the 1976 assassination of Orlando Letelier, foreign minister in the government of Marxist President Salvador Allende. Contreras says that

the murder was a CIA plot to destabilize the government of Gen. Augusto Pinochet.

Contreras charged that then-CIA director George Bush and his deputy, Gen. Vernon Walters, hatched the plot with the participation of Orlando García, the anti-Castro Bay of Pigs veteran who headed presidential security for Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Pérez.

According to General Contreras's lawyers, President Pérez—who is now Venezuela's President again—knew of the murder plot three months before Letelier and his assistant, Ronnie Moffit, were assassinated by car bomb in Washington on Sept. 21, 1976. The lawyers requested that Bush, Walters, and Pérez be interrogated, but Adolfo Banados, the Chilean magistrate presiding in the case, said that he will not ask Bush to testify at this time, only Walters and Pérez.

Pérez has said that he will not cooperate. "I have never testified, nor is there any reason why I should testify," he told a journalist. "Venezuela collaborated with Chilean justice when it had to, and we played an important role in uncovering that shameful crime of the Pinochet dictatorship." Venezuela's ambassador to Chile, Ignacio Arcaya, said on Oct. 22 that the accusation that Pérez knew about the planned assassination of Letelier in advance, and the request that he testify, "are desperate smokescreens" put up by Contreras.

Scottish clerics back aid to Iraqi children

On Sunday, Oct. 20, at St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh, the chief place of worship of the Church of Scotland, and thanks to the efforts of Bishop Michael Hare-Duke (St. Andrews), Elders of the Church of Scotland handed out to worshippers a leaflet by the Committee to Save the Children in Iraq, which calls upon the celebrants for support. The leaflet concludes with a note by Bishop Hare-Duke, asking those present to contact him if they wish to help the committee, or else to write to the

Schiller Institute in Germany.

Some days before, a release announcing the event had been distributed by the Diocese of St. Andrews, drawing attention to the report of U.N. envoy Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan on Iraq, and to the "specialized activities of the Committee for the Children in Iraq."

The cathedral was filled to the rafters—between 1,000 and 1,500 persons—for an ecumenical event unprecedented in a country notorious for religious warfare: the Gulf War Reconciliation Service. Though it is the headquarters of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, they had invited Archbishop Thomas Winning of Glasgow (Catholic) and Bishop Hare-Duke (Episcopalian), both of whom had strongly opposed the war, to deliver the homily. Muslim leaders were also present and read prayers.

British journalist rejects euthanasia

"There's No Mercy in Euthanasia." This is the headline of a commentary in the *British Sunday Telegraph*, published Oct. 23, by journalist Lynette Burrows. She attacks the Hemlock Society of Derek Humphry, and rejects any attempts to legalize euthanasia in Britain.

"Euthanasia accounts for nearly 2% of deaths each year in Holland, and it is used in many cases on AIDS patients," she writes. "It is all too obvious why. Forget the reasonable arguments about freedom and dignity—there is nothing dignified about being encouraged to die because you have become ill—and think of the money (and unpleasant work) it has saved the state. . . . In America, last week, Mr. Humphry's former wife . . . killed herself, apparently in accordance with the advice given in *Final Exit*. Her suicide reveals the outline of a tragic and ghastly paradigm that is slowly developing in our attitude towards the old and the sick. . . ."

"Our attitude towards the end of life is gradually being coaxed and persuaded into being a mirror image of our present attitude

to the beginning of life. 'Choice' is everything, and the new morality now being urged upon us will enable us to speak of old people as 'unwanted' when their immediate relatives do not want them—just as we do of the unborn babies now. It will be argued that no one should have to give up his own career or time because of them. . . .

"We should . . . resist the temptation to make life easier for ourselves by getting rid of some of its problems. We should also dismiss the claptrap about choice and indignity, because we know that, in the end, it all too often comes down to meaning a lonely, miserable woman with breast cancer, riding out to die in the wilderness, like Mrs. Humphry, because she believes those around her would have wished it. If we do not wish it, we must say so now."

European Community puts squeeze on Zaire

Ambassadors from the European Community countries warned Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko on 26 that Zaire faces "serious consequences" unless a representative government is installed. The ambassadors and an EC representative met Mobutu in the Zairean capital of Kinshasa. They delivered the message that "serious diplomatic, political and economic consequences . . . on a bilateral and a Community level" could follow unless a government of consensus is installed.

President Mobutu in turn accused the West of "wanting my head at any price," and vowed to remain in office. He charged western governments with "flagrant interference" into his country's affairs. "I cannot accept this sort of ultimatum," he said. "Nobody can dictate policy to me. . . . Now we understand that western aid is mixed with all sorts of threats and blackmail."

The crisis escalated on Oct. 28 when Belgium called for Organization of African Unity troops to be sent to Zaire and asked its EC partners to support such a move. The OAU has never before taken such an action

unless the country itself requested the intervention of a multinational force. Belgium Foreign Minister Mark Eyskens called on Mobutu to surrender control of the army and other crucial posts of power and to heed international pressure for "reform." Eyskens told BBC that as long as Mobutu clings to power, there is no hope of saving Belgium's former colony from chaos.

A Belgian Foreign Ministry official said that France and the United States had already been consulted on the proposal to send troops in.

Meanwhile, France's minister for cooperation with Third World states, Edwige Avice, said she believed her government would not invite Mobutu to a summit of French-speaking government heads in Paris Nov. 19-21. "Under the current circumstances, why should he be invited?" she asked.

Cambodia treaty sets precedent for U.N. rule

Cambodia's 19-year civil war was officially ended on Oct. 23, when 19 countries signed a peace treaty in Paris. But the troubles of this long-suffering country are not over, as the United Nations now moves in to strip it of any remnants of national sovereignty.

Whereas U.N. trusteeship was U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt's 1944 proposal for bringing the countries of Indochina out of imperialist control to independence, the concept is now being revived to make the transition *back to* imperialist rule, under the auspices of George Bush's "new world order." Cambodia is the first test case.

Until elections in 1993, Cambodia's government administration will be run by the United Nations, with a team of 268 U.N. "experts" on their way to Phnom Penh now. The U.N. Transitional Authority will disarm the rebel factions and the Phnom Penh army, and will oversee elections. U.N. peacekeeping forces are expected to deploy to the country, and will create a new Cambodian army, run by the U.N.

● **CHINA'S** Communist Party has leaked a confidential analysis of the failed Soviet coup which blames "frenzied interference" from the West and the "irresolution" of the coup leaders for its failure. Popular resistance played a minor role, the report claims, and only took shape when Boris Yeltsin whipped people up.

● **RUSSIAN** Foreign Minister Andrei Kosyrev has called for the abolition of the all-Soviet foreign ministry, which he termed superfluous, as the sovereign republics of the abolished Soviet Union were developing their own foreign policies now. The former Soviet foreign ministry should be transformed into a new agency for coordination of foreign policy, Kosv said.

● **VIETNAM** signed an agreement with Great Britain on Oct. 21, to take back some of the 60,000 refugees who fled from Vietnam and are now living in detention camps in Hong Kong. In the first phase, some 250 "boat people" will be forcibly repatriated. Many of the refugees have threatened violence or suicide if they are forced to return to Vietnam.

● **BORIS YELTSIN** will be visiting Germany Nov. 21-23, German Foreign Minister Genscher announced, after a meeting with the Russian President in Moscow on Oct. 25. Soviet Defense Minister Yevgeni Shaposhnikov will visit Germany Nov. 11-13. He and other senior Soviet military experts met with German parliamentarians from the foreign affairs and defense commissions in Bonn.

● **CANADA'S** New Democratic Party won provincial elections in Saskatchewan in October, ousting the Conservative Party premier and ending the nine-year Tory rule of the province. The NDP now has absolute majorities in three provinces, and thus rules over half the population of Canada.