

International Intelligence

Prince Charles attacks Iraq twice in fortnight

Despite the fact that it is unusual for the heir to the British throne to speak out politically, given the nominal constraints of British custom, Prince Charles has now made two speeches in two weeks attacking the Saddam Hussein regime in Iraq. Speaking at Oxford University in late October, Charles renewed allegations against Saddam of committing genocide against the so-called Marsh Arabs in southern Iraq, and called for international action.

Again, on Nov. 8, while in Dammam, Saudi Arabia for a conference on oil and the environment, Charles accused Iraq of having committed "one of the most devastating acts of environmental destruction the world has seen" during the Gulf war.

The Oct. 31 *Sunday Times* of London revealed in its lead article that there is bad blood between the British and the Americans, because the CIA supposedly foiled a new British-backed scheme for overthrowing Saddam. According to the *Times*, the Americans have been reticent about unleashing new unrest in Iraq, because it might disrupt the Middle East peace process. Various intelligence sources have been telling *EIR* recently that the British are irate about what they consider too much U.S. influence in the Gulf, which the British link to U.S. backing for the Israel-PLO deal.

Kissinger praises Thatcher memoirs

Henry Kissinger reviewed Margaret Thatcher's memoirs, *The Downing Street Years*, for the *Sunday New York Times* on Nov. 14, praising her as "one of the most remarkable British prime ministers of this, or any other century."

In the review, Kissinger lets slip an anecdote about his role in sabotaging a negotiated settlement between Britain and Argentina during the April-June 1982 Malvinas War. As *EIR* has reported, it was in May 1982 that Kissinger gave his famous speech

to Chatham House, confirming that, as secretary of state and national security adviser, he had more closely conferred with the British Foreign Office than the White House.

However, Kissinger wrote in the *Times*: "On the occasion of a speech during the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the founding of the British Foreign Office, I was invited to lunch with Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, and his top advisers. They proceeded to outline to me various alternatives for a negotiated compromise [with Argentina]. Believing these to be official policy, I asked Mrs. Thatcher later that day over tea which option she preferred. It proved to be an infelicitous inquiry, for Mrs. Thatcher vehemently rejected the very concept of compromise—so vehemently, in fact, that I did not disturb her misapprehension that I, and not the Foreign Secretary, was the originator of the compromises. . . . [In the memoirs] Mrs. Thatcher tells us that she would have resigned had the cabinet gone along with any compromises outlined by Mr. Pym or by the American Secretary of State Alexander Haig, whose shuttle between Buenos Aires and London she describes with suspicion bordering on distaste."

Oakley seeks 'political settlement' in Somalia

U.S. envoy Robert Oakley met with nine African leaders earlier this month and they agreed a peace conference should be held as soon as possible to seek a political settlement in Somalia, according to Reuters on Nov. 9. Diplomats in Kampala, Uganda said Oakley and the African group also discussed forming a commission of inquiry into the killings of 23 Pakistanis in the U.N. peacekeeping force.

The U.S. has been pushing for a U.N. Security Council resolution to create a commission of inquiry on Somalia in an effort to get the council out of its mandate to hunt down and punish Gen. Mohamed Farah Aided. But, Washington wants to make sure that Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, who is despised by the Somalis, does not appoint the commission, which is

seen as a major factor in peace initiatives in Mogadishu.

The Clinton administration has appointed two officials to coordinate U.S. policy toward Somalia and "make sure it's driven hard," a senior official told Reuters. They are James Dobbins, former ambassador to the European Community, and Richard Clarke, a former assistant secretary of state now at the National Security Council.

The news agency also reported that Aided warned on Nov. 7 that plans to return U.S. troops to the streets of Mogadishu would violate the ceasefire he declared in October.

Ukrainians expose strange end-of-the-world cult

The Ukrainian Interior Ministry presented material on Nov. 11 exposing the "White Brotherhood" cult which proclaimed the end of the world on Nov. 14. The Interior Ministry documented that cult leader Yuri Krivogonov had worked under the Soviets at the Kiev Institute of Psychology and Physiology. Ministry spokesman Aleksandr Naumov reported that Krivogonov had specialized in "psychological warfare." "Until 1991, he had worked for about three years in a special laboratory of Kiev's Cybernetics Institute, where they concentrated on developing psychological trance weapons."

Ukrainian authorities had arrested hundreds of cult members in an attempt to preempt a threatened mass suicide expected on or shortly before Nov. 14. On Nov. 10, about 50 members rampaged through Kiev's 11-century St. Sophia Cathedral, spraying foam on the holy icons, although, fortunately, causing no real damage to the priceless treasures. Among those arrested was Krivogonov's wife Marina Tsvigun (a.k.a. Maria Devi Khristos); both she and Krivogonov are Russian, and all the cult's material is printed in Moscow.

Just after midnight on Nov. 14, Deputy Interior Minister Valentyn Nedrehaylo confirmed that there had been no further incidents. "The end of the world is hereby cancelled," he said. However, Rukh opposition

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leader Vyacheslav Chornovil warned, "This is perhaps an act aimed at destabilizing Ukraine. Someone benefits from this. Billions are at stake."

Major municipal elections take place in Italy

Eleven million Italians voted on Nov. 22 in major cities including Rome, Naples, Palermo, and Venice, and in provincial administrations in Genoa and Varese. The Northern League is the frontrunner in Varese and aims to take over Genoa. The frontrunner in Naples is Alessandra Mussolini, the Duce's granddaughter, who ran on the Italian Social Movement (MSI) ticket. Mussolini characterizes herself as neither "right wing nor left wing; I am Mussolinian." She describes herself as "the real progressive." According to polls about a week before the voting, Mussolini had a 10% lead over her opponent Antonio Bassolino, a reform communist who is on the leftist ticket. In Rome, MSI Secretary General Gianfranco Fini is opposing Green Party member Francesco Rutelli, candidate of the left.

In Palermo, in the south, the leader of a new electoral movement La Rete, Leoluca Orlando, was poised to take a majority of the vote.

An anti-fascist member of parliament, was quoted in the weekly *L'Italia*: "I have a nightmare. Naples 1994, G-7 meeting. President Clinton shakes hands with the city's mayor, Mussolini."

Arbatov blames West for Russian social upheaval

American arrogance, which seeks to impose International Monetary Fund reforms on Russia, is the source of Russia's social problems, wrote Georgi Arbatov in a commentary in a recent issue of Germany's weekly *Die Zeit*.

Part of the blame for the authoritarian backlash in Russia must be put on the West, said Arbatov, a longtime leader of the Soviet U.S.-Canada Institute, especially because

social conditions worsened dramatically after the 1991 Moscow coup attempt, with the launching of the Gaidar reform policy. Yegor Gaidar's approach was based on an IMF script written by Jeffrey Sachs to be applied against the Third World, explained Arbatov. Even the fact that this shock therapy was called "false" by U.S. Sen. Robert Dole recently has not changed Gaidar's thinking, who still wants to go ahead with his project.

"Many Russians see these false reforms as intentional, as part of a conspiracy aimed at eliminating Russia as a great power once and for all, at forcing it down to the level of a backward country that would not get back on its feet again for a considerable time period." Pointing to the existence of a vast nuclear arsenal in Russia, Arbatov warned against the "danger of new political explosions" which the continuation of the Gaidar policy implies.

E. German AIDS blood exported to U.S.?

Since the scandal erupted in Germany over AIDS-contaminated blood, it has been discovered that as many as several thousand units of untested blood from East Germany were exported to the United States through the German Red Cross in the first five months of 1985.

Upon political directives from the West German government, the German Red Cross began, in 1985, to buy blood reserves from East Germany through the import-export agency of Alexander Schalck-Golodkowski, in order to help East Germany earn hard currency. Schalck-Golodkowski was a leading agent of the East German secret police, Stasi, whose export firm IMES sold weapons to fronts for Oliver North and Richard Secord.

Altogether, 39,800 units were exported from January 1985 on, but AIDS testing was only begun in May. It is estimated that between several hundred and several thousand units were sold to the United States, but no estimates yet exist on how many units may have been contaminated.

● **BENAZIR BHUTTO**, Pakistan's new prime minister, will probably visit China in December, Reuter reports from sources from the semi-official PPI news agency. Washington imposed a trade embargo on China and Pakistan after reports that Beijing had sold long-range missiles to Islamabad in violation of earlier promises not to export sensitive military technology.

● **THE FRENCH EMBASSY** in Iran was attacked on Nov. 9, when two grenades were lobbed at the embassy and another into the Air France office in Teheran. Responsibility for the attack was claimed by an anti-mujahideen group, called the "victims of MKO-perpetrated crimes."

● **YELTSIN'S SECURITY** Ministry is proposing to create a special new unit as part the "anti-terrorism department" to be responsible for "detecting, preventing and suppressing the anti-constitutional activity of extremist groups posing as political parties and social movements," Russian First Deputy Security Minister Sergei Stepashin said, according to Reuters.

● **'BURUNDI** will soon be the next Somalia," an African U.N. official who just returned from there told BBC on Nov. 12. The conditions of the refugees who have fled the coup and following unrest and fighting are rapidly becoming as bad as those of the Somali population last year, he said. There is also grave danger of a border war between Burundi and Rwanda, he said.

● **BBC WORLD SERVICE** managing director Bob Phillis accused the Libyan authorities of trying to stifle the flow of "free information," by jamming its Arab-language broadcasts. BBC transmits nearly 11 hours of programs a day in Arabic from London. A BBC statement said that the jamming began after Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi strongly denied reports by the BBC that the Libyan air force had put down an attempted army revolt.