

International Intelligence

Mandela Says AIDS Is 'Unprecedented Tragedy'

Former South African President Nelson Mandela, on July 14 told participants at the international AIDS conference in Durban, South Africa: "Let us not equivocate: A tragedy of unprecedented proportions is unfolding in Africa. Something must be done as a matter of the greatest urgency."

Mandela, speaking out against the diversionary criticism against the conference's host, President Thabo Mbeki, said: "In the face of the grave threat posed by HIV/AIDS, we have to rise above our differences and combine our efforts to save our people. . . . History will judge us harshly if we fail to do so now, and right now. . . . He [Mbeki] will, with me, be the first to concede that much more remains to be done. I do not doubt for one moment that he will proceed to tackle this task with the resolve and dedication he is known for. . . . The poor of the continent will again carry a disproportionate part of the scourge. . . ."

"If anybody cared to ask them their opinion, they would wish that the dispute over the primacy of politics and science be put on the back burner, and that we proceed to address the needs and concerns of those suffering and dying. . . . The challenge is to move from rhetoric to action, and action on an unprecedented intensity and scale."

Amato: Europe Must Embrace Utopian Scheme

In an interview in the July 12 Italian daily *La Stampa*, Italian Premier Giuliano Amato explained his strategy for using "dissimulation" to sabotage France's initiative for "strengthened cooperation" within the European Union. Referring to the upcoming EU reform summit in December in Nice, France, where the euro-bloc of countries aim to form a decision-making body, Amato said that they must choose whether Britain (which is not part of the euro zone) is in or out of decision-making. Of course, he said, our goal is to supersede national sovereignties, and move toward a "post-Hobbesian" world; but if we push for a utopian federalist

scheme, such as a European government, or a European Constitution, the British cannot accept it. If we set up organs that exert control, while "dissimulating," that they are deferring to central governments, we can later go all-out for the dissolution of nation-states.

Amato told *La Stampa*: "I must, therefore, convince the skeptics. All 15 of us [European Union members] must go through that door. Between what I think and political exigencies, I must find a compromise. . . . Frankly, I do not want a continental Europe by itself, without the immense patrimony of England, and of the Scandinavians linked to England. Nor would I like to lose Spain. . . . To have England among us would not be bad: On many things, London is already where we would like to be. It would not be bad if England, with its experience in economic reforms, were present in the Council of States belonging to the euro . . . ; therefore, I prefer to go slow, to crumble pieces of sovereignty little by little, avoiding sudden shifts from national to federal powers. . . . I do not believe in a federal sovereign, because our globalized universe is post-Hobbesian."

La Stampa objected: "The world you describe seems to be pre-Hobbesian. It seems to precede the nation-state."

Amato readily agreed: "And why not go back to the period before Hobbes? The Middle Ages had a far richer humanity, and a multiple identity which can be a model today. The Middle Ages are beautiful: It can have its decision-making centers, without entirely relying on anyone. It is beyond the parenthesis of the nation-state. . . . Without sovereignties, we will not have totalitarianism. Democracy does not need a sovereign."

Globalist Foreign Policy Drafted for Mexico's Fox

The reversal of Mexico's traditional non-interventionist foreign policy, and its embrace of globalization, was detailed in a policy document written for National Action Party (PAN) President-elect Vicente Fox by diplomats Agustín Gutiérrez Canet and Martha Barcena Coqui, according to media reports on July 18.

Non-intervention, the document says, has always been a pretext, to serve the interests of domestic power groups. In fact, add the authors, the defense of sovereignty and non-intervention both are pretenses, which have allowed Mexico's policymakers to reject the "judgments" of international agencies that defend human rights and "humanitarian law." Mexico's antiquated foreign policy is "in open opposition to the evolution of the international context" (i.e., supranationalism).

The document, "Elements of a Foreign Policy Proposal for Vicente Fox," demands that Mexico now embrace what, as a nation-state, it has always rejected: participation in UN peacekeeping operations, under the guise of respecting "world security." The "redefinition of a new regime of international security, within the framework of United Nations reforms, and the debates on hemispheric security at the Organization of American States, must be a priority of Mexican foreign policy." Presumably, Mexico would now be willing to participate in multi-lateral forces deployed to Ibero-America, whereas historically, it has staunchly opposed such Anglo-American schemes.

In the context of proposing that Mexico participate in the debate on "world security," the foreign policy document calls for creating a national security council, and "redefining the functions of Mexico's Armed Forces in the 21st century."

Brazenly, it demands that Mexico bow to the dictates of European non-governmental organizations (NGOs), while giving greater participation to "civil society," in order to "attend to Mexico's least developed regions," a rather clear reference to Chiapas, where European NGOs have blatantly interfered in favor of the foreign-controlled "indigenist" Zapatista terrorists.

New Delhi, Kashmir Begin 'Autonomy Dialogue'

An "autonomy dialogue" between Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee and the Chief Minister of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, Farooq Abdullah, took place in New Delhi on July 17, and ended on a "very positive note," according

THE EUROPEAN UNION, Organization of American States, and United States began discussions in mid-July on whether to suspend financial aid to Haiti, because of irregularities in the May 21 Presidential election, when the party of former President Jean-Bertrand Aristide swept the elections. Aristide was forcibly installed by the "Project Democracy" apparatus in 1993, with U.S. troops, to enforce the rebirth of "democracy." You just can't get good help anymore.

TAJIKISTAN President Emomali Rakhmonov said his country will develop military cooperation with China. Rakhmonov spoke during his meeting on July 13 with a Chinese delegation headed by Lanzhou Military Area Commander Li Qianyuan. The delegation was in Dushanbe for two days, following their visit to Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

IRAQI Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz will be in Moscow on July 25-28, at the invitation of the Russian government, for a "working visit," during which he will meet with President Vladimir Putin.

RICHARD BUTLER, the former UNSCOM weapons inspector in Iraq, was in Jerusalem, on July 18, where he spoke before the right-wing Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs. Butler claimed that Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz had told him that Iraq had biological weapons "to deal with the Zionist entity." His address promoted the thesis of his lying book, that Iraq still has nuclear, chemical, and biological warfare capabilities.

COLOMBIA has deployed thousands of troops around the capital Bogotá, in the wake of stepped-up attacks throughout the country by the narco-terrorist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, according to wires on July 18. In the first half of July alone, the FARC, posing as "People Persecuted by the Paramilitaries," has butchered 200 people, including an attack on the third largest city, Cali.

to the Indian daily *The Hindu*. Dr. Abdullah came to New Delhi at the invitation of the Prime Minister to discuss the autonomy resolution that his state's Legislative Assembly passed on June 26. The resolution called for returning the state to the status it held prior to 1953.

Although this meeting was only the beginning of what may be a long-drawn-out negotiating process, the Prime Minister's office told the media that Dr. Abdullah has already given up reviving the "pre-1953 package." The package, which had been worked out between his father, Sheikh Abdullah, and India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, in 1953, among other restrictions, called for non-Kashmiris to have visas in order to enter Jammu and Kashmir.

Observers believe that Vajpayee is trying to steer Dr. Abdullah toward accepting the 1975 Accord. This was the last negotiated relationship between Jammu and Kashmir and the New Delhi government of Indira Gandhi.

CIA Conference Meditates 'Post-Mahathir Malaysia'

As July 16 marked Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad's 20th anniversary in office, sparking predictable fulminations from Western wire services, the *Far Eastern Economic Review* leaked a report in its July 13 issue that, on June 22, the CIA convened a conference on "Prospects for a Post-Mahathir Malaysia." Attending were representatives from the CIA, State and Defense Departments, and former U.S. diplomats and media correspondents posted to Kuala Lumpur.

The *Review* reported: "Malaysia could face considerable political uncertainty, including infighting in the ruling United Malays National Organization, once Mahathir gives up the reins he has clasped tightly since 1981. The panelists predicted new economic turmoil in three to five years because of growing fiscal debt, brought on by the state's rescues of troubled companies and the minimal restructuring of the economy in the wake of the 1997 financial crisis."

According to a report in Malaysia's *New Straits Times* of July 12, Dr. Mahathir re-

sponded to the CIA's criticism of his decision to intervene into the financial crisis in 1997, rather than knuckle under to International Monetary Fund "reforms." Speaking to the Malaysian Structural Steel Convention and Exhibition on July 11, Dr. Mahathir unsheathed his dry humor, charging that "their own countries used money to bail out their companies . . . and they seem to be doing quite well. . . . For instance, the LTCM [Long Term Capital Management hedge fund], which went bankrupt, they bailed them out, and they said it was good for their country. So, it must be good for us also, because we are copying them." He also expressed confidence that his successors would be able to continue Malaysia's development and stability.

On July 17, *New Straits Times* reported that Dr. Mahathir told Greg Sullivan, editor of *The Australian*, that he intends to retire at the end of his term, in 2004.

Cambodia, UN Agree on Tribunal for Khmer Rouge

The United Nations and Cambodia reached an agreement on the terms for establishing a special tribunal to try leading members of the Khmer Rouge, who butchered up to 3 million Cambodians, according to UN Undersecretary of Legal Affairs Hans Corell, who briefed press on July 13. The Cambodian National Assembly and Senate must now act on the draft law to create the tribunal.

Reports on the Memorandum of Understanding reached with the UN indicate that the tribunal will investigate crimes committed only by senior Khmer Rouge leaders from April 17, 1975 to Jan. 6, 1979. Those who might be tried could include Khieu Samphan, Nuon Chea, Ta Mok, and the executioner of Tuol Sleng prison, Duch. It remains to be determined if Ieng Sary, former Khmer Rouge Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister, will end up in the dock. He was sentenced to death *in absentia* in 1979, but was granted royal amnesty in 1996, at the request of co-Premiers Prince Norodom Ranariddh and Hun Sen, in exchange for the defection of a significant faction of Khmer Rouge.