

International Intelligence

China reasserts claim over Tibet

China has published a 37,000-word "white paper" reasserting its sovereignty over Tibet, the Sept. 23 London *Times* reported. The paper, entitled "Tibet—Its Ownership and Human Rights Situation," asserts China's claim to Tibet and calls present-day Tibet stable, prosperous, and content, and says China will never "make the slightest concession" on Tibetan independence.

The paper attacks the Tibetan Buddhist leader, the Dalai Lama, and calls reports of human rights violations in Tibet "rumors and lies." The document does admit that "the level of economic development and the living standards of the people are still lower than the nation's average," but claims that Tibet's harsh conditions and "social backwardness" are the cause. The paper denies that there has been mass migration of Han Chinese to Tibet. (Tibetans report that they are now a minority in their own country due to government-run immigration of Chinese.) The document claims that the Tibetan independence movement is a "conspiracy of imperialists."

Pakistani reporters force coverage of LaRouche

On Sept. 16, journalists in Lahore, Pakistan refused to accept the dictate of the U.S. Information Service that the campaign of independent presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche should be excluded from national press coverage of the U.S. election. As a result of journalists' questions and demands, the Worldnet subsidiary of USIS will include the views of LaRouche in its documentary on the U.S. presidential campaign.

The Lahore daily *The News*, in reporting the incident, described LaRouche as causing "a serious rupture inside U.S. politics when he had challenged at a philosophical level the U.S. exploitative economic and political system. . . . Lyndon LaRouche is the founder of a philosophic and political association with defined beliefs which he

staunchly struggled to propagate. These beliefs center around the right of all people, especially in the Third World and among the poor everywhere, to development and economic justice. He contests the elections in order to propagate his views. LaRouche has fought to introduce these beliefs into the political process and has met with a hostile and furious opposition to his beliefs from those in government who instead were promoting genocide, economic injustice, disproportionate misery and social disadvantage for the developing sector and the poor."

The News documented the violations of human rights in the trial of LaRouche, and denounced Worldnet spokesman Thomas Mullins for his "sadistic pleasure that LaRouche was in jail."

Yemeni government crisis could lead to civil war

Yemeni Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al Attas and other Socialist Party government ministers have turned in their resignations, the Sept. 26 London *Guardian* reported. The cause is the failure of the government to arrest suspects accused of killing 30 Socialist Party members over the last year. The resignation would not only collapse the government on the eve of the country's first elections, but could lead to the breakup of the country. The socialist south and the non-socialist north were only recently unified, and are to hold the country's first elections in November, the first ever on the Arabian Peninsula.

President Ali Abdullah Salleh, an anti-communist northerner, is rumored to be engineering the implementation of a state of emergency and suspension of the upcoming elections. He is said to be behind the assassinations as well as a series of bombing attacks, including one on Sept. 23 at the American Embassy, as a pretext to declare a state of emergency. Socialist Party head and Deputy President Ali Salem al Beidh has gone into self-imposed exile, reportedly fearing for his life.

Yemen, like Jordan, remained neutral during the Gulf war, and has been the target of economic warfare by Saudi Arabia and

the United States, including border disputes instigated by Saudi Arabia.

Head of U.N. 'foresees' return to Dark Ages

U.N. General Secretary Boutros Boutros-Ghali said he foresees the breakup of nations into 400, and eventually several thousand economically crippled mini-states, unless the "rights of minorities" and "human rights" are enforced by a strengthened U.N. Security Council. This macabre demand for increased powers for the U.N. was outlined in an interview with the Sept. 21 London *Times*.

"The new danger which will appear in the world in the next 10 years is more fragmentation. Rather than 100 or 200 countries, you may have at the end of the century 400 countries, and we will not be able to achieve any kind of economic development, not to mention mere disputes on boundaries," Boutros-Ghali said. This could be combatted only by "offering the strongest possible machinery to defend human rights," including further powers for the U.N. Security Council.

His "hypothetical example of a worst-case scenario" would be for Africa, which already has 50 countries: "There are 5,000 tribes. Suppose each tribe would say it has the right to self-determination, you will have a kind of new micro-nationalism with small states of 50,000 or 10,000 people."

Greenpeace to close operations in Norway

Greenpeace International will close down operations in Norway within the next few days, a Scandinavian source told *21st Century Science & Technology* magazine on Sept. 24. It will be the first time the group has had to close down because of local opposition.

Internal Greenpeace documents have blamed the pullout on the film "Survival in the High North" by Icelandic filmmaker Magnus Gudmundsson, which documented how Greenpeace staged animal mutilations for its fundraising films. Just before the Gudmundsson film made its debut in April

Briefly

1989, Greenpeace had 15,000 members in Norway and claimed to be rapidly growing. Now, the source said, there are only 35 individuals left in Norway's Greenpeace organization. Greenpeace income in Norway plummeted along with its membership rolls. One internal report noted that the film "haunted them like a ghost" when they were fundraising door to door.

The final blow to Greenpeace came when it lost the libel case in Oslo that it had brought against Gudmundsson in March 1992. The chairman of the Norwegian Greenpeace, Björn Ökern, resigned his post and stated that Gudmundsson was right about Greenpeace's dishonest fundraising tactics, that none of Greenpeace's money was used for "environmental protection," and that Greenpeace was an "eco-fascist" group. Ökern was on the board of Greenpeace International.

Leftists head campaign against Slovakia

Leftist Hungarian circles are playing the leading role in a black propaganda campaign against Slovakia, accusing Slovak authorities of "anti-Hungarian programs" and ethnic violence against visitors from Hungary.

The latest development in this strategy of trumped-up "ethnic" tensions featured the protests of former communist Gyula Horn, the present chairman of the foreign relations committee of the Hungarian parliament, and leftist-dominated media, such as Hungarian state television and the Budapest daily *Nepszabadsag*, against an incident in Bratislava in mid-September in which Slovakian riot police beat up a group of young football fans who had come to the Slovakian capital for the European Cup game.

Horn called for a parliamentary investigation of the affair, declaring that "it cannot be that the brutality against the Hungarian football fans was possible without the foreknowledge of Slovakian government authorities. If that was a predetermined provocation, it is a sign of worsening relations between both countries."

Slovakian authorities responded by canceling a meeting between Slovakian and

Hungarian police chiefs. Bratislava also charged the Hungarian side with launching a scare campaign against the Slovaks: There was an anonymous bomb threat at the Czech embassy in Budapest Sept. 20; the building was evacuated but no bomb found.

The Hungarian Foreign Ministry has delivered a formal protest and requested an investigation of the incident.

Sanctions destroy Iraqi cultural treasures

Priceless artifacts, books, and monuments dating back to ancient Babylon are now at risk due the continuing U.N. embargo, Iraqi officials report. In addition to the damage caused by the war, Iraq has not been able to provide the continuing maintenance of the more than 5,000 buildings and sites overseen by the department. "Conservation work is like the medical checkups of an old man," Dr. Muayad Saeed, director general of Iraq's antiquity department explained to Reuters on Sept. 21, "it is continuous."

A 14th-century shrine in Mosul, for example, is not being repaired due to lack of supplies, and the U.N. is preventing an Italian firm from doing the specialized, delicate work. Additionally, 300 ancient mounds dating back to 8,000 B.C. will soon be inundated to make way for the necessary Great Ditch. The emergency need for water and lack of manpower has forced the government to cancel earlier plans to move the mounds' contents.

Moreover, the war had forced authorities to transfer 150,000 artifacts out of the Baghdad museum to protect them from the bombing, and due to the chaos and fear of sabotage, they have not yet been returned. According to Dr. Sabah al-Shukri, the ban on the import of the chemicals necessary to preserve them, will lead to the rapid decay of tens of thousands of undeciphered clay cuneiform tablets. "The writings in these ancient mud leaves amounts to more than 50 books, each with 250 pages. Their loss will be damaging to Mesopotamian history," Shukri said. "Mesopotamian civilization belongs to the world at large, its part of the heritage of the human race."

● **RUSSIAN** Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev said that the Baltic states should become U.N. protectorates. His statement at the U.N. General Assembly session in New York on Sept. 24 coheres with reports that the West and Russia have agreed that Latvia and Estonia in particular will fall under a new Russian sphere of influence.

● **EGYPTIAN** Foreign Minister Amre Moussa declared in a speech to the U.N. on Sept. 26 that Arab countries should not sign a chemical weapon ban until Israel gives up its nuclear weapons and signs the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

● **GERMANY'S** foreign intelligence agency BND will open an office in Moscow, a BND spokesman said Sept. 23, and the Russian agency FIS will establish an office in Bonn. The move is part of a broader agreement between Germany and Russia to coordinate intelligence operations against the international drug trade, organized crime, terrorist groups, illegal arms, and technology transfer.

● **THE PHILIPPINE** government of Fidel Ramos officially legalized the communist New People's Army on Sept. 22, which had been outlawed for 35 years. Ramos has reportedly agreed to NPA demands to release all detainees and pull forces out of NPA-controlled territory.

● **HELMUT KOHL**, the German chancellor, has postponed his long-planned trip to Asia, which was to have included India, Japan, Indonesia, Singapore, and South Korea between Oct. 12-17, because of an extraordinary European Community summit called for Oct. 14-15.

● **BOSNIANS** may die by the hundreds of thousands this winter, an unidentified foreign diplomat in Belgrade told the Sept. 21 London *Daily Telegraph*. There are now 750,000 persons in camps in Bosnia. "Diplomats fear that camp wardens will allow them to starve and freeze to death," the paper reported.