

# International Intelligence

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## ***Vatican Radio quotes EIR on Serbian war plan***

In its daily review of press coverage on the Balkans on Dec. 29, the Vatican's Croatian-language radio broadcast reported: "In its pre-Christmas issue, the U.S. weekly magazine *EIR* reports about a Serbian secret plan for a war against Macedonia, and not only Macedonia, but also Sangjak and Kosova, including an operation to finance extremists that then would give to Serbia a pretext to attack. [The Serbian Chetnik leader in Bosnia] Rodovan Karadzic—as well as many other Serbian leaders—is going around repeating continuously that he can count on the support of the Russians. What he wants to achieve with this is a war of religion.

"The U.S. weekly, writing about the attitude of the European countries, and in particular Great Britain and France, stresses how their behavior is unsustainable and lacking in morality."

The article in question, "Secret Serbian Plan for War on Macedonia," appeared in *EIR* on Dec. 18.

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## ***Whatever happened to democracy in Nicaragua?***

On Dec. 30, Nicaraguan President Violeta Chamorro ordered troops to surround Nicaragua's Congress building so that congressmen could not reach their offices, and named a provisional leadership made up of three members of the Sandinistas, replacing the leadership which had opposed the communists. No word of protest was heard from Washington, nor has an emergency meeting of the Organization of American States been convened—although the OAS recently voted to alter its charter to allow suspension of member states that violate democracy.

In the case of Peru, Washington and the OAS screamed bloody murder when President Alberto Fujimori disbanded the corrupt Congress last year, in order to wage war against the narco-terrorists.

Why the double standard? It seems that this time, executive revamping of the Con-

gress favors the communists. On Sept. 2, 1992, the Sandinistas had walked out of the Assembly, when the anti-communist majority passed a bill requiring the government to return private property seized by the Sandinistas during their reign to its original owners. The majority of the Congress continued functioning, but the Supreme Court has now ruled that all decisions taken by Congress since Sept. 2 are invalid. This provided the excuse for the Chamorro government—a creation of the U.S. "Project Democracy" apparatus, which now co-opts with the Sandinistas—to move against Congress.

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## ***Barbados paper compares LaRouche to Dreyfus***

The largest-circulation newspaper in Barbados, *The Advocate*, in its Sunday edition of Dec. 20, compared the political prosecution of Lyndon LaRouche to the frameup of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus in France in the 1890s, and reprinted an article by Friedrich-August von der Heydte, a German professor of constitutional and international law, which established that comparison. The headline was "A Glaring Example of How the Judiciary Is Abused for Dispensing of Political Justice; LaRouche Was Treated as Captain Dreyfus Was." "In both cases," the editors wrote, "the courts rushed to carry out the sentence, in order to deprive the accused of the ability to influence events."

The article by Professor von der Heydte, originally circulated in 1991, was reprinted in *EIR* on Nov. 27, 1992.

*The Advocate* and another Barbados paper, *The Nation*, have been regularly publishing features and news releases from *EIR*. Evidently this has upset certain circles close to the U.S. embassy and the Anti-Defamation League. Some anonymous individual or group has taken to distributing a pamphlet containing diatribes against LaRouche from drug-lobby scribbler Dennis King and the ADL. Undoubtedly aware that everyone would know where it came from if they put out a slick four-color job like the ADL's attack against LaRouche in Venezuela a few months before, the Barbados attack was pro-

duced on a home computer and is being given out, virtually as an "underground" publication.

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## ***Salvadoran government stalls in purge of Army***

The government of El Salvador did not purge The Army on Dec. 31, as promised under a United Nations-sponsored agreement with the communist guerrillas. Squeezed by the United States and U.N., the government had committed itself to purging officers deemed "unacceptable" to the communist Farabundo Martí Liberation Front (FMLN) by 1993. But only three officers were relieved of active duty in the year-end General Order, instead of the 76-110 officers reported to be on the U.N.-FMLN hit-list.

According to the *Washington Post*, President Alfredo Cristiani told FMLN leaders on Dec. 30 that there would be "acts of insubordination" by the military if the government stuck by the agreement, and therefore, in the interests of preserving the stability of the nation, he would not meet the deadline.

FMLN leader Ana Guadalupe Martínez warned in response that "this opens a new crisis. Things are very tense right now." What sanctions may be adopted against El Salvador as a response have not been announced.

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## ***Khmer Rouge bombs U.N. buildings***

United Nations facilities in Cambodia were bombed by the Khmer Rouge guerrillas on Dec. 31, in what is being termed by U.N. spokesmen a deliberate attack against peacekeepers in northwest Cambodia. U.N. Security Council-imposed trade sanctions on Khmer Rouge-controlled zones were scheduled to go into effect that night.

Helicopters were due to evacuate U.N. troops and civilian electoral teams from the beleaguered position, but the pullout was delayed while the bombardment continued, they said. The personnel to be pulled out comprised 27 Bangladeshi soldiers, two

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military observers and an Australian signaler, four U.N. police, two international electoral staff, seven Cambodian electoral staff and two Cambodian interpreters, all part of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

Khmer Rouge guerrillas massacred 14 civilians, all but two of them ethnic Vietnamese. The developments in the last week of December were called by observers the bloodiest since the peace accord was signed in 1991.

In a related development, Cambodian head of state Norodom Sihanouk and his son, opposition leader Prince Norodom Ranariddh, announced early in January that they would no longer work with the U.N. peace mission. In a statement on Jan. 5, the prince told reporters that he was leaving the capital of Phnom Penh because he feared for his safety. His father had said the previous day that he was ceasing cooperation with the United Nations forces for the same reason.

### *Italian daily covers conference on Mattei*

The Italian Socialist Party newspaper *Avanti* on Dec. 5 reported on the Nov. 27 conference in Milan, organized by *EIR* and the Schiller Institute, on the heritage of Enrico Mattei. Mattei was the Italian industrialist, president of the national oil company ENI, who challenged the Seven Sisters oil cartel, and died in a suspicious airplane crash in 1962.

Wrote reporter Luca Mantovani: "The action by Enrico Mattei, mythical ENI president, and the circumstances of his disappearance were at the center of an international conference organized by the Schiller Institute and by the *Executive Intelligence Review*, last Nov. 27 in the FAST room, in Milan. . . .

"Helga Zepp-LaRouche, president of the Schiller Institute, compared the obscure plane accident in which the ENI president lost his life to two recent, serious attempts against top-level representatives of the economic world, such as Deutsche Bank Chair-

man Alfred Herrhausen (author of a little-known proposal for reorganizing the debt and for the development of eastern Europe), and Treuhandanstalt President Detlev Rohwedder (known for his anti-liberal views, opposite to those of his successor).

"Concluding her intervention, Mrs. LaRouche launched a call for reopening the investigation of the 'Mattei case' because, she said, 'the truth of the Mattei case will be crucial for bringing Italy out of the life and death crisis it is going through.'

"Disturbing testimony was given by U.S. Col. Fletcher Prouty, former Kennedy adviser and member of the defense general staff (and inspirer of Oliver Stone's movie "JFK"), who indicated there was a common denominator in the deaths of Mattei, Herrhausen, Kennedy, and Moro in the policies of independent economic development and national sovereignty which they promoted, contrary to what had been established by the Yalta agreements."

### *Russian and Romanian churches in conflict*

Sparks are flying over the unilateral extension of the Romanian Orthodox Church's jurisdiction to territories in neighboring Moldova that were part of Romania until 1940. The decree by Theocist, patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church, that Bessarabia and Bukovina would henceforth fall under his jurisdiction, on Dec. 29 earned him a harsh protest from the patriarchy of the Russian Orthodox Church in Moscow.

The Moscow ROC told Theocist that Moldova was sovereign, non-Romanian, territory, and should not be touched.

The conflict on the religious level overlaps with building tensions over Moldova in connection with activities of Romanian nationalists working for the reincorporation of Bessarabia and Bukovina into the Romanian state—as was the case before 1940. Ominously, a new National Party for Reunification, calling for the reincorporation of all territories held by Romania in 1939, was founded in Bucharest at the end of December.

● **BELJING** wants dissidents out of China, according to the Hong Kong monthly *Cheng Ming*. The Ministry of Public Security had been advised not to block "those who hold liberal positions or different political views" from getting visas to leave. The ministry was even taking steps to persuade those who were associated with the Tiananmen Square movement to go to other countries.

● **A TAIWANESE** human rights group has called on the government to abolish the death penalty. Chen Chu, spokeswoman for the Taiwanese Association for Human Rights, said that 86 countries have abolished capital punishment, and Taiwan should follow suit. Taiwan executed a record 78 people in 1990.

● **THE CZECH** republic is reinforcing its border with Slovakia to keep out migrants from the East, announced Antonin Baudys, the Czech defense minister, on Jan. 4. The move is in line with recent measures in Warsaw, reinforcing Poland's eastern borders.

● **BRITISH** neo-Nazis went on trial in eastern Germany on Jan. 5, on charges of attempted manslaughter. Members of the racist British rock music group Skrewdriver and local members of the German neo-Nazi group German Alternative are charged with violence at a rock concert in Cottbus on Oct. 3, 1992, in which one youth was seriously injured.

● **EGYPT**, Algeria, and Tunisia called for a crackdown on terrorism, at a meeting of Arab interior ministers early in January. The ministers sought to establish cross-border coordination. "Those who think that what is happening in Algeria and Egypt, and to a lesser degree in Tunisia, are internal problems, are gravely mistaken," said Algeria's interior minister, referring to the most recent violence.