

International Intelligence

Sajudis opposes freeze of Lithuanian independence

The Lithuanian independence group, Sajudis, urged the Lithuanian parliament on June 19 to reject the Kremlin's proposal for a freeze on its Declaration of Independence. Sajudis, whose deputies hold a majority in parliament, said the freeze was unacceptable.

"The Lithuanian Sajudis . . . Council proposes to the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania that it decline to confirm the decision," the statement said. "All the motives behind the decision are not clear and therefore the idea of a moratorium is unacceptable. We all—parliament, the government, and the public—have to look for new ways to start negotiations with the Soviet Union."

The Lithuanian government is not only under pressure from Moscow to freeze its Declaration of Independence, but also from the United States. A U.S. State Department official told Reuters that the United States was "getting a little frustrated with Lithuania" and had made its views known to the government in Vilnius. "The Lithuanians can't seem to get their act together. They're being a little pedantic. They understand the need for pragmatism, but emotions sometimes get the better of them."

NATO brass in first meeting with Japanese

NATO officials met for the first time on June 18-19 with senior Japanese government officials, including Deputy Foreign Minister Hisashi Owada. They discussed the perceived Soviet military threat in Asia and possible closer cooperation between Japan and Western democracies on security questions. The meeting took place in Belgium.

"This partnership is now becoming more vital, more substantive," NATO Secretary General Gen. Manfred Woerner was quoted by Reuters at the end of the meeting.

U.S. Undersecretary of Defense for Policy Paul Wolfowitz said that Asia had traditionally been regarded in the United States as less important than Europe in security matters, but "this is no longer the case and cannot be so."

Polls say LaFontaine is losing support

Oskar LaFontaine, the chancellor candidate of West Germany's Social Democratic Party (SPD), is losing support among the voters, according to the latest poll by the INFAS polling agency, released on June 17. LaFontaine, prime minister of the Saar, is a radical pro-environmentalist and opponent of German reunification.

LaFontaine's support among voters dropped from 52 to 46%, putting him below his opponent, Chancellor Helmut Kohl (49%), for the first time in recent weeks.

The reason cited is widespread dissatisfaction with LaFontaine's opportunistic exploiting of uncertainty over the costs of German economic and social union.

In a related development, the SPD leadership finally agreed to back a Bonn government proposal for combined nationwide elections on Dec. 2 to select a government and parliament for all Germany, essentially completing the process of political unification.

'Ecumenical' deal would destroy Christianity

Self-styled "ecumenical" theologians in Western Europe are calling for the elimination of the *Filioque* from the creed of Western Christianity, in order to establish "peace" with the Eastern Church, according to a commentary published in the *Mainzer Allgemeine Zeitung* June 2-3.

One example cited is theologian Yves Congar, who maintains that "no major problems" would be created by eliminating the

Filioque.

In fact, the *Filioque* is the cornerstone of Western Christianity, the basis of Western civilization's belief in the sacredness of the human individual. In opposition to the Eastern Orthodox belief, it asserts that the Holy Spirit proceeds from God the Father and the Son.

The clause was brought into the creed of the Western Church through the efforts of St. Augustine and then of Charlemagne. At a meeting called in 794 by Charlemagne, the clause was introduced into the Frankish liturgy: "I believe in the Holy Spirit, which proceeds from the Father and from the Son" (in Latin, "qui ex Patre Filioque procedit"). The words "and from the Son" have always been the "determining reason for separation between the East and West Church," as the article correctly points out.

Gorbachov meets new Orthodox patriarch

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov met for an hour with the new patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church, Aleksii II, on June 12. Aleksii criticized pending Soviet legislation that would try to strictly separate church from state, calling this "a step back in the development of the democratic process."

According to sources in the West, the appointment of Aleksii as patriarch will intensify the Russian Orthodox Church's contacts with gnostic elements in the Western churches. Aleksii (born Aleksei von Rüdiger, from a Baltic-German family) is close to the leadership of the West German Evangelical Church, the EKD, and also to Milan's Cardinal Martini.

Cardinal Martini was the head of a Catholic delegation to a conference of the World Council of Churches in Switzerland last year, on the theme, "Justice, Peace, and the Integrity of Creation," which was chaired by then-Metropolitan Aleksii. That event, covered in *EIR*'s May 26, 1989 issue, was the occasion for a speech by Orthodox Metropolitan Kyrill of Smolensk, attacking the Renaissance as the source of the problems

of civilization.

Intelligence sources hint that the selection of Aleksis involves important behind-the-scenes deals between Russian and German church influentials, possibly involving, among other things, agreements to eliminate the *Filioque* from the Western Christian, or at least Protestant, creeds.

KGB organized violence in Soviet Armenia

The violence in Armenia in May was organized by the KGB to create a situation of "divide and rule," and to divert from the legitimate fight for Armenian sovereignty, claim Armenian nationalist parliamentary candidates Vladimir Arutunyan and Andranik Kevorkian, in statements made to the British *Independent* newspaper of June 12.

Referring to an episode in which Armenian militants opened fire on Soviet soldiers at the railway station in the capital of Yerevan, Arutunyan said the attack was a provocation by Armenians with an interest in increasing instability in the region. "I know this is a very serious accusation to make, but we suspect the militants have links to the KGB," stated Arutunyan.

The two candidates said that the manufactured unrest is in the interest of Gorbachov, "the result of a divide-and-rule policy by the Communist Party . . . to divert people from campaigning peacefully for independence."

Kevorkian drew attention to the matter of who was actually carrying weapons in Armenia. It was not, he said, the legitimate political movements, but the criminal mafia with links to the corrupt local Communist Party leadership. The Armenian National Army, he said, had obtained weapons with suspicious ease. "It is strange how, in a strict regime where it is difficult even to steal a match, the ANA could get these things. We can only conclude that it is to somebody's advantage to establish that army. And when in this country we say, 'to somebody's advantage,' we mean Moscow."

EIR said it first: In our Jan. 19, 1990 issue ("Moscow regroups to crush demo-

cratic revolutions"), Konstantin George analyzed the KGB's role in setting up violence in Azerbaijan, Armenia, and Georgia.

In related news, Maj. Gen. Oleg Kalugin, the former head of KGB counterintelligence, denounced his former employers in an address before the Democratic Platform group of the CPSU on June 16. Kalugin said that Gorbachov's assertion that the KGB has changed under glasnost is a "farce." "The role of the KGB hasn't changed. It's got a new image, but it's the same old horse. . . . The KGB is everywhere . . . as long as they are an instrument of the party they are going to do this."

French military boosts alliance with Germany

A Franco-German military alliance must be the heart of European defense, according to the French Defense Ministry journal *Armée d'Aujourd'hui*. The May issue of the journal publishes several articles on this theme.

In one article, a French liaison officer to the West German Bundeswehr summarizes current relations and outlines the perspectives for cooperation with reunified Germany. "In 1982, twenty years after the friendship treaty, France shows an even more ambitious determination: the creation of the Franco-German pillar, pivot of European defense."

The author underlines that nobody can really predict what will happen to NATO and the Warsaw Pact. "One thing is certain, however: in the future, the Europeans will put in more effort to build their own political and military interests. Because the core of the future defense will be constituted by France and reunified Germany. . . ."

"On the relationship between the two countries depends the defense of Europe. And the idea formulated by General de Gaulle in the sixties, of a fusion of German and French units . . . is once again conceivable. In the midst of the present uncertainties, the absolute necessity to conceive and harmonize their defense efforts emerges for France and Germany, in a way to best insure the defense of Europe."

Briefly

● **NORWAY'S** Defense Command announced on June 14 that the Soviet Union has for the first time deployed fighter-bombers on the Kola peninsula. "The deployment of a fighter-bomber regiment to the air branch of the Soviet northern fleet represents a notable increase in the offensive capacity of the Soviet air assets in the area," the statement said.

● **SOVIET HARDLINER** Yegor Ligachov called on June 18 for a national referendum to decide whether the Soviet Union should switch to capitalism or stay with socialism. In an interview to *Pravda*, he expressed alarm that moves approved by parliament to shift to a market economy from a centralized economy could lead to the restoration of capitalism.

● **THE IRISH** Republican Army may be making use of former secret police sharpshooters from the East German Stasi "who are hiring themselves out as hit-men wherever they see the chance of destabilizing Western society," reported the *Daily Telegraph* of London on June 16.

● **THE RUSSIAN** Federation's parliament elected Ivan Silayev as its prime minister on June 15. As a Soviet deputy prime minister, he was one of the negotiators between the Soviet Union and West Germany. He pledged to "draw the curtain on my past methods, principles, and views, and devote myself completely to the welfare of Mother Russia."

● **THE ITALIAN** press agency ANIPE has published a report on the dirty career of Mira Lansky Boland, the Anti-Defamation League's "Get LaRouche" coordinator. The article described the ADL as "an organization founded in the U.S.A. in the 1920s to defend persons like the notorious Meyer Lansky from accusations of involvement in illegal activities, labeling the accusers as anti-Semites."