

# International Intelligence

---

## ***Human rights group says thousands died in Panama***

The Latin American Association for Human Rights has prepared a report to the U.N. Human Rights Commission in Geneva, charging that the actual death toll from the U.S. invasion of Panama was 2,000-2,500, much higher than the officially admitted casualties.

UPI reported that the group is demanding that the United States compensate Panama for the losses caused by the invasion and the preceding economic warfare.

The report was prepared following a factfinding mission headed by Ecuador's former foreign minister Julio Pardo Vallejo, secretary general of the Latin Association for Human Rights, Juan de Dios Parra, and former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador Robert White.

The report charges that the slum district of El Chorrillo, near the headquarters of the Panamanian Defense Forces, was totally destroyed by the U.S. bombardment; 15,000 Panamanians were left homeless and jobless by the invasion; U.S. troops still control public order, which could create grave tensions; and the government of Panama does not control the country politically or economically, nor has it received the funds held in escrow by the United States.

---

## ***Kosovo sealed off from outside world***

The Yugoslav region of Kosovo was sealed off from the outside world on March 24, following a mysterious incident involving the poisoning of some 4,000 schoolchildren.

Under pressure from the republic of Serbia, which rules the largely Albanian-ethnic province of Kosovo, the interior minister of Kosovo resigned, and all 4,000 Albanian policemen in Kosovo were fired. New Serbian special police units were sent to Kosovo and the area is under strict control of the Serbian Interior Ministry.

According to an Albanian activist from Kosovo who lives in West Germany, over 4,000 children had to be treated in hospitals for poisoning with a chemical substance unknown to medical doctors who investigated the case. The medical faculty of the University of Zagreb in the Croatian capital wanted to send experts to Kosovo, but the government of Yugoslavia's Serbian republic blocked their entry. Likewise, the Red Cross of Slovenia and Croatia wanted to send medication to Kosovo, but the convoys were refused entry.

The Serbian government accuses "Albanian extremists" of poisoning the children.

The Democratic League of Kosovo, the largest opposition group, with close to half a million members, called upon the population to remain calm.

---

## ***End of an era: Lord Rothschild dies***

Victor Lord Rothschild, who was often rumored to be the "Fifth Man" in Britain's Kim Philby Soviet spy nest, is dead. According to his wife Tessa Mayer Rothschild, he died on March 20, at the age of 79. No cause of death has been made public.

Rothschild was one of the 20th-century's key figures in important East-West political and intelligence intrigues, involving notably the circles around Soviet spy Kim Philby. Rothschild is considered the key factor in the rise of Aleksandr Yakovlev, the former Soviet ambassador to Canada, to become the right-hand man of Gorbachov in relations with the United States.

Rothschild was an intimate of the Philby circle at Cambridge University. In the 1930s, his family provided money to Philby cohort Guy Burgess, and Rothschild himself gave money to another of this circle, Anthony Blunt. An apartment owned by his second wife, Tessa Mayer, was used by Blunt and Burgess. Obituaries in the British press reflect on accusations that Lord Rothschild was the "Fifth Man," or perhaps even the "First Man," of the Philby-Maclean-Blunt-Burgess set.

Victor Rothschild also had highest-level

connections in the oil industry and in the banking world. He was corporate research director at Royal Dutch Shell in the late 1960s, and was associated with N.M. Rothschild's merchant bank in recent years.

The new Lord Rothschild is son Jacob, whose own curious connections include those to international wheeler-and-dealer Sir James Goldsmith and certain of the prime culprits in Britain's "Guinnessgate" scandal.

Daughter Emma Rothschild gives every appearance of following in her father's footsteps, having built solid connections into pro-Soviet circles linked to the Socialist International and to Cambridge University. She is a professor at Kings College, Cambridge.

---

## ***Mitterrand criticized for role on Germany***

Two veteran political observers close to the Vatican published a scathing report on the recent devolution of relations between France and Germany, in the March 17 issue of the Paris daily *Le Figaro*. Authors Joseph Rovani, one of the architects of the postwar Franco-German reconciliation, and Georges Suffert, a journalist linked to Pope John Paul II, describe relations between French President François Mitterrand and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl as "at best, icy politeness; at worst, barely contained aggravation."

In early 1989, the article reports, Kohl sent his closest advisers to Paris, warning that "something is happening in Eastern Europe," and asking France's help. Mitterrand did not bother to respond, thinking that, according to the authors, "in the race for a rapprochement with the East, France could go faster than Germany—a formidable analytical mistake, since, for Moscow, Germany is the goal and France only the means to that end."

Mitterrand, the authors charge, "fore-saw nothing, and, his nose stuck in daily events, he is still finicking."

When the Berlin Wall fell, "a frenzied panic" broke out in Paris. "The official poli-

cy is to slow down the process, and then came the ill-fated trip of Mitterrand to the G.D.R. Kohl could not stomach that one," and even less the Kiev meeting of Mitterrand and Gorbachov. "German public opinion felt that France was dropping its ally."

Kohl then presented his 10-point plan for German reunification without consulting or even informing the French. The result is that now, "the Franco-German system of agreement is practically paralyzed. And François Mitterrand has accumulated political and psychological mistakes, which have worsened the German chancellor's go-it-alone determination."

The authors conclude on a more optimistic note: "The present crisis, the most severe since the war, is not insurmountable. Maybe public opinion should step in. . . . If we want to avoid the breaking apart of the Franco-German couple, the keystone of all stability and the future of Europe, we must compel Kohl to talk more with Mitterrand, and compel Mitterrand better to understand what is at stake."

---

### **Civil rights leader tours East Germany**

Amelia Boynton Robinson, a leader of the Schiller Institute and longtime associate of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, toured East Germany at the end of March, bringing to freedom fighters there her experience of a lifetime in the struggle for civil rights in the United States.

She addressed 100 people in a church in Thuringia on March 27. The pastor had invited a musical band, whose members played gospel songs and spirituals in her honor.

In the city of Zwickau on March 22, she spoke to an audience of 25 students, teachers, and parents. She stressed "how precious it is to be free and to realize that to the fullest extent,"

the right to vote," the United States did not have, and, until the March 18 elections, East Germans also lacked.

She warned against complacency and la-

ziness, saying that a historic moment now exists, which must be used effectively. To accomplish this, she stressed the role of the international Schiller Institute and the ideas of U.S. political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche.

Mrs. Robinson was asked about the role of the Klu Klux Klan in the United States. "These people today wear no longer their hoods, but rather three-piece suits," plied. "They are in the Congress, and I would not be surprised, if George Bush belonged to them." some in the audience, whose view of American politics has been shaped by 40 years of communist propaganda.

---

### **Soviets: Gordievsky's charges were a hoax**

The Soviet Union broke its silence on the recent statements of defector Oleg Gordievsky on March 22, denouncing him as a traitor and denying his charges that the Soviets were ready to go to war with the West in 1983. (See *EIR*, March 16, 1990, "LaRouche's SDI concept resurfaces in world debate").

The Kremlin's London embassy also stated for the first time that Gordievsky, recalled to Moscow in 1985 after three years as the KGB's London station chief, was spirited out of the Soviet Union in a British intelligence rescue operation.

"Gordievsky, who betrayed his country, tried to portray himself as a hero of our times. . . . For him to suggest he saved the world from nuclear disaster is laughable," embassy political counselor Grigori Karasin told a news conference.

Karasin said Moscow was angered by Gordievsky's media claims that he helped stave off East-West nuclear confrontation in 1983 by warning Western intelligence of growing Soviet paranoia under ailing leader Yuri Andropov. Gordievsky said the KGB had issued a general alert to its overseas stations asking for proof of war preparations. "Gordievsky's status never gave him access to important political information," Karasin said.

## Briefly

● **ARCHBISHOP** of Canterbury Robert Runcie, a controversial church leader who drew fire for his comments on religion and British government policies, will retire next year, his office announced. In recent years, Runcie had to steer the Church of England through bitter debates on the ordination of women and the church's attitude to homosexuality.

● **THE PRESIDENTS** of Egypt, Syria, and Sudan gathered in Libya on March 24, in what amounted to a show of solidarity with Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi in his confrontation with the West over the chemical plant at Rabta. The three Presidents took part in celebrations marking the anniversary of the evacuation of British forces from Libya in 1970.

● **WEST GERMANY** has declared a second-level terrorism alert, and Chancellor Kohl is considered a top target. Indications of planned assassination attempts against politicians and industry managers have been found in connection with the arrest of a Red Army Faction supporter. Security for prominent figures has been significantly upgraded.

● **SOUTH KOREA'S** Kim Young-sam, the former opposition leader who recently joined the ruling party, reportedly met with Mikhail Gorbachov in Moscow on March 21 to discuss the establishment of full diplomatic ties between the two countries, according to Korean radio. Kim refused to confirm or deny the report.

● **FRENCH** medical researcher Luc Montagnier said, in an interview to the daily *Le Monde* published March 21, that U.S. scientist Robert Gallo's claim to have discovered the AIDS virus was based on a laboratory mix-up. Montagnier affirmed his own claim to have first identified the virus. "Gallo must face up to the facts," said. Montagnier heads AIDS research at the Pasteur Institute.

This "espe  
she said, w