

International Intelligence

Provocative repatriation of Enver Pasha's remains

Turkish President Suleyman Demirel and visiting Tajikistan President Imomali Rakhmonov announced at an Ankara press conference May 5 that the body of Young Turk leader Enver Pasha will be returned to Turkey for a solemn reburial on the Aug. 4 anniversary of his death, the Anatolian News Agency reported. His present burial place is outside Dushanbe, the Tajik capital.

Enver was the British-installed Young Turk ruler whose Pan-Turkic and Pan-Islamic policies triggered the Balkan wars and World War I. Following the war, he fled initially to Bolshevik Russia, and attended the infamous 1920 Baku Conference. He was later killed leading an Islamic revolt in Central Asia against Russian rule. The Pan-Turkic and Islamic movements, currently leading a bloody revolt against Russia in the Caucasus, look to Enver as one of their founding fathers. Since Ataturk created modern Turkey in the 1920s, until recently, the Young Turks, and the movements linked with them, were figures of hatred and contempt. The reburial typifies, and will contribute to, the imperialist neo-Ottoman, anti-Russian mood sweeping Turkey.

Russian journal publishes Helga Zepp LaRouche

Issue No. 2, 1996, of the *Russian Analytic Review*, includes an English-language essay by Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp LaRouche on "The Question of the Legitimacy of Power in the World Today." The article reviews the false "legitimacy" of the Nazi regime that "legalized" its grab for power in a 1933 election marked by repression and intimidation.

"There can be no doubt, that today, once again, we are living under policies whose consequences have cost the lives of literally millions of human beings. So, with that in mind, are 'democracy' and the 'free market' really self-sufficient value; or, rather, is it

not more appropriate to pose the question of the legitimacy of the political structures which have been built upon the basis of such policies?"

She cited Friedrich Schiller's essay comparing the laws of Solon in Athens and Lycurgus of Sparta, affirming: "The legitimacy of state power must be measured against nothing less than the purpose of all humanity, a purpose which goes hand-in-hand with universal moral law."

Those who continue to violate the moral law and humanity, shall know, that they "challenge the indomitable power of the universal court of justice," that they will be revisited by Nemesis, the principle of justice developed poetically by Greek drama, and later by Shakespeare and Schiller.

Zepp LaRouche proposed "the criterion of mankind's continued survival as our measure for the legitimacy of today's rulers' power," concluding, "What an outrageous, monstrous crime! And how grandly, how monstrously does Nemesis threaten to respond to it!"

Peña Gómez falls short in Dominican vote

José Francisco Peña Gómez, the Presidential candidate of the pro-drug Inter-American Dialogue, was ahead but fell short of the 50% needed to avoid a run-off in the elections held May 16 in the Dominican Republic. A second round of the election, scheduled for June 30, will pit Peña Gómez against his nearest rival, Leonel Fernández, of the Dominican Liberation Party.

In 1994, Peña Gómez also conceded that incumbent President Joaquín Balaguer had "won a narrow victory," but retracted his statement after U.S. Ambassador Donna Jean Hrinak accused Balaguer of committing fraud and proclaimed Peña Gómez the winner. *EIR* sources in Santo Domingo believe that Fernández will likely get the votes of the supporters of Vice President Ignacio Peynado, who came in third on May 16, and he should defeat Peña Gómez in the June 30 run-off.

The elections were relatively peaceful and there were very few complaints of irregularities. Even Organization of American States Secretary General César Gaviria, who was in Santo Domingo to observe the elections, had to admit that "the irregularities were few. I congratulate the Dominicans."

Three days before the elections, a well-known, hard-line general was brought back from retirement and put in charge of the police. The military were made into a special Electoral Police and deployed in force to keep order. International "observers" and media were barred from where the votes were being counted; the government established a single national radio and TV network, under the authority of the electoral board, which was the only source authorized to broadcast election results.

It was also key that there was widespread denunciation, prior to the election, of the "Philippines scenario" to declare Peña Gómez President before the vote was counted, as had happened in the Philippines in 1986. *El Nuevo Diario* was the only daily that dared to publish an article by *EIR* Caribbean analyst Carlos Wesley on May 7, exposing such a plan, but the article was discussed on television that same day.

Prodi presents government in Italy

Romano Prodi, leader of the "Olive Tree" coalition, officially received from Italian President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro the mandate to form a government, and within 18 hours of receiving it, presented the complete list of ministers on May 17. The strongman in the cabinet will be former central banker Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, who has both the Treasury and Budget portfolios, giving him full power in drafting budget plans according to the infamous Maastricht Treaty guidelines. Ciampi has already vetoed the "correction maneuver" which outgoing Premier Lamberto Dini was supposed to announce before he passed the baton to Prodi.

The correction—or cut, which is supposed to cover the shortfall of the 1996 bud-

get—was judged “insufficient” by Ciampi; the cuts will now be implemented by the new cabinet, together with next year’s austerity plan. The Prodi-Ciampi team is going to camouflage its harshness by a deal with the trade unions.

Antonio Di Pietro, the prosecutor who ran the “Clean Hands” scandals that demolished Italy’s traditional parties, was named to run the Public Works Ministry. Since even Romano Prodi was investigated by Di Pietro, this government has the greatest built-in potential for mutual blackmail. Di Pietro, in turn, while Prodi was presenting his cabinet list May 17, was being interrogated in the context of the “Phony Money” investigation which involves jailed separatist Gianmario Ferramonti and the Bush-Baker legal firm.

The post-communist PDS, despite the fact that they provided the organizing machine and are by far the biggest party in the Olive Tree, is poorly represented in the cabinet. They have the vice premiership (Walter Veltroni) and nine ministers overall, but of strategic ministries, they hold only Interior, which runs the police and internal secret services, and Finance.

German repatriation plan will heat up Kosova

Klaus Kinkel, German foreign minister, in his first official visit to Belgrade, Yugoslavia since the war, announced in May that 120,000 Kosova Albanians, who had been denied asylum in Germany, shall be sent back to Yugoslavia in the next couple of months. Details will be worked out between Belgrade and Bonn in the coming weeks. So far, Belgrade had refused to let the Kosovars enter the country again. On April 20, eleven Albanian citizens from Kosova, who had been flown back from Germany and landed in Belgrade, were not allowed to return to their homes, although they are in possession of valid Yugoslav passports.

The German policy to send them back to Kosova, where the repression against the majority ethnic Albanian Muslim population by Serbian police is unbearable, will

provoke extreme tensions in the area and possibly reverberate in Germany. Already, some provocative terrorist attacks by militant “Albanians” have taken place against Serbian targets in Kosova, leading to further repression. For years, the leadership and the population of Kosova have held out by completely peaceful means of resistance.

The United States has expressed grave concern over the aggravation of the situation in Kosova. There were talks between Secretary of State Warren Christopher and the Kosova representative in Washington, Alfred Sereqi on May 9. The U.S. government recently sent a temporary representative to the region’s capital, Prishtina, aiming to soon open the U.S. consulate there, and U.S. Rep. Eliot Engel (D-N.Y.) stated that the American government is demanding that Belgrade guarantee all human and political rights for the Albanian population in Kosova, as well as the reinstatement of the Albanian language in the schools.

Egypt starts to mend fences with Sudan

Usama Al-Baz, the personal adviser to Egypt’s President Hosni Mubarak, said on May 6 that “Egypt will oppose any policy which would harm the interests of the people of Sudan, and the division of its land.” He added that “Sudan is the twin brother of Egypt.” Nonetheless, Al-Baz stressed that the Sudanese regime has been proven to have planned the assassination attempt against Mubarak, the London-based Arab paper *Al Hayat* reported on May 7.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Mousa has stressed Egypt’s absolute opposition to any attempts to separate south Sudan and effect the division of the country, and to threaten the national security of Egypt through extending military support to the secessionists in south Sudan.

Sources close to the Egyptian government told *Al Hayat* that “the interests of Sudan and Egypt are interrelated and inseparable, despite the conflict with the regime in Khartoum.”

Briefly

HELGA ZEPP LAROCHE, president of the Schiller Institute of Germany, addressed the International Symposium on Economic Development of the Regions along the New Eurasian Continental Bridge, held in Beijing, China, on May 8.

BRITISH-CONTROLLED ethnic rebels in Burma (Myanmar) are under pressure to come to terms with the government, after the surrender of Khun Sa’s army and a deal with the main Karen group. A source told Thailand’s *Bangkok Post* May 13, that the 21 members of the Democratic Alliance of Burma are meeting to decide whether or not to continue their armed struggle.

INDONESIA’S decision to build a nuclear plant was attacked by dissident academic George Adicondro, in exile in Australia, in an Internet interview May 13. He accused President Suharto and the leading nationalist in the cabinet, B.J. Habibie, of being motivated by family connections to industries involved.

AMNESTY International sent a letter to the Russian Procurator’s office, the Interior Ministry, and law-enforcement agencies in Moscow, expressing concern over the Moscow police persecution of Chechens, the *Ekspress-Khronikha* reported on May 16. The Chechens play a dominant role in the Russian mafia.

ISRAELI Prime Minister Shimon Peres reportedly met in secret with Lubavitch millionaire Rabbi Yossef Yitzhak Gutnick. According to *Maariv*, Peres asked Gutnick to cease his operations against the Labor Party. Gutnick’s crony, Rabbi Avraham Hecht, issued the rabbinical ruling calling for Rabin’s assassination.

MICHEL AOUN, Lebanon’s former prime minister, has been denied permission by French authorities to travel from his home in exile in Paris to address the European Parliament in Strasbourg. Aoun openly accuses Syria of “occupying Lebanon.”