

# International Intelligence

## **British expert foresees terror in India**

There will be a significant continuing escalation of terrorism around the world, with a special flashpoint being the Indian Subcontinent, a senior British defense/intelligence source, who had "tipped off" *EIR* months ago to expect new terrorism outrages in Jerusalem, told *EIR* March 5.

"You don't have to be too intelligent to realize what limited resources are needed to disrupt a society," he said. "Look at the price Israel is paying, for some 30 people dying. This produces a 'force multiplication' effect: minimal force, maximal effect. There's an inevitability about all this. Soon, chemical substances will enter the game, and we will move from the era of Sementex terrorism to chemical-weapons terrorism."

He went on: "What I see, is a growing recognition of the power of terrorism. The place to watch, in my estimation, is India. All bets are off in India, and, conceivably, Pakistan as well. Politically, India is a bloody shambles. The country is entering an election period, and the place will be a touchstone for violence, terrorism will be on the increase. If something similar happens in Pakistan, the army could take over. The pots are boiling over there."

## **Poles worry about Russia-Belarus linkup**

The Poles are very worried about the implications of the Russian-Belarus rapprochement, particularly by Russia's demands for a directly link, through Polish territory, to Kaliningrad, the French daily *Le Monde* reported from Warsaw on March 4.

The idea of a direct link was made public by Russian President Boris Yeltsin following a meeting with Belarus President Aleksander Lukashenko on Feb. 25-27. Although Yeltsin pooh-poohed any notion that the U.S.S.R. was being re-created, the scope of the accords reveals how far the two

republics have come toward a future union. Agreements were signed on forging much closer economic ties and for enhanced "cooperation in the military sphere."

The decision to put off a formal union was made partly in order to save it for potential use as a pretext to postpone the June elections in Russia, and also so as not to provoke a backlash in Ukraine, which is opposed to any Russian-dominated union idea.

Yeltsin had said, "We want to obtain the accord of the Poles, to construct a highway across their territory." *Le Monde* noted that this was the first time this idea had been raised at such a high level.

Talk of such a corridor, for many, evokes memories of Hitler's 1939 moves to build a corridor to Königsberg (Kaliningrad's name in German).

According to *Le Monde*, the Poles see the corridor issue as only the "tip of the iceberg," with the real concern being over the "progressive disappearance of Belarus into the Russian world."

## **Mapuche 'cause' promoted in France**

While Argentine President Carlos Menem visited France in late February, the leader of the Argentine Coordinator of Mapuche Organizations met in Lyon and Paris with representatives of several human rights groups to publicize the Mapuche "conflict" with a governmental agency.

The Interstate Pulmari Corp. is the State entity responsible for managing lands claimed by the Mapuches in the Patagonian province of Neuguen. The Mapuches are a small tribe with members in both Argentina and Chile, which appears to be on its way to getting international status as an "indigenous" *cause célèbre* like Mexico's Zapatistas and other groups manipulated by Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature and by U.N. non-governmental organizations, as well as by the International Labor Organization (ILO).

The France-Latin America Association,

Amnesty international, Doctors of the World, Radio France International, and AFP wire service, all hosted Veronica Huilipan, the Mapuche group leader, while she was in France. She complained that the Pulmari Corp. is "repressing" the tribe and preventing it from controlling its territory.

But Raul Grimaldi, an officer of Pulmari, warned the state congress of Neuguen that the Mapuches want to create a "sovereign state" with their own flag inside Argentina.

## **German Social Democrats feel anti-Green ferment**

The jobless situation and deepening depression have allowed the rise of an anti-ecologist ferment in the German Social Democratic Party (SPD), a party long penetrated by the cult of political "environmentalism."

There has been a pattern of bigger clashes over policies between SPD and the Green Party, of which the protracted crisis of the SPD-Green coalition in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia is just the most spectacular aspect, these days. There, an influential current in the SPD around Economics Minister Wolfgang Clement has openly declared bigger concessions to the Green Party coalition partners on infrastructure projects, like airport, highway, or railway projects, "unacceptable" and "non-negotiable." The SPD side of this conflict has maintained that industrial outsourcing cannot be stopped, nor can new jobs be created, if the ecology is put first.

Similar clashes have occurred between the SPD governor of Lower Saxony Gerhard Schroeder and the Greens, as well as with the radical ecologist wing of his own party; the issue also has come up in the state of Rhineland-Palatinate, where, in the countdown for the elections on March 24, attacks on the Greens have erupted among the SPD labor union wing. The chairman of the state labor federation, Dieter Kretschmer, has attacked the Greens for their fanaticism against the chemical

industry, which he said is jeopardizing 90,000 jobs in this sector in Rhineland-Palatinate.

The latest policy platform of the Greens, passed in Mainz at a national convention March 2, is certain to escalate the conflict: The call for a pollution tax as well as for a gasoline price hike to DM 5 per liter (a four-fold increase) are demands which the aforementioned SPD politicians have repeatedly declared "non-negotiable at a time of economic recession."

## 'New' French Army echoes NATO restructuring

Reports on important compromises reached among France, other European allies, and the United States, indicate that the restructuring of the French Army, partly motivated by the financial crisis, is also part of a global restructuring of NATO. The French press reported over the March 2 weekend that the United States has agreed to the principle of creating within NATO "multinational inter-army groups of forces" (GMIF in French). These new groups would give Europe the possibility of using NATO capabilities, whenever in the interest of Europe, without necessarily implying a U.S. command. This agreement will be ratified at the June meeting of the Ministerial Council of NATO to be held in Berlin.

These GMIF, which were proposed back in 1994, will be organized around 1) a core of leading elements of the chiefs of staff and other commands, of which a good portion will be American, and 2) a module of troops and materiel, for operational deployments under configurations tailored according to the circumstances. This proposal had not been adopted earlier because the Europeans, the French in particular, were pressuring for the possibility that these modules be run by national chiefs of staff. The American position was that they be composed either of NATO elements with participation of other commands, or by a mix of multinational forces.

The Americans have finally given their

agreement for the national commands, which, according to *Le Monde* and *Le Figaro* of March 5, opens the way for the possibility of operations being run directly by a European command without American participation. This decision is part of the overall process of reintegration of the French defense capabilities into NATO.

## Early elections slow 'reforms' in Italy

The strategy for dismantling Italy's political and economic institutions through "constitutional reform" has been dealt at least a temporary setback by the advent of early general elections, scheduled for April 21. President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro was forced to dissolve Parliament in February and call the elections, after the major political forces failed to give support to Antonio Maccanico to form a government which would have had the aim of making significant changes in Italy's 1948 Constitution.

Maccanico, a former director of Enrico Cuccia's Mediobanca, was the latest in a long line of unelected "technicians" who have been called on to administer the dismantling of Italy's economy since the "Conservative Revolution" came to Italy in 1992, fueled by privatization and free-market policies directed from the City of London. Maccanico, chosen by the President to succeed the previous "technical" prime minister, Lamberto Dini (a former long-time executive of the International Monetary Fund), was to have opened a period of constitutional reform, with the pretext of creating a "stable, bipolar," political system based on French-style Presidentialism.

The fact that the parties didn't give their support to a "reform" government, suggests that there is still some resistance to the direct looting of Italy as called for by oligarchical financial interests. However, both Silvio Berlusconi and Romano Prodi, the two major candidates for prime minister, signed a call to work to reform the Constitution after the elections.

**JORDANIAN** engineer Laith Shubeilat, jailed in Amman on political charges, plans to run in an April 15 by-election for a seat in parliament vacated in the city of Salt. The independent Islamist is the informal head of the opposition to the regime, and especially critical of Jordan's acquiescence to the policy-dictates of the IMF.

**THE ROYAL** family of Britain is under a new phase of attacks over its scandalous behavior, since the announcement that Prince Charles and Princess Diana will divorce. Various British dailies reported March 4 on Conservative parliamentarian George Walden's call for a message to the Windsors modeled on the "Great Remonstrance" of 1641 sent to King Charles I. (Charles I was later beheaded.)

**'COMANDANTE'** Samuel Ruiz, the Red Bishop of Chiapas, recently toured England and Switzerland to collect funds for the Zapatista National Liberation Army, according to the Mexico daily *La Prensa* of Feb. 23. Supposedly the money is for the impoverished Indians of the state, but *La Prensa* reports, it goes straight to the terrorists.

**LITHUANIA'S** new prime minister, Mindaugas Stankevicius, said on March 2 that he would push forward with economic reform, meaning "shock therapy" measures to open the country to foreign capital. He was thrust into power by a banking crisis.

**MALAYSIA** "would be happy with any Australian government provided they are friendly to us and would not call us recalcitrant," said Malaysia's Prime Minister Mahathir about the new Australian head of government, John Howard. The label "recalcitrant" had been applied in 1993 by Howard's forerunner Keating, at a time when Malaysia was the strongest foe of Australia's push into Asia.