

International Intelligence

Mubarak: We fear unbridled terrorism

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak told the Italian daily *La Repubblica* of Nov. 18 that, if Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu continues to stall the peace process, "my principal fear is not war, but terrorism. That is our fear. Uncontrollable terrorism. It would not strike only Israel, but all neighboring countries. Moderate Arab leaders who are working for peace will have enormous difficulty continuing down that road, unless the other side responds to the desire for peace."

He continued that Israel's claim to the right of "hot pursuit" of terrorists into Palestinian territory was fundamental: "It is not only a problem of dignity. It is that the population would rebel against the Israeli police and could take revenge, and that would never lead to an improvement in the situation. . . . I want to see the wheel of negotiations turn, because a stall would be terrible. Unless Israel respects precise commitments, mistrust and suspicion will prevail. We are already in that climate." Mubarak added that, in Egypt, public opinion is "in revolt against Israel."

Belarussians vote up constitutional referendum

A political compromise between Belarus President Aleksandr Lukashenko and the parliament which had been highly praised by Russian President Boris Yeltsin on Nov. 22, fell apart after Lukashenko went ahead on Nov. 24 with a controversial referendum seeking greatly expanded powers. Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, who spent all night on Nov. 22 attempting to reconcile Lukashenko and Belarus legislators, blamed a group of deputies for sabotaging the deal, but also criticized Lukashenko. The President has been at odds with parliament over his moves to rewrite the constitution to widen his powers and extend his term of office.

Referendum returns heavily backed Lukashenko on all seven questions, most nota-

bly support for his new draft of the constitution. Election commission figures gave Lukashenko the support of 70.5% of the 7.2 million registered voters, with a turnout of 84%.

Lukashenko said he would quickly form new lower and upper houses of parliament and decide the make-up of the constitutional court, which has overruled a string of his decrees, but will probably retain most of the judges.

According to critics, the voting, which lasted for two weeks, was stacked with abuses and Lukashenko monopolized the media. Viktor Gonchar, the voting commissioner who was fired by Lukashenko on Nov. 22 after he had vowed not to certify the results, asserted that the turnout figure was falsified. Turnout, even during the Presidential election in 1994, he said, "was lower. The figures are simply fantastic." Gonchar said the turnout in big towns had been particularly high during the last four hours of voting.

Pope John Paul to visit Cuba next year

Pope John Paul II will visit Cuba, Vatican and Cuban officials announced on Nov. 19, following a 35-minute private meeting in Rome between the pope and Fidel Castro. The date of the visit has yet to be announced, but speculation focuses on October 1997, when the pope is scheduled to visit Brazil.

That change is coming in Cuba, is a given today. A nasty brawl is raging, however, over what that change will be, with British oligarchic interests, by and large, dominating most options thus far. The personal intervention of the pope in Cuba opens a potential flank against those dangerous oligarchic games.

The Castro regime is still the operational command center for the continental narcoterrorist force, the São Paulo Forum. The British government, and its allies in the Inter-American Dialogue and the *New York Times*, insist that Castro, and his terrorist apparatus, should stay in power, as long as Cuba continues to open up for free market looting. British and Canadian financial and

mining interests are already moving in big with the Castro regime.

Other British-allied interests, typified by the millionaire Cuban exiles' club called the Cuban-American National Foundation, agree on free-market looting, but want the Castro regime out. Jeb Bush works closely with the CANF, while ex-President George Bush plies his trade on both sides of the street.

Brits, Playboy back monarchy for Rwanda

Donald Foreman, secretary general of Britain's Monarchist League, weighed in with his solution to the Central African genocide in a letter to the London *Daily Telegraph*—restore King Kigeli V to the Rwandan throne. After accurately describing how the Belgian colonialists, in the 1960s, had set the previously integrated Hutus and Tutsis at each other's throats, Foreman continues: "Only the Mwami, King Kigeli V, who traditionally was deemed to have no race, could exert a berating [sic] influence. In 1961, Kigeli went to Kinshasa for Zaire's independence celebrations. . . . The Belgian government refused to let him return to Rwanda, and announced, without his prior knowledge, that there would be a referendum on the future of the monarchy. . . . King Kigeli now has political asylum in the United States, where he devotes himself to issuing pleas for tolerance, justice and reconciliation, and raising funds for relief projects in his country. It is not too late for him to return, and unite his people in peace, as once they were."

Recently, the Monarchists' bulletin ran a photo of King Kigeli at the Playboy Mansion in Los Angeles. With him was Rev. K. Gunn-Walberg, the Monarchist League "American Delegate," and what the caption describes as friends—three young ladies, one of them scantily clad. The king is not indifferent to other forms of wildlife, either: During a trip to London in April, he visited the offices of the Dian Fossey Fund, "which seeks the preservation of Rwanda's endangered mountain gorillas," said the bulletin.

Mugabe: Angola, Zambia now facing instability

Angola and Zambia are flashpoints for regional instability, according to Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe, who also chairs the Southern African Development Community (SADC)'s political arm. Addressing Zimbabweans in Rome, Mugabe said that southern Africa is still threatened by instability—particularly Angola and Zambia. He noted the problems with Angolan rebel Jonas Savimbi, who will not have “face-to-face talks with President Eduardo dos Santos to iron out their differences and implement a long-standing peace accord.”

Mugabe noted that SADC leaders are not happy with the decision of Zambian President Frederick Chiluba to ban former President Kenneth Kaunda from running in the Presidential elections, through a constitutional change barring those not born in Zambia from entering the lists.

The major opposition to Chiluba is Kaunda's United National Independence Party (UNIP), which called for voters to stay home. President Chiluba has now fallen from grace with western democratizers, who are withdrawing their aid from the country, visiting new hardship on Zambians already reeling from austerity measures as Chiluba pursues free-market policies and privatization that have impressed the World Bank.

'Der Spiegel' misquotes East Timor Bishop Belo

East Timor Bishop Carlos Belo, a co-winner of this year's Nobel Peace Prize, issued a statement Nov. 20, calling on the German weekly *Der Spiegel* to issue an apology to the government and armed forces of Indonesia for distorting remarks attributed to him in an interview published in October. Bishop Belo met with local government and military officials at his residence on Nov. 18, before releasing his statement.

The interview quoted him as saying that the Indonesian government had treated East Timorese like “scabby dogs” and even “slaves.” In his letter, Bishop Belo says he

hadn't even heard the word “scabby” until *Der Spiegel* used it, and added that he did not intend to tarnish or criticize the Indonesian government, nation, people, or the armed forces. The weekly's Beijing correspondent had, in fact, interviewed Bishop Belo in April, but it was only published after Belo was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

The misquotes triggered a mass demonstration in Jakarta by the youth movement of the ruling Golkar party, which demanded Belo's expulsion. Counter-demonstrations in support of Bishop Belo took place for five days in the episcopal see of Dili, East Timor, and Belo himself was met by a crowd of 60,000 people upon his return from the annual bishops' conference in Jakarta.

Report proposes Japan join collective defense

The U.S. Institute for Defense Analysis has proposed that Japan should prepare to play a combatant support role for U.S. forces in regional contingencies, according to the London *Financial Times* on Nov. 20. The proposal by the IDA, which is affiliated with the Pentagon, was made in a report prepared for the New York Council on Foreign Relations. Japan's postwar peace constitution does not allow it to join collective security agreements, but, the London daily said, the IDA is suggesting that Japan relax the ban.

The report was issued as the United States and Japan were conducting two weeks of joint land, sea, and air military exercises, called “Keen Sword,” involving 22,000 personnel. The troops were carrying out “bilateral movements against a common enemy,” which remains nameless. The *Times* quotes a U.S. officer saying, “We all suppose it could only be North Korea, if not the Chinese.”

The IDA report suggests that in the event of conflict on the Korean peninsula, the United States would initially require minimal Japanese “rear-area” support and logistical assistance. But if the conflict intensified, “there would be increasing pressure on Japan to move beyond rear-area missions into areas that might involve combat, and would clearly fall within the category of collective defense.”

AN INDONESIAN ARMY commander killed by the East Timor liberation movement (Fretilin) of Nobel Peace Prize winner Jose Ramos Horta, was himself Timorese. His unit includes many defectors from Fretilin, which had collapsed before the intervention by the Nobel Committee.

CAMBODIA is reporting an explosion of AIDS, with as many as 100-150,000 Cambodians infected with HIV, or 1% of its population. The explosion began in 1992, after prostitutes flooded Cambodia's cities to “service” UN peacekeepers. The Health Ministry now reports that 40% of the estimated 50,000 prostitutes are HIV-positive, as are 2.5% of pregnant women.

GERMANY should follow the example of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz in his approach to China, recommended the chief Asia correspondent of Channel 1 TV network, reporting on the China tour of President Roman Herzog. German policymakers should always keep in mind Leibniz's international efforts to build understanding with the Chinese. This year marks Leibniz's 350th birthday.

NELSON MANDELA bestowed South Africa's highest award on the evil Tiny Rowland on Nov. 19. Far from “unselfishly us[ing] his good offices,” as Mandela put it, *EIR*'s book *Tiny Rowland: The Ugly Face of Neocolonialism in Africa* details how Rowland, the former boss of British multinational Lonrho, “bears personal responsibility for turning the 1960s dreams of African independence into a nightmare.”

BOSNIAN President Alija Izetbegovic called for Lt. Gen. Sir Michael Walker to leave the country on Nov. 15. Walker is the British commander of NATO's ACE Rapid Reaction Corps, which forms the nucleus of IFOR in Bosnia. These forces overreacted to fighting which broke out between Serbs and Muslim refugees, trying to return to their homes in Serb-held Gajevo.