

# International Intelligence

## ***Bavaria says kissing may transmit disease***

The West German state of Bavaria's new AIDS education pamphlet has caused a stir among the West German AIDS lobby, including Prof. Meinrad Koch, the head of the Federal Health Office in West Berlin. The Bavarian pamphlet reads, "Most probably one can get infected by contact of infected body fluids with humid mucous membranes or microscopic skin cuts. Because of this, one cannot exclude the possibility of getting infected by a French kiss."

Koch has emphatically denied this possibility.

Meanwhile, the West German states of Bremen and North Rhine Westphalia are offering drug addicts single-use syringes in dispensing machines, as an anti-AIDS measure. This is supported by Bavarian AIDS adviser Prof. Michael Koch, who believes this is important in the fight against AIDS. The state government of Bavaria has refused to respond to his call for a similar program.

## ***Pope will not go to South Africa***

Pope John Paul II has rejected a formal invitation to visit South Africa, according to the Aug. 6 edition of *Avvenire*, a daily published by the Milan Archdiocese.

It reported that the Pontiff had already rejected an informal request to visit South Africa made three weeks earlier by the government in Pretoria, on the grounds that conditions were not appropriate at the time.

*Avvenire* notes that in the Pope's recent encyclical, *Sollicitudo Rei Socialis*, racism is described as one of the worst crimes against humanity.

The fact that South Africa's Botha government issued a formal invitation to the Pope, after he had rejected the informal one, is interpreted as a deliberate slap against John Paul II.

## ***Soviets seen at center of terrorism***

The ball is now in the Soviet court to prove that they are serious when Mikhail Gorbachov denounces "terrorism in all its manifestations," writes Yonah Alexander in the *Jerusalem Post* of Aug. 4. She writes that over the recent years of American-Soviet negotiations, there have remained "grey areas" in East-West relations—i.e., Soviet support for international terrorism.

When Gorbachov assumed power in 1985, it coincided with an unprecedented terror wave internationally. Then, Gorbachov's push for treaty agreements led to an apparent relaxation of tensions, including terrorism, she writes.

But while Gorbachov has been in power, Moscow has at the same time maintained a policy of "encouraging and supporting a wide range of terrorist groups, including religious fundamentalists, as well as state sponsors of terrorism," like Iran and Libya.

Alexander points to several objectives of the Soviet use of terrorism: 1) influencing neighboring countries; 2) returning "irredentist" territories to the Soviet orbit (for example, Kurdistan in eastern Turkey); 3) forcing non-communist states into Moscow's orbit (for example, Jordan); 4) splitting NATO; 5) destabilizing Europe; 6) waging a secret war against individuals considered by the Kremlin "mortal enemies" of communism and the U.S.S.R., like Pope John Paul II.

Even as she wrote, Bernard Steward, a U.S. Army colonel, was telling an international congress on "The Future Orientation of Terrorism" in Tel Aviv that more than 600 terrorists are being trained in the U.S.S.R. right now, according to a report in the Milan daily *Il Giornale* Aug. 5. The congress was attended by 21 experts from Israel, the U.S.A., and Canada.

Jossi Snir, an Israeli colonel, indicated that terrorism will develop along the sea lanes, aimed against commercial shipping, which is difficult to defend. Snir also said that the terrorists being trained in the

U.S.S.R. and other Soviet bloc countries are receiving scientific training and will be excellently equipped.

Paul Leventhal of the Washington Institute for Nuclear Control, said that nuclear terrorism is much more likely than people think, since the commercialization of chemical waste places on the markets quantities of plutonium which can be used for nuclear bombs.

## ***Sihanouk, Hun Sen join forces vs. Khmer Rouge***

Speaking at a refugee camp in Thailand moments before British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arrived, Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Kampuchea said Aug. 7 that he would visit both London and Washington in October for talks with Thatcher and President Reagan. He said that these meetings would be the precursor to the third round of peace talks on Kampuchea scheduled to be held in Paris the following month.

After her first meeting with Sihanouk, Mrs. Thatcher said that it was the British government's intention to try to maintain the momentum that appears to be developing toward a negotiated settlement in Kampuchea.

Sihanouk also revealed that his military forces and those of the Vietnamese-backed Kampuchean government of Hun Sen are working in tandem against the return to power of the Khmer Rouge, ostensible allies of Sihanouk's resistance forces, once the Vietnamese have withdrawn. "There is already more than a de facto truce between us and Hun Sen," Sihanouk said. "There is, in fact, cooperation between us. It is not just a truce. We are now cooperating militarily."

He noted that more and more units were joining his forces in fighting the Vietnamese occupation, and that next year, he expected to have more than 30,000 men "fully equipped with U.S. weapons."

Sihanouk hedged on whether the United