

International Intelligence

Haiti's Supreme Court rejects OAS accord

The Supreme Court of Haiti has ruled that so long as the accord proposed by the Organization of American States is not signed by Provisional President Joseph Nerette, it cannot be submitted to the Parliament for approval, and is therefore unconstitutional. The OAS accord is supposed to provide a means for eventually returning to power the hated former President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who was ousted by the military last September.

Nerette opposes the OAS plan, favoring elections for a new President. The Haitian Parliament blocked a vote on the OAS accord at the end of March, when about half the deputies boycotted the session and therefore a quorum was not achieved, meaning a vote could not be taken.

Opposing the Supreme Court decision, Communist Party boss René Théodore, who would replace Nerette under the agreement, appealed to the government to "come to its senses" and ratify the agreement, charging that "a group defending its own petty interests . . . wants to continue leading the country into a suicidal enterprise." Meanwhile, the OAS is considering measures to tighten the embargo against Haiti.

South Africa suspends the death penalty

The Republic of South Africa suspended the death penalty indefinitely, until a new interim government makes a decision on capital punishment, the London *Daily Telegraph* reported on March 28. As the interim government will include the African National Congress and other organizations opposed to the death penalty, it is very likely that it will be abolished altogether, according to the article.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee made the announcement after the outcry provoked by the government's decision earlier in the week that executions, which had been suspended in South Africa, would be resumed

and 17 convicted murderers would be hanged. There are another 290 people on death row in Pretoria's Central Prison. The 17 have now been reprieved.

This decision means that the United States is now one of only six nations in the world that practice the death penalty.

Chinese officials decry 'rampant crime'

Communist China's Supreme Court President Ren Jianxin and Chief Prosecutor Liu Fuzhi both told the National People's Congress on March 27 that crime has become so serious in China it is undermining the state, the BBC reported. Social order is threatened by "rampant crime," which includes murder, robbery, rape, corruption of officials, and "causing explosions," both reported.

Liu reported there had been no reduction in serious crimes, and said that there was also a "small number still carrying out illegal activities aimed at ending the people's dictatorship"—i.e., active dissent. Ren also noted that drug-related crime was becoming more serious, especially in Yunnan province, which is part of the Golden Triangle opium-producing region.

Officials in China have linked the crime level to the reform process, especially to corruption among officials, and the official report stated that if China wants to avoid the type of change which has overtaken the former U.S.S.R. and eastern Europe, it must clamp down on corruption.

Chile's Pinochet on Ibero-American tour

Former Chilean dictator Gen. Augusto Pinochet is seeking out contacts in the military of other Ibero-American countries during a tour of the region. According to an EFE wire published in Lima, Peru, Chilean Sen. Sergio Onofre Jarpa, of the National Renovation Party (RN), explained that "Pinochet is trying to confront U.S. hegemony." Senator Onofre "says that he is seeking contacts with military high commands," EFE reported.

Onofre said that the purpose of Pinochet's trip is not tourism, "but to look for contacts with other military leaders, to confront the sole hegemony assumed by the U.S. after the Gulf war."

Pinochet's visit to Ecuador caused such an uproar that social democratic President Rodrigo Borja said he was not welcome in that country. The Chilean press says that Pinochet also plans to travel to Brazil, Bahamas, Honduras, and Argentina.

Senator Onofre said that "it is possible there will be other trips, due to the attitude of total U.S. military control in Latin America and other regions of the world." He added that the armed forces are a "very important factor in the foreign policy of the countries . . . in relation to the right of sovereignty and non-intervention of foreign governments in internal affairs." Since the Gulf war, he said, the U.S. has taken "very inconvenient attitudes for good relations in the future, since it claims to be a determining power in what we Latin Americans have to do."

France: promising vote for LaRouche friends

The "New Solidarity" movement in France presented its first slate of candidates in the cantonal elections and regional elections of March 22. With campaigns that lasted only a few days, and with a total spending of less than 10,000 francs (about \$1,780), they obtained 1-5% of the vote, which they regarded as very promising.

Nouvelle Solidarité, which means New Solidarity in French, is the name of the weekly national newspaper which shares the outlook of the American economist and statesman Lyndon LaRouche.

In Blamont (Meurthe-et-Moselle), Dominique Marin won 4.8%. Yves Paumier won 3.6% in Chartre-sur-le-Loir (Sarthe). Mrs. Yvette Le Mercier 1.8% in Valence-sur-Baise (Gers). Bertrand Monbaylet took 1.6% at Saint-Ouen (Seine-Saint-Denis). Veronique Mouchette won 1.6% in Nomeny (Meurthe-et-Moselle), Eric Sauze 1.1% in Lyon IV (Rhône), Claude Gravier 0.9% in Saint-Denis (Seine-Saint-Denis) and Mr.

Briefly

Chabaneix 0.4% in Chateau-Salins (Mosselle).

The candidates reported that out of each 400-500 voters they met who had the chance to get to know their platform, they won 100 votes. This 20-25% result is all the more noteworthy, given that the candidates were classified as "extreme right" or "extreme left" by the Renseignements Généraux, France's political police, in an effort to portray them as "outsiders."

The Paris daily *Le Figaro* on March 23 smeared all the NS candidates as right-wing extremists, except the two who ran in Seine-Saint-Denis, labeled left extremists. *Le Monde*, the other major Paris newspaper, branded the entire slate right extremist.

Norway's Brundtland wants one world rule

The world must develop "new elements of supranational rule" to coordinate worldwide policies to "protect the globe from further environmental damage, and clean up the existing mess," Norway's Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland said on March 21.

Brundtland, a longtime promoter of "one world" causes and malthusianism, spoke before the International Congress of Free Trade Unions, meeting in Caracas, Venezuela. "Virtually all environmental measures will be more effective if they are harmonized internationally," she said. "If nations act together, it will be possible to move much more quickly."

History has proved that the free market alone is not enough, she said, since what is required is "a legal and regulatory framework that only governments can provide. . . . The market alone cannot help us alleviate world poverty, ensure more equity in economic relationships, or reduce environmental degradation." Brundtland stressed, however, that she is not proposing to give up the free market. "What we should really aim at is adjustment of market mechanisms to encourage environmentally sound operations," Brundtland said.

She said that more than 1.2 billion of the planet's 5.4 billion people live in absolute

poverty, which she labeled one of the leading causes of environmental destruction. It was not entirely obvious whether she was calling for the elimination of the poverty, or of the 1.2 billion people, to "save" the environment.

Canadian 'war crimes' case falls flat

The Canadian government has been ordered to pay Michael Pawlowski \$151,000 (Canadian) for legal fees incurred while defending himself from charges that he had killed 400 Jews during World War II, according to the *Southam News* of March 23. "I cannot think of a more serious allegation against anyone than being accused of the atrocities that are alleged in the indictment against this accused," said Justice James Chadwick of Ontario Court, who presided over Pawlowski's case.

Pawlowski is a retired worker from Ontario who had come to Canada in 1951 from the Minsk area of the Soviet Union. The Crown had already voluntarily paid Pawlowski Can\$55,000. Chadwick said that he was not punishing the prosecution for misconduct, but merely defending Pawlowski, who lives on a pension.

Judge Chadwick had twice refused prosecutors the right to send a team of investigators to the former Soviet Union and Germany to videotape 12 elderly witnesses there, who had refused to testify in Canada, and use tapes of these witnesses as evidence in court. Chadwick ruled that this would destroy Pawlowski's right to a fair trial. The prosecution said that without this "evidence," they had no basis for their case, and stayed all their charges against Pawlowski.

The "war crimes" attack on Pawlowski is the third consecutive such case to end in failure for federal prosecutors, since Canadian law began to allow war crimes trials in 1987. The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) is getting impatient for a war crimes conviction in Canada, and has been pushing the federal government to maintain a higher quota of war crimes cases than it presently is taking.

● **THE ISRAELI** Mossad and Shin Beth intelligence services have dispatched at least 100 agents to Argentina to investigate the bombing of the Israeli Embassy there, according to the daily *Clarín* March 29. There are also reportedly 10 CIA agents there. The article says that there are probably many more agents operating clandestinely.

● **THE UNITED NATIONS** Security Council's vote on March 30 to impose sanctions against Libya shows that Iraq was right in warning that other Arab countries would be "the next scapegoats" for the western countries, the Iraqi daily *al-Thawra* wrote on March 31. The paper said the resolution showed "aggression, hatred, and malice" toward the Arab world.

● **GERMAN** Defense Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg resigned on March 20, along with three other ranking officials of the Defense Ministry. The shakeup will affect the leadership of Chancellor Kohl's Christian Democratic Union party, since CDU manager Volker Ruehe will become the new defense minister.

● **CHINA'S** Minister of Justice Cai Zhong has ruled out any early release for China's leading political prisoner, Wei Jingsheng. Wei has been in prison since 1979, suffering severe mental and physical torture, for his leadership of the "Democracy Wall" movement. Cai said that Wei, who is believed to be in very bad health, would not be released because of "bad behavior."

● **THE MALAYSIAN** ruling party's youth organization has charged that the United States is finding "excuses" to raid Libya. The charge was leveled by the secretary of the United Malays National Organization (UMNO) Youth International Bureau, Haji Mustapha Yaakob, according to *Radio Malaysia*. Statements issued by UMNO Youth usually reflect the thinking of Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed.