

# International Intelligence

## ***RPF arrests agricultural scientist in Kigali***

Dr. Martin Bicamumpaka, regional coordinator for the Prapace regional network, part of the International Potato Center headquartered in Lima, Peru, was "disappeared" on Feb. 4 in Kigali, Rwanda, and there is no word on his whereabouts, the U.S. weekly newspaper *New Federalist* reported on Feb. 27.

He was arrested by the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) while attending a meeting on the "Seeds of Hope Project" for Rwanda. The project is an International Agricultural Research Centers Initiative to assist Rwanda in reconstituting genetic diversity of food crop varieties, since the Rwandan civil war of last year, and to multiply minimum quantities of seed to relaunch food crops production. Dr. Bicamumpaka participated in the conference to present his program on the use of the Irish potato and sweet potato.

Dr. Bicamumpaka had returned to Rwanda as the Prapace regional director in 1990 after receiving his doctorate at Cornell University. But that fall, he was forced to move Prapace headquarters in northern Rwanda to Kigali, when the Ugandan-backed RPF invaded Rwanda. In mid-May 1994, Dr. Bicamumpaka, a Hutu, and his wife fled to Uganda.

Dr. Bicamumpaka arrived in Kigali Jan. 31, and was arrested on Feb. 2, although there had been previous government assurances of his safety. He was held at the Nyamirambo Police Brigade until Feb. 4, when he was moved to Kigali Central Prison. He has not been heard of or seen since. Inquiries have been made to the International Red Cross, the U.N. High Commission on Refugees, and the U.N. Human Rights Office in Kigali, to no avail.

Rwandan Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana, leader of the Democratic Movement, was murdered in Kigali in April 1994. The social-democratic wing of the movement released a declaration denouncing the "assassinations, the massive slaughters, the disappearances, and arbitrary imprisonments of which the RPF continues to be guilty."

## ***Communists return to power in Poland***

The Polish parliament approved, by a vote of 272 to 99 with 13 abstentions, a new left-wing cabinet led by new Prime Minister Jozef Oleksy on March 4. Oleksy is a member of the Senior Democratic Left Alliance (SLD), composed mostly of ex-communists, and is a former senior Communist Party official. Nonetheless, Oleksy vowed on March 3 to pursue a market economy and integration with NATO and the European Union.

Twelve of the new cabinet's 19 members are holdovers from the previous cabinet. The most prominent newcomer is the foreign minister, Wladislaw Bartoszewski, who is Poland's ambassador to Austria. He is an Auschwitz survivor who spent seven years in Communist prisons after World War II.

## ***French paper sees U.K. middle-class in revolt***

British Prime Minister John Major is facing a generalized revolt from the same middle-class base, living in residential suburbs, that backed his fellow Conservative and forerunner in office, Margaret Thatcher, and allowed her to defeat the Labour Party in 1979, London correspondent for *Le Monde* Patrice de Beer reported on March 7.

The mood among this middle class is rage at the direction of the country under Major, according to the article in the French daily. There is growing talk in the British press of the "ugly face of capitalism" in the United Kingdom. Thatcher and Major pioneered the "Conservative Revolution" policies now being promoted by GOP insurgents in the U.S. Congress.

The opinion-makers are clearly backing the shift, because a London *Times* poll has been put out, showing that traditionally Conservative voters are deserting the party en masse, a move benefitting Labour Party leader Tony Blair. Major's own support ratings in polls have dropped to 10%.

Among the issues fueling the revolt, is that parents are protesting budget cuts in education. Ecological and animal rights issues, for which large numbers of traditional middle-class people are turning out, are more expressive of a general mood of discontent than of support for the issues as such, wrote the French journalist. Up to now, *Le Monde* concluded, violence has been limited to supporters of rival football teams and similar manifestations.

## ***British play all sides in French election***

After months of seeming to favor the presidential campaign of French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, the British establishment has started to spread out its options in the hope of assuring an "Entente Cordiale" between the two countries. In a March 6 commentary, Lord William Rees-Mogg, a senior spokesman for British intelligence, pushed the candidacy of Paris Mayor (and former Prime Minister) Jacques Chirac in the London *Times*.

The election for the French head of state to a seven-year term will come up in May 1995. If Balladur wins, his crony, Interior Minister Charles Pasqua, could be the new premier, but the duo has been hurt badly by political scandals.

Rees-Mogg wrote that "important news from France" is that the latest polls show Chirac ahead of Prime Minister Balladur by a 59 to 41 margin. In his view, both Balladur and Chirac are "Anglophiles." Balladur could pass for a British politician, with his London-made suits and behavior; while Chirac played a "friendly part" when then-French President Georges Pompidou arranged to get Britain into the European Economic Community. Neither of the two has "the prejudices against Britain which are quite widespread in France." Chirac as a "conservative populist" is better than the "bureaucratic centralist" Balladur, wrote Rees-Mogg.

"New openings for Britain" will develop on the European continent in the coming months, he opined, if Chirac wins in France,

and if a coalition government comes to power in Italy joining the Forza Italia of Silvio Berlusconi with the National Alliance of Gianfranco Fini (whose February trip to Britain was sponsored by Rees-Mogg).

### ***Peru, Bolivia, Colombia seek anti-drug summit***

Three Andean nations which are the world's largest producers of coca and cocaine issued a joint statement on March 4 rejecting assertions in a recent U.S. government report that they are not doing enough to fight drug trafficking, and demanded a hemispheric summit on drug smuggling. The joint statement declared that "some of the criticism formulated [in the U.S. report] is inexact and unjust and shows us that it is necessary to overcome unknowing and uncomprehending attitudes regarding the fight in which we are involved." The statement was signed by the Presidents of Peru, Colombia, and Bolivia, and also by Paraguay.

This came in response to the U.S. State Department's decision, announced on March 1, to grant Peru, Bolivia, and Colombia a "national interest waiver" as part of the narcotics certification procedure conducted yearly by the U.S. administration. The waiver stops just short of de-certification.

A Senate Foreign Relations Committee report on Feb. 28 dubbed Colombia a "narco-democracy." Denial of certification would mean cutting off all but anti-drug aid to the country. Colombia's Samper Pizano government has been lobbying mightily in Washington in recent weeks to forestall an aid cutoff.

### ***Vegetarianism called a 'form of child abuse'***

Vegetarianism for children is a "strong form of child abuse," said the president of the German Organization for Nutritional Medicine (DGEM) at its annual meeting in Darmstadt. Rickets, a sickness that is caused by undernourishment and was very common after the war, is coming back massively as a

result of "rigorous misconceptions of nourishment," Hansjosef Boehles stated.

Rickets used to be the sickness of the very poor. Today it is mainly children of wealthy intellectuals, called "vegans," who refuse to feed their children any kind of food coming from animals, including cheese, milk, or eggs. Such children suffer severe health damage and are generally far behind in their development, Boehles charged.

Meanwhile, a team of British anthropologists claims that the move away from an all-vegetarian diet triggered the growth of the human intellect. Because meat is easier to digest, meat eating required smaller stomachs and intestines, which led to a metabolic energy surplus that was used to feed the human brain.

Anthropologists Leslie Aiello of University College, London and Peter Wheeler of John Moores University, Liverpool date the first wave of increase in brain size back 1.8 million years ago to *Homo erectus*. The second wave of human brain increase would have begun about 400-500,000 years ago, when man's predecessors began to use fire and cooked food. Their study was the subject of a syndicated article from the London Observer Service by Robin McKie, which appeared in various newspapers on March 3.

### ***Greenpeace pol tangled up in funds scandal***

Monika Griefahn, the ex-chairwoman of German Greenpeace, and now environment minister in the state of Lower Saxony, was forced to resign on March 7 from the chair of the organizing committee for the Expo 2000 world fair over conflict-of-interest charges relating to her husband, Michael Braungart.

Braungart, director of the Hamburg-based ecology studies institute EPEA, had received a contract to take over the overall management of the exposition. Since many of the "future projects" displayed there are designed by the EPEA, this would yield a net profit of DM 620 million to his institute. Griefahn and her spouse were exposed on page 15 of *EIR*'s Sept. 23, 1994 issue.

## ***Briefly***

● **POPE JOHN PAUL II** has rescheduled his trip to the United States, which was cancelled in fall 1994 for health reasons, to October 1995. He will address the U.N. General Assembly at that time.

● **THE UNITED NATIONS** summit meeting this month in Copenhagen on social development is offering little to the developing world, charged the aid organization Oxfam. Britain will be represented by Baroness Lynda Chalker, protector of the butchers of Rwanda.

● **AFTER THE KARACHI**, Pakistan shooting deaths of two United States consular employees on March 8, the U.S. is offering up to \$2 million in reward for information leading to the killers' arrest.

● **ALGERIA'S** military government said on March 4 that 6,388 civilians were killed in 1994 by terrorists, and another 2,289 wounded, including 11 foreigners.

● **U.N. SANCTIONS** against Iraq come up for a vote this month, and U.S. Ambassador Madeleine Albright was touring Security Council member states in early March to line up support for their continuation. Iraqi Deputy Premier Tariq Aziz accused the United States of pursuing the goal of "turning Iraq into a refugee camp," but said he is hopeful that the Security Council will seriously study the embargo on April 10.

● **THE JOINT FRAMEWORK** Document for a peace settlement in Northern Ireland was unveiled after a long delay on Feb. 22 by British Prime Minister John Major and his Republic of Ireland colleague, John Bruton. The document took more than two years to be produced by both governments.

● **SOUTH AFRICA** and Mozambique signed a treaty on March 1 to combat cross-border drug trafficking, gun smuggling, and car theft.