

International Intelligence

Rockefeller Foundation funded Josef Mengele

The British Sunday papers on Jan. 15 reviewed a book by Michael Burleigh, entitled *Death and Deliverance: "Euthanasia" in Germany 1900-1945*. Reviewer Norman Stone, of Oxford University, notes that the book documents the Nazis' extermination campaign against "useless existences," and how this grew out of a general movement for "eugenics" in the 1900s.

H.G. Wells, for example, "favored gas-chambers—and in America, sterilization laws made an appearance in some states. Foundations became excited, and since German scientists came good and cheap, there was a flow of grants from America. The research of Dr. Josef Mengele was funded, believe it or not, by the Rockefeller Foundation, and then the Loeb Foundation, both American."

Sudan says U.N. relief outfit arms rebel army

On Jan. 19, the official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) reported that informed sources in the Bahr al-Ghazal region, said that on Jan. 15, a transport plane of the U.N.'s Operation Lifeline Sudan had air-dropped ammunition to supporters of the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) faction headed by John Garang.

The report said Garang's supporters were relieved to receive the aid since they had lost much of their matériel during recent factional fighting with a rival rebel group.

SUNA said it was informed by its sources that a meeting took place recently in the Kenyan town of Nakush which brought together representatives of the SPLA faction headed by Garang, Norwegian Church Aid, the Lutheran World Federation, and Operation Lifeline Sudan, and that they had pledged to support Garang and use a Belgian C-130 Hercules transport plane to provide aid for him for the next six months.

There has been no comment from any of the mentioned agencies which have offices

in Nairobi, Kenya. However, Amnesty International, a "human rights" front for the British intelligence establishment, held a press conference on Jan. 24 in Nairobi to launch a new campaign against Sudanese sovereignty. Amnesty's announcement coincides with a barrage of new press attacks on Sudan.

Amnesty demanded a permanent U.N. observer mission to monitor the human rights situation in Sudan, and charged that the Sudanese government since 1989 has used "political assassination, torture, and arbitrary detention to increase the hatred in Sudanese society," as well as in those parts of the country "not immediately affected by the war." The "continuing violation of human rights is also the source of the humanitarian catastrophe . . . with numerous cases of starvation and millions of refugees."

The "international community" has shelled out funds for war victims (2.4 million in 1994), and "now it is high time to take measures to fight the source of the humanitarian disaster in Sudan, the violation of human rights on the part of all parties to the conflict," said Amnesty.

Terror bombing in Israel prompts 'separation' hints

"We shall continue in the path of peace. There is no alternative," Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said in a special televised message on Jan. 22, the day after a suicide bombing attack at a bus stop in central Israel which killed 19 Israeli soldiers and wounded 60 more.

However, Rabin also alluded to separation between Israelis and Palestinians. "We want to reach division between us and you," he told Palestinians on Israeli television. Rabin said he did not want the "majority of the Israeli population" to be "vulnerable to terrorism." He said that the division "will not" be based on the pre-1967 borders.

Ahmed Tibi, an adviser to Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat, said that Arafat condemned the attack and that "it is the responsibility of all of us to prevent enemies of peace from reaching

their goals." Palestinian Authority member Nabil Shaath told reporters in Gaza on Jan. 22: "Anyone with incriminating evidence of his responsibility or involvement will be held accountable. This time, it will not be a show for two or three days."

Saudi-Yemen border tensions said to be eased

On Jan. 16, the Saudi Press Agency reported that tensions between Yemen and Saudi Arabia have lessened. It quoted a joint statement issued by the two countries saying: "In the spirit of Muslim and Arab brotherliness, it has been agreed to contain the tension witnessed recently on the borders by returning the situation to its earlier position and not using force." Last summer Saudi Arabia had backed an attempted revolt in Yemen, which collapsed after several weeks.

The statement said the deal was brokered by Syrian President Hafez al-Assad following talks in Saudi Arabia and Yemen by Syrian Vice President Abdel-Halim Khaddam and Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq al-Shara. It added that the two countries intended to "create the appropriate atmosphere for the success of the negotiations and the return to normal ties." Egypt was also involved in the mediation effort.

Russia needs its own 'Martin Luther King'

Stanislav Kondrashov, writing in the Jan. 14 Russian government daily *Izvestia*, pointed to the "gulf between the conditions in America which produced King" and Russian conditions, and said that right now, there is no room for a Russian Martin Luther King.

"Russian democracy, taking leave of the times of totalitarianism, gives priority to a freedom inclusive of a freedom canceling out social equality. . . . The midway result of this shift in emphasis is clear enough: In Russia people with the most money, often criminally come by, and their destitute, poverty-stricken fellow citizens are more differ-

● **CHINA'S** President Jiang Zemin met Henry Kissinger and blamed some in Washington for interfering in internal Chinese affairs concerning Taiwan and Tibet, according to Xinhua news agency. Kissinger is an adviser for the U.S. GTE Corp., which is working on a huge deal with China's Unicom.

● **RUSSIAN** Defense Minister Pavel Grachev announced that he intends to fire six or seven generals for refusing to participate in the Chechen conflict, Interfax reported on Jan. 24. The three defense deputies who recently lost their posts, including the popular Col. Gen. Boris Gromov, would not be dismissed but would be offered other positions "in military or other structures" at the same rank.

● **SUMMIT** plans between Clinton and Yeltsin were already set in motion last November, and are not tied to Chechnya or other issues as media reports have indicated. High-level Russian sources said confidential arrangements were made then, for the two Presidents to meet on the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe on May 8.

● **SRECKO JURDANA**, the Croatian strategic analyst who has frequently been featured in *EIR*, was the target of an absurd attack in the Jan. 17 issue of *Slobodna Dalmacija*. The Croatian daily charged him with doing the work of Serbian dictator Slobodan Milosevic—just because Jurdana is a constant critic of Croatian President Franjo Tudjman's policies.

● **BONN** should get ready for the fact that Boris Yeltsin won't be in power in one year, "at least not as a democratically reelected President," Count Otto Lambsdorff, chairman of the Trilateral Commission's European branch, declared after a meeting with Russian politicians on Jan. 18.

● **NORTH KOREA** and the United States are mutually lifting restrictions on trade and communications which have been in effect since 1950, it was announced on Jan. 20.

ent and less equal than anywhere else in the industrialized world. The gulf is being widened by the degradation of our common heritage of medicine, education, science, and culture.

"Where the high and mighty do what they please, knowingly or otherwise, splitting rather than uniting the society, they and that society would have much use for such a Russian King as a living admonition using non-violent, civilized ways: Much like Alexander Solzhenitsyn leading campaigns protesting the inanity of the authorities and as an alternative to Mr. Zhirinovskiy and fascists urging alliance for the sake of ruinous division.

"The longing for a King; the dream of a King: the need of a King.

"An inept longing and an inept dream indeed; a wishful need resettling America to Russia. There is no place for him here for yet another reason that there are no parents to give birth to him. One of the abysses of the Russian crisis is the infertility of its spiritual domain, both the intellectuals parted with the ideals of humanism and the Orthodox Church, submissive as it is to the state and too gingerly to provide a shepherd to lead the masses."

India: Some analysts see Chinese military threat

A line is emerging among Indian military analysts that China poses a major security threat to India. This line is being pushed by Lt. Gen. J.F.R. Jacob, the Indian Army general, tied to the Israeli Mossad intelligence service, who played a crucial role in the Bangladesh liberation war in 1971.

Writing from London, Jacob says: "To create a credible deterrent India requires to give priority to its missile development program. It should aim to create both a first and second strike capability. . . . China has the ability to strike Indian targets from the Tibetan Plateau. The Agni [India's missile] with its planned range of 2,500 km is not capable of reaching the Chinese heartland. In order to create a credible deterrence against China, it is imperative that work to

increase the range of the Agni to 5,000 km is undertaken as priority. Development of solid state fuel missiles for use with our submarines and surface ships should be undertaken."

Similarly, Maj. Gen. Dipankar Banerjee, the deputy director of the Institute for Defense and Strategic Analysis, claims in a recent article that a 76-page book was published in Beijing in June 1993 for internal reading only, titled *Can the Chinese Army Win the Next War?* He alleges that the book, which has been banned by the Chinese government, targets the United States as the "overt enemy"; Japan as a "powerful adversary"; calls Vietnam an "unpredictable super-assassin"; and warns that India is the "greatest potential threat."

The most recent Australian defense white paper also advises particular vigilance toward China. It says, "China is likely to continue to pursue its strategic objectives by a combination of diplomatic, political and economic means, underpinned by its growing military strength."

Third World balks at NPT extension plan

Third World countries are in general continuing resistance to an indefinite extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, according to a Reuters report on Jan. 24. It takes a majority vote of 169 countries at a conference set for April 17 to extend the treaty indefinitely. So far, the vote for such extension is not there.

The indefinite extension is desired by the United States, Russia, Britain, France, and other western states. Most other countries want a limited extension.

Mexico's Ambassador Marin Bosch made a passionate case for non-aligned states at talks in Geneva on Jan. 23, saying that nuclear weapons states were not living up to their responsibilities, had not fulfilled their disarmament obligations, and should not take the non-nuclear nations for granted. Mexico, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, and others want to win commitments from nuclear states for increased disarmament.