

International Intelligence

NATO air strike plan is 'no policy shift'

NATO's strategy for air strikes in the Balkans is meant to consolidate the "unfair partition" of Bosnia, not to bring justice to the Bosnians, wrote Martin Woollacott, senior commentator for the London *Guardian*, on Feb. 11.

"We should be under no illusion," he wrote, "that it represents a real shift in the aims of western policy (as opposed to the means), or that it necessarily leads to a settlement and end to the war. The policy remains committed to the idea that the government of Bosnia must agree not only to partition but to an unfair partition that leaves on the Serbian side substantial areas that were once preponderantly Muslim. Europeans and Americans differ only on the degree of unfairness they think the Muslims should accept."

According to Woollacott, "If aerial intervention eventually comes, because the Serbs fail to live up to their promises they made yesterday to the U.N. commander Gen. Sir Michael Rose, it will be an intervention aimed not at undoing the partition of Bosnia but at stabilizing it. It will not be the intervention that some in the West hoped for, at an earlier stage, that would have knocked back the Serbs, sustained a multi-faith Bosnia, and precipitated political change in Belgrade. The corollary of an ultimatum to the Serbs is an ultimatum to the Muslims not to try to take advantage of the diminution of Serb strength in the siege lines around Sarajevo."

Vatican blasts European Parliament 'gay' resolution

The Vatican on Feb. 9 denounced a European Parliament resolution that homosexual couples should be allowed to marry and adopt children, saying that "no man can take the place of a natural mother."

Homosexuality is an "aberrant deviation," and children adopted by homosexuals would bear the scars of suffering and frustration, the Vatican newspaper *L'Osservatore*

Romano said in an editorial. "Encouraging homosexual tendencies means overturning natural order, set by God at the moment of Creation." The editorial said that society could not merely "acknowledge an abnormal situation which, until today, the universal conscience has rejected and judged as an aberrant deviation."

The editorial belittled the notion that granting such rights to homosexuals is a sign of civilization. "Those who assert that Italy, because it is a developed country, must fall in line with the positions of the 'advanced' countries of Europe, are lying," it said. The editorial was written by Father Gino Concetti, a moral theologian whose views are close to those of Pope John Paul II, according to Reuters.

The resolution, passed Feb. 8, is not binding on the 12 European Union states. It was drawn up by German Green deputy Claudia Roth and was approved at the parliament in Strasbourg by 159-96.

German official wants NATO action in Bosnia

In a television interview on Feb. 8, Bernd Schmidbauer, cabinet minister of the Bonn chancellery, broke the officially ordered taboo against calling for a western military intervention in Bosnia. He said that his statement represented "a personal view," but one shared by Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

"Whoever has witnessed the most recent incidents," he said, referring to the Serbian artillery attack on the market in Sarajevo, "has to realize that one must also operate with air strikes; to back that, there must be a unified western position instead of verbal acrobatics; it is clear that we now have to increase the pressure upon all involved parties."

In an interview with the daily *Bildzeitung* on Feb. 8, Defense Minister Volker Rühle called for an end to western indecision and declared: "It is really not sufficient to protect the U.N. troops. It is much more urgent to protect the population, and this requires a strategy different from that which has been pursued so far."

"For quite some time," Rühle said, "I've endorsed the supply of the Bosnian Muslims with arms, so that they can improve their defense by their own means." Rühle categorically ruled out, however, that German soldiers might take part in any NATO intervention against the Serbs in Bosnia.

Also Karl Lamers, the foreign policy spokesman of the Bonn parliamentary group of Chancellor Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, said in a discussion with the daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* on Feb. 8 that "after the criminal assault on Sarajevo, Germany is faced with the choice of how much longer it wants to maintain its ambivalent position, which is voicing feelings of terror but not contributing anything to fight the roots of the evil."

Russian newspaper prints libel on LaRouche

Amid growing interest in Russia in Lyndon LaRouche's approach to solving the Russian and world crises, the Moscow weekly *Inostranets* (*Foreigner*) on Feb. 9 published an article consisting of libels recycled from the Soviet press of the 1980s, mixed with new lies about the reasons for LaRouche's five-year incarceration and his release.

Appearing over the signature of Ivan Lunev, the article is titled, "There Are Extremist Politicians Abroad, Too." Lunev calls LaRouche "an organizer and leader of ultrarightist and neo-Nazi organizations." He falsely asserts that LaRouche has been in jail many times, most recently for "tax evasion and theft during campaign fundraising in the 1983-87 period." The article reports that LaRouche ran for office from jail and has announced he will campaign for the 1996 presidential elections.

In conclusion, Lunev wildly misrepresents LaRouche as follows: "The criminal *cum* activist calls for a radical cure for the 'gravely ill' American society, with harsh measures (these, incidentally, are not so different from the prescriptions of certain of our politicians—struggle against the IMF, [International Monetary Fund] private banks, 'moral decay,' and crime). But for LaRouche, Russia remains enemy number

one, against which he threatens, should he come to power, nuclear war, if [Russia] does not accept American terms. So we are not the only ones who have 'extremist' politicians."

Opposition in Asia to sanctions on North Korea

South Korea, Japan, and the People's Republic of China all oppose the idea of United Nations sanctions against North Korea, fearing to drive the regime of Kim Il-Sung into a corner.

South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-joo visited Washington in mid-February to try to stop the sanctions steamroller. He told journalists in the United States that Japan and South Korea agreed that there should not be immediate sanctions, even if the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) refers the nuclear issue to the U.N. Security Council. Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa also spoke out against rash action, and China, a traditional supplier of North Korea's oil, has been repeatedly on record against the sanctions.

Paraguay fears uprising on the Mexican model

The Argentine intelligence weekly *El Informador Público* reported on Feb. 11 that the Paraguayan Armed Forces fear a "Zapatista"-style uprising, like that which occurred in the Mexican state of Chiapas. This could be provoked, among other causes, by heightened involvement of the U.S. Southern Command in Paraguay, according to the report.

Military sources report that the U.S. Southern Command will begin a program in Paraguay's San Pedro region next May known as "Strong Roads 1994 South," which involves "foreign monitoring of the region of San Pedro." The fear of Brazilian military analysts is that because the region in question is quite unstable—very poor with a large Indian population—this could be used by "continental New Left groups which in-

tend to unleash 'Zapatista' experiences in the Southern Cone, taking advantage of ethnic groups which are easy to manipulate."

Paraguay's Guaraní Indian tribes, which are also found in parts of Brazil, Bolivia, and northern Argentina, have been intensively profiled by anthropologists for much of this century; thus the region, which has always been of geopolitical interest to Great Britain, is primed for ethnic conflict. Argentine psychoanalyst Enrique Pichon-Riviere, who studied at London's premier psychological warfare outfit, the Tavistock Institute, in the 1940s, carried out some of his first studies on the Guaranis in Argentina.

Iranian leader predicts revolution

Iranian opposition leader Dariush Foruhar, the head of the Iran Nation Party, said in an interview published in the London *Independent* on Feb. 12, that "a nationwide popular movement is ready to go into action to wipe out the present oppressive, dictatorial system and replace it with a real democratic one capable of saving Iran from disaster."

Although Foruhar has become outspoken against the Iranian regime, the government has taken no action against him and has even allowed him to travel abroad. He had been jailed under the Shah and had held a ministerial post during the first post-Revolution regime.

In the interview, Foruhar called on the leaders of the regime to "smoothly vacate the place, allow a popular, democratic regime to take over and save the nation from the abyss it had been plunged into since the power-hungry mullahs grabbed power, isolated the country, and threw it into the darkest of ages." Foruhar pointed to the current economic problems of the country: a massive rate of unemployment, shortages of all kinds, and poor education.

Foruhar's statement follows the Feb. 1 assassination attempt on President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, and riots in a provincial city. The Iranian regime has charged that the man who tried to kill Rafsanjani was a member of a clandestine terrorist group with ties to foreign embassies.

Briefly

● **ARGENTINA'S** President Carlos Menem met on Feb. 9 with the leaders of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and "agreed to be connected to the lodge," according to the daily *Página 12*. "I am very happy, and I tell you now that I will be turning to them. I know they have friends in many countries," said Menem. "That's true. For example, Clinton is one of ours," replied Eduardo Vaccaro, the lodge's grand master.

● **RIGOBERTA MENCHU** has called for the creation of a U.N. High Commissioner for Indigenous Peoples. She also called for an extraordinary conference, along the lines of that on the environment in 1992, to be held this year and to launch "The Decade of the Indian Peoples."

● **THE AFRICA HAND** for the Ford Foundation, Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, was in the northern Nigerian town of Kadunaa the first week of February, calling for Gen. Sani Abacha's government to step down in favor of a civilian government. Obasanjo was Nigerian President from 1976 to 1979 and has been on the Ford Foundation's board of directors for over a decade.

● **RUSSIAN** Deputy Foreign Minister Vitaly Churkin said on Feb. 14 that any escalation of the fighting in Bosnia or a NATO intervention there "could affect the entire region, including Macedonia. In that case, the war might spread outside the borders of the former Yugoslavia."

● **ISRAEL** should agree to a Palestinian state and recognize Syrian sovereignty in the Golan Heights, in return for peace, said Nissim Zvilli, the secretary general of the Israeli Labor Party, in a radio interview on Feb. 11. "We don't believe it [a Palestinian state] is the best solution now, but I don't believe we'll be able to force the Palestinians to accept another option," he said.