

International Intelligence

Bavaria says kissing may transmit disease

The West German state of Bavaria's new AIDS education pamphlet has caused a stir among the West German AIDS lobby, including Prof. Meinrad Koch, the head of the Federal Health Office in West Berlin. The Bavarian pamphlet reads, "Most probably one can get infected by contact of infected body fluids with humid mucous membranes or microscopic skin cuts. Because of this, one cannot exclude the possibility of getting infected by a French kiss."

Koch has emphatically denied this possibility.

Meanwhile, the West German states of Bremen and North Rhine Westphalia are offering drug addicts single-use syringes in dispensing machines, as an anti-AIDS measure. This is supported by Bavarian AIDS adviser Prof. Michael Koch, who believes this is important in the fight against AIDS. The state government of Bavaria has refused to respond to his call for a similar program.

Pope will not go to South Africa

Pope John Paul II has rejected a formal invitation to visit South Africa, according to the Aug. 6 edition of *Avvenire*, a daily published by the Milan Archdiocese.

It reported that the Pontiff had already rejected an informal request to visit South Africa made three weeks earlier by the government in Pretoria, on the grounds that conditions were not appropriate at the time.

Avvenire notes that in the Pope's recent encyclical, *Sollicitudo Rei Socialis*, racism is described as one of the worst crimes against humanity.

The fact that South Africa's Botha government issued a formal invitation to the Pope, after he had rejected the informal one, is interpreted as a deliberate slap against John Paul II.

Soviets seen at center of terrorism

The ball is now in the Soviet court to prove that they are serious when Mikhail Gorbachov denounces "terrorism in all its manifestations," writes Yonah Alexander in the *Jerusalem Post* of Aug. 4. She writes that over the recent years of American-Soviet negotiations, there have remained "grey areas" in East-West relations—i.e., Soviet support for international terrorism.

When Gorbachov assumed power in 1985, it coincided with an unprecedented terror wave internationally. Then, Gorbachov's push for treaty agreements led to an apparent relaxation of tensions, including terrorism, she writes.

But while Gorbachov has been in power, Moscow has at the same time maintained a policy of "encouraging and supporting a wide range of terrorist groups, including religious fundamentalists, as well as state sponsors of terrorism," like Iran and Libya.

Alexander points to several objectives of the Soviet use of terrorism: 1) influencing neighboring countries; 2) returning "irredentist" territories to the Soviet orbit (for example, Kurdistan in eastern Turkey); 3) forcing non-communist states into Moscow's orbit (for example, Jordan); 4) splitting NATO; 5) destabilizing Europe; 6) waging a secret war against individuals considered by the Kremlin "mortal enemies" of communism and the U.S.S.R., like Pope John Paul II.

Even as she wrote, Bernard Steward, a U.S. Army colonel, was telling an international congress on "The Future Orientation of Terrorism" in Tel Aviv that more than 600 terrorists are being trained in the U.S.S.R. right now, according to a report in the Milan daily *Il Giornale* Aug. 5. The congress was attended by 21 experts from Israel, the U.S.A., and Canada.

Jossi Snir, an Israeli colonel, indicated that terrorism will develop along the sea lanes, aimed against commercial shipping, which is difficult to defend. Snir also said that the terrorists being trained in the

U.S.S.R. and other Soviet bloc countries are receiving scientific training and will be excellently equipped.

Paul Leventhal of the Washington Institute for Nuclear Control, said that nuclear terrorism is much more likely than people think, since the commercialization of chemical waste places on the markets quantities of plutonium which can be used for nuclear bombs.

Sihanouk, Hun Sen join forces vs. Khmer Rouge

Speaking at a refugee camp in Thailand moments before British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arrived, Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Kampuchea said Aug. 7 that he would visit both London and Washington in October for talks with Thatcher and President Reagan. He said that these meetings would be the precursor to the third round of peace talks on Kampuchea scheduled to be held in Paris the following month.

After her first meeting with Sihanouk, Mrs. Thatcher said that it was the British government's intention to try to maintain the momentum that appears to be developing toward a negotiated settlement in Kampuchea.

Sihanouk also revealed that his military forces and those of the Vietnamese-backed Kampuchean government of Hun Sen are working in tandem against the return to power of the Khmer Rouge, ostensible allies of Sihanouk's resistance forces, once the Vietnamese have withdrawn. "There is already more than a de facto truce between us and Hun Sen," Sihanouk said. "There is, in fact, cooperation between us. It is not just a truce. We are now cooperating militarily."

He noted that more and more units were joining his forces in fighting the Vietnamese occupation, and that next year, he expected to have more than 30,000 men "fully equipped with U.S. weapons."

Sihanouk hedged on whether the United

States had already made a commitment to supply weaponry, saying he could disclose nothing because of the wishes of the U.S. administration. But he added that his 30,000 men and the 40,000 under the command of the Hun Sen regime, would together be sufficient to cope with the 40,000-strong Khmer Rouge.

Castro seems worried over 'New Yalta'

Fidel Castro seems quite worried by the implications of the "New Yalta" superpower deals now recarving the map of the world into respective spheres of influence—if his July 26 speech on the anniversary of the revolution is any indication.

He proclaimed, "If imperialism attacks us, who is going to defend the island? Nobody will come from abroad to defend our island. . . . We must remember our location . . . that our people are responsible for our country, and our party is responsible for our country, its policies, philosophy, and defense. . . ."

"We speak a frank and clear language" with the Soviets, said Castro; no one should think that there is "a breach between the Cubans and the Soviets." That said, he then launched into an attack on "imitators"—those who would have Cuba imitate Gorbachov's *glasnost* policy.

"There are some who believe what is being done in other places is what we must begin to do right away. . . . That is the wrong attitude. . . . If we had followed the plans of others, we would not be meeting here today. . . . According to conventional theory, this revolution could not have come about. . . . I would like to know what some of these cheap imitators would do in circumstances such as those that we faced on July 26. . . . I feel such contempt for those who have a stout heart but a weak mind and little will power, and who allow themselves to be cheated and carried away by illusions. . . . We cannot use any methods that reek of

capitalism. . . . Cuba will never adopt capitalist methods, styles, philosophies, or idiosyncracies."

Castro also stated that Cuba was not responsible in any way for last year's offensive against UNITA in southern Angola which created "a difficult and critical situation." That offensive was ordered by the Soviet Union, although Castro did not mention the fact.

'Debt, narcotics traffic linked' in Africa

In an incident typical of a development which began in 1986, West Berlin drug detectives detained a Nigerian who tried to smuggle heroin in snail shells in July 1988. West Berlin's drug squad chief, Gerhard Ulber, said that the arrests of 16 people from Nigeria, Ghana, and Ivory Coast over the past three months highlighted a new trend of hard-drug smuggling from Africa via Schönefeld Airport outside East Berlin. The Nigerian had flown from Lagos to Sofia, Bulgaria, and then to East Berlin. In 1986, 20% of heroin seizures by British Customs came from southwest Asia via Nigeria, 65% of them Nigerians.

Responding to the problem in April 1987, former Nigerian head of state, Olusegun Obasanjo, wrote a commentary in the *International Herald Tribune* entitled, "Debt and the Narcotics Traffic Are Linked," pointing out that "capital flight from Third World countries—a crucial component of their debt problem—encourages the traffic in drugs, and would not be possible without the collusion of Westerners and their banks."

Many African countries are actually exporters of capital. The IMF received \$6.1 billion more from developing countries than it loaned in the last 12 months, and in the last year, developing countries have paid commercial banks a net \$10 billion. It is hardly surprising then, that drug trafficking via Africa is on the increase.

Briefly

● **THE LEADER** of the militant Pakistani Shi'ite fundamentalist organization was shot dead in the early morning of Aug. 5 in Peshawar. Sheikh Arif Hussain al-Hussaini, a disciple of Ayatollah Khomeini, was attacked by a single man in front of his home. Disturbances broke out in Karachi and Peshawar.

● **150,000 COLOMBIANS** may be carriers of the HTLV-1 virus that causes tropical spastic paraparesia, which paralyzes its victims. AIDS is caused by a related HTLV-3 virus. Paraparesia produces a defense reaction by the body which damages the spinal column.

● **METROPOLITAN** Filaret, the Russian Orthodox Church's foreign relations expert celebrated the Russian Church Millennium in Israel from July 25 to Aug. 1, according to sources there. It was Filaret's second trip, both of them little publicized, where he has probably been involved in high-level diplomacy between Israel and the Soviet Union.

● **THE NAZI** former President of Panama Arnulfo Arias Madrid died in Miami, Aug. 10 at 87. Arias, who was being pushed as the legitimate opposition to Gen. Manuel Noriega by the State Department last year, was recruited to the Nazi Party by Adolf Hitler in the 1930s. In 1941, patriots threw him out after only 11 months in office.

● **THE HEZBOLLAH**, or Party of God, an Iranian front organization in Lebanon, is said to have "arrested" Abbas Zoreik, a leader of Islamic Jihad (Islamic Holy War), the organization said to hold at least two American hostages. The report may indicate that Iran is removing surrogates and taking direct control of the hostages in preparation for negotiating their release.