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## Trends. NATO and Yugoslavia: Data on Data, On Knowing What to Know

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The recent North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) bombing of the People's Republic of China's embassy in Belgrade has generated multiple discourses on the nature of data and how one knows what one knows. Unfortunately, the age-old Issues have neither been highlighted nor resolved.

All types of oblique or orthogonal data--e.g., oral, aural, written, imagery--are subject to the following: (1) biases in collection, interpretation, analysis, production, dissemination and further cycles of the same processes; (2) the threat of fraudulence; (3) consideration out of context; (4) blatant errors; (5) biopsychosocial constructions. The political expectations and righteous demands for "the truth and nothing but the truth" suggest epistemological ignorance, solipsism, narcissism, and/or venality. In other words, a victim of the quest for truth is Truth. (See Birch, M. (1998). Through a glass darkly: Questions about truth and memory. *Psychoanalytic Psychology*, 15, 34-48; Ribic, A. (1998). (Truth: What is it? Questions based on Gnostic and alchemical texts. *Analytische Psychologie*, 29, 130-146; Schroyens, W. (1997). Meta-propositional reasoning about the truth or falsity of propositions. *Psychologica Belgica*, 37, 219-247; Spence, D.P. (1998). (Narrative truth and theoretical truth). *Revue Francaise de Psychanalyse*, 62, 849-870.) (Keywords: China, Intelligence Analysis, NATO, Yugoslavia.)