

International Intelligence

Killing of U.S. diplomats raises heat in Pakistan

The March 8 killing of two U.S. consular employees in Karachi, Pakistan has created an immediate crisis for the embattled government of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto. Bhutto condemned the attack as "part of a premeditated plan to create fear and harassment in sensitive areas of Karachi."

The two killed were Gary Durell, described as a communications technician, and Jackie van Landingham, a secretary at the consulate. The *Washington Post*, citing a "senior administration official," reported that one of the two Americans killed was an intelligence agent working under diplomatic cover. "But the U.S. government does not believe this was related to the attack," says the *Post*.

There are reasons to believe that the Americans were victims of a proxy war between Iran and Saudi Arabia which has been waged in Karachi for almost a year now. American involvement in this proxy war cannot be ruled out.

Scheduled to visit the United States in April, a key visit for which she has postponed the summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, Bhutto is now in a combat stage. There are indications that pressures have begun to mount against her and that the pressure is coming from the Saudis.

Pakistani opposition leader and former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, who visited Saudi Arabia recently and is reportedly backed by the Saudis, held a two-hour meeting with the Pakistani Chief of Army Staff Gen. Abdul Wahid Kakkar at Army Headquarters in Islamabad.

South Korean leader offers aid to North

South Korean President Kim Young-sam, in a Berlin, Germany speech on March 7, said Seoul was ready to supply food, raw materials, and industrial goods to the North

via cheap loans, in the interests of Korean unification. "We will spare no effort to support North Korea in all areas where it needs help," Kim said. He said he hoped the North would adopt an attitude of reconciliation and cooperation toward the South and implement a landmark deal with the United States reached last October.

"We are ready to provide whatever raw materials and industrial goods that North Korea needs, starting with grains, via cheap, long-term loans," Kim told an audience in Berlin's Crown Prince's Palace.

"If we are to keep pace with a rapidly changing world, North and South Korea must make joint efforts and employ courage and determination to advance Korean unification," he said.

Kim drew parallels between his hopes for Korean reunification and the 1990 unification of western Germany with its formerly communist eastern half. But he noted that Korea, unlike Germany, had fought a civil war before division, and said this called for a more gradual approach to reunification.

North Korea has rejected all the South's overtures in this direction, but Seoul still plans to bring about unification in three stages—reconciliation and cooperation, the creation of a "Korean Commonwealth," and a final move to a fully unified state.

North Korea's Foreign Ministry on March 8 threatened (for the fourth time in four weeks) to break the nuclear accord if President Clinton insists Pyongyang accept South Korean light-water reactors, because South Korea is being asked to pay for the \$4.5 billion plan. Clinton administration sources privately and publicly dismissed the North Korean statements as not serious, saying that Pyongyang is just trying to save face over the obvious fact that it will have to accept superior technology from the South.

Russians: Rand, Harvard are intelligence fronts

The Russian federal Counterintelligence Service issued a report denouncing the Rand Corporation, Ford Foundation, Soros Foun-

dation, Harvard University's Russian and East European Center, the Hoover Institute of Stanford University, and the Peace Corps as front organizations for U.S. intelligence, Prof. E.M. Holoboff of the King's College War Studies Department in London wrote in the *International Herald Tribune* on March 9. Holoboff, head of the Program on Post-Communist Studies, called the report "xenophobic," and said he fears "a disturbing misunderstanding of democratic societies, non-governmental organizations, and freedom of information" in Russia.

The Counterintelligence Service report, details of which appeared in *Nezavisimaya Gazeta*, says that the western institutes' true purpose in Russia is to undermine Russia's stability by gathering information, recruiting agents, and deliberately organizing a "brain drain." It says that the western researchers support a policy of making the United States the sole global superpower, and are using a carefully planned strategy employing "nonconventional forms of intelligence gathering." These include cultivating contacts with researchers in Russia, running social research polls, studying archives, and acquiring information through the pretext of feasibility studies for financial and technical aid programs.

Indian lawyers: justice twisted in LaRouche case

In a press release datelined New Delhi, Feb. 22, the All India Lawyers Union issued a blistering statement charging that the trial of "economist and politician" Lyndon H. LaRouche and his associates "is one of the notable travesties of law and miscarriages of justice." The statement identifies LaRouche as having "founded an independent political movement in the U.S. and canvassed for an international monetary system and for adoption of a new strategic doctrine aimed at making nuclear war obsolete."

After a review of some details of the case, the release then quotes former Attorney General Ramsey Clark's statement to the commission of independent jurists in

Washington, D.C. in September 1994, and quotes from the statement issued by the commission itself after reviewing the new evidence in the LaRouche case. The release concludes:

"The Executive Committee of the All India Lawyers Union resolved to join the worldwide movement to protest against gross violation of human rights and perversion of justice as demonstrated in the LaRouche case, and demanded exoneration of the defendants."

The All India Lawyers Union was introduced to the LaRouche cases at the Feb. 8 seminar held at the Law Institute in New Delhi, where Gail Billington was the featured speaker. The release is signed by the General Secretary of the AILU and the former Bombay Supreme Court judge who chaired the Law Institute meeting.

Reviewer links Kant, Hegel to Nazi rise

A review of two books on Prussia, published in the March 10 *Wall Street Journal-Europe*, echoes some of the points made recently in *EIR* by Frank Hahn ("Time To Bury the Rotten Legacy of G. W. F. Hegel," in the Feb. 3, 1995 issue). The books are *The Kaiser and His Court*, and *Prussia: The Perversion of an Idea*. The two books, and Laughland's review, presume to investigate the relation between what Prussia was, and the later emergence of Nazi Germany. The latter book, by Giles MacDonogh, has the theme that Nazi Germany represented a perversion of true Prussian values.

Laughland commented:

"That Prussia was a victim and not a protagonist of German aggression may be a stimulating hypothesis, and it could help to overcome the Germans' chronic lack of a history of which they can be proud. Unfortunately, it overlooks a factor that both authors neglect: philosophy. It was precisely certain dominant schools of philosophy, born in Prussia and developed throughout the whole of Germany, that destroyed the Prussian notions of virtue from the inside.

"Indeed, the traditional notion of natural law—a source of justice that transcends the state—was destroyed more thoroughly in Germany than in any other country. The epistemological nihilism of the Prussian philosopher Kant—who believed that the world in itself, and therefore ultimate values, were mere hypotheses—was completed by the relativist 'historical' school of positivist legal philosophy initiated by Hegel, the hugely famous professor of philosophy at Berlin University in the 1820s. It can be argued that it was precisely the empty formalism of Kant—and, by extension, the Prussian notion of virtue—that enabled Hermann Goering, the honorific minister-president of Prussia under the Third Reich, to proclaim: 'I am proud to say that I do not know what justice is.' Indeed, he did not."

Turkey finally gets into EU customs union

After 20 years, the European Union foreign ministers on March 6 agreed to an historic trade deal with Turkey. Since 1980 the talks had been continuously blocked by Greece. Luxembourg's Prime Minister Jacques Poos called it "an historic and strategic decision."

But the British and French were quick to remind Turkey of the issue of "human rights."

"The implementation of the agreement may be delayed by the European Parliament unless Turkey's human rights record improves," said British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd. Hurd's French colleague Alain Juppé also warned that "If the European Parliament finds that there is no improvement in the human rights situation in Turkey, the customs union agreement, which will give Turkey access to the European Union market, will not be implemented."

The customs union is to take effect on Jan. 1, 1996, and calls for increased cooperation in industry, telecommunications, transportation, the environment, and consumer protection.

Briefly

● **JERRY RAWLINGS**, the President of Ghana, met with President Clinton on March 9 and the two agreed that a West African regional conference should be held to solidify the gains that have been made regarding Liberia, where a fragile cease-fire that was signed in Ghana has held since December. It was President Rawlings's first official visit to the United States.

● **BURUNDI'S** Energy and Mines Minister Ernest Kabushemeye was assassinated in the Burundi capital Bujumbura on March 11. Kabushemeye, a Hutu, was head of the Party for Popular Unity (RPP), which is in the governing coalition of the majority Hutu-led government.

● **PAUL DAVIES**, a mathematical physicist and former Cambridge University fellow, was announced as the winner of the \$1 million Templeton Prize for Progress in Religion at a press conference in the Church Center of the United Nations on March 8 in New York. Davies, author of many popular science books, identifies himself as having found "design, meaning, and purpose" in the universe.

● **IRAN** is seeking better ties with the West and the Vatican, said Iran's Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati in an interview with the Italian news magazine *Panorama*. "Iran aims to improve its relations with the West. Your know-how and your technology are necessary for our development." He said the opening did not, however, apply to the United States.

● **FRANJO TUDJMAN**, the President of Croatia, may allow a small U.N. force to remain in Croatia, according to several press reports on March 12. He has said he would not renew the U.N. mandate for peacekeeping forces when it comes up on March 31.