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# International Intelligence

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## EUROPE

### *Giscard sidetracked by red tape?*

A new parliamentary crisis threatens to erupt in France when the National Assembly is again convened on Jan. 7 to take up the government's proposed 1980 budget. An emergency session was called Dec. 27 after the Constitutional Council, France's highest level of jurisdiction, ruled that it was unconstitutional for the government to have the National Assembly consider the second section of its 1980 budget without having voted in favor of the first.

The crisis began after the Gaullist party ended its parliamentary ceasefire with President Giscard's government over a month ago, forcing Prime Minister Barre to rule by decree, declaring a vote of confidence each time a bill had to be passed. The first section of the budget was therefore passed by a parliamentary minority, with the Gaullist party abstaining, and the Socialist and Communist parties voting against.

The crisis threatens to undermine President Giscard's ability to function effectively on the urgent international policy issues before him, at a time when his effective action is indispensable for world peace.

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### *Elkridge meet plots war strategy*

A group of 30 military "experts" led by leading NATO critic Paul Nitze, former U.S. Secretary of the Navy, met in Elkridge, Maryland December 19-21 to plot a "long range" military strategy that would prepare the United States for a "two-to-three-front" war to replace current war deterrence strategy. The meeting, sponsored by the San Francisco-based Institute for Contemporary Studies, announced preparation for a book on "national security in the '80s," which the institute is scheduled to publish next

year. In the keynote speech, one of the book's co-authors, Adm. Elmo Zumwalt, Jr. (USN, ret.), claimed that in the new decade "the shift in military power toward the Soviet Union threatens to weaken our alliances with Western Europe and Japan."

Zumwalt and other co-authors of the book outlined a plan for matching increased U.S. defense spending—possibly exceeding \$1 trillion by 1990—with a strategy for a two to three front war capability in Europe, Asia, and the Indian Ocean. Zumwalt is being joined in his efforts by W. Scott Thompson of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, William Van Cleave of the University of Southern California, and Richard Burt of the *New York Times*.

Arguing for the new strategy, Leonard Sullivan, Jr. of the Systems Planning Corporation, stated that "considerations for actually fighting" the "war and a half" supported by current U.S. policy are "seriously incomplete" and "probably no longer appropriate or adequate."

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## ASIA

### *Brown prepares Chinese arms axis*

In preparation for U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown's trip to China, scheduled for the second week of January, the Rand Corporation released a report on Dec. 27 commissioned by the department entitled "Asian Security in the 1980s." The report gives credence to widespread discussion that Brown's China visit will result in agreements for U.S. sale of military and military-related technology to the Chinese.

The report concludes that the threat to Asian security will come only from the Soviet Union, requiring a security alliance of the United States, Japan, Europe, and China. The report states that "should the Soviet Union continue its efforts to encircle China with political allies and military bases, countries such as Japan, the U.S., and the states of

Western Europe will come under great pressure to ally themselves with the People's Republic of China to counter Moscow's increasingly assertive foreign policy."

Rand further cites threats to the stability of the region from Korea and from "the impact of Islamic fundamentalism on such multi-ethnic states as Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines."

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### *Mrs. Gandhi on verge of election victory*

With the first day of Indian voting completed on Jan. 3 and the final polling to take place on Jan. 6, EIR correspondents in New Delhi report that former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is the frontrunner to become India's next prime minister. No returns will be available until the voting is completed, but they report a heavy voter turnout in most areas (a good sign for Mrs. Gandhi) and predict that she will achieve a working majority to form the new government.

The impending victory of Mrs. Gandhi has already sent shock waves throughout the West, particularly in light of the Soviet moves in Afghanistan. India's response to the events in Afghanistan was extremely cautious on the official level with no hint of any condemnation of the Soviets.

On the campaign trail, Jagjivan Ram, leading the Janata party, which is mainly composed of the Jan Sangh party, called for Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. *The Organizer*, organ of the Jan Sangh, went one step further and called for abrogation of the Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty.

Mrs. Gandhi, however, had a more relaxed view of the situation, telling voters that she was opposed to interference in the internal affairs of nations. However, she noted that "this has not been one-sided (in Afghanistan). Others have been doing so there as well." Asked by relentless Indian reporters just who she meant, Mrs. Gandhi lightly replied:

"All kinds of people. Who do you want me to name?" More concretely the former prime minister stated that she saw "nothing inappropriate in a country seeking military assistance from a friendly power to meet the threat posed by external interference in its internal affairs."

As a final note, Mrs. Gandhi was asked what would happen now with the "special relationship" bridges built by the Janata and Charan Singh governments to the United States. She replied: "Actually, these bridges were not of cement but of straw."

## MIDDLE EAST

### *Waldheim supporting Khomeini in Teheran*

United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim announced before leaving Teheran today that he was "deeply moved" by the Iranian feeling against the former Shah and the United States, and he said that he would support the convening of a special UN task force to investigate the rule of the Shah.

Iranian sources report that Waldheim's visit is considered to be a total capitulation to the regime of the Ayatollah Khomeini.

According to the *New York Times*, in Teheran the Austrian UN secretary general told Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh that, after the invasion of Afghanistan by the U.S.S.R., Iran's greater enemy is Moscow and not Washington. Waldheim's position is considered highly unusual in light of his position as a neutral leader of the world body.

After a meeting with Waldheim, Ghotbzadeh announced that the issue of the American hostages held at the U.S. embassy "was not discussed at all," and he said that he was satisfied with his talks with Waldheim.

Meanwhile, from the UN it is report-

ed that the United States plans to convene a meeting of the UN Security Council to condemn the Soviet move into Afghanistan. Said one Western diplomat, "This is a chance to bring the ayatollah back to the West." Recently, there have been hints that Washington is seeking to establish normalized relations with Teheran to rally that country against the U.S.S.R. in the area, as part of a coalition of Muslim nations.

### *Turkish military hits Muslim fundamentalists*

In an urgent letter addressed to Turkish President and National Security Council chief Fahri Koroturk Jan. 2, Turkey's armed forces commanders called upon the country's two main political parties to unite against "anarchists and separatists" who are "rehearsing for a general uprising." The letter, signed by Chief of the General Staff Kenan Evren, warned against "Communists, fascists, and Islamic fundamentalists, ... those who call for Islamic law" and appealed for unity to build the Turkish nation.

The letter follows months of near-anarchy in Turkey, with almost 2000 people killed in 1979 in terror attacks by extremist Islamic groups, Maoists, fascists of the National Action Party of Alparslan Turkes, and supporters of various breakaway ethnic groups. The social chaos has been greatly worsened by the austerity measures imposed on Turkey by the International Monetary Fund, and by the fact that the new government of Prime Minister Suleiman Demirel has brought into the military several officers from the Turkes party and from the Islamic-fundamentalist National Salvation Party of Necmettin Erbakan, a leading figure in the international Muslim Brotherhood.

According to one informed Turkish source, "The military has had enough of chaos. It will close down all the little provocative parties, starting with the Turkes and Erbakan parties, if they have to. Turkey has been plagued by 200 or more weird subversive organizations."

## Briefly

● **LORD CARRINGTON**, British Foreign Secretary, plans to visit Saudi Arabia, Oman, several Arab Gulf states, and Pakistan later this month, it was announced in London. According to observers, Carrington will sound out the Saudis and others on the formation of a military alliance tied to NATO in the Persian Gulf.

● **MARSHAL TITO** of Yugoslavia, is reported ill and hospitalized. While the seriousness of his condition is not known, it is certain that his condition is being watched very closely in both Moscow and Washington.

● **ROBERT MUGABE**, leader of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Patriotic Front, has announced that he plans to contest the British-run elections in late February separately, and not in alliance with Joshu Nkomo's wing of the Front. The move assures that Mugabe and Bishop Abel Muzorewa will be competing for the vote of the Shona, the largest tribal grouping. Mugabe's decision preempts any possibility of a Patriotic Front victory.

● **ITALIAN COMMUNISTS** made an initial criticism of the Soviet move into Afghanistan but took a new stance several days later. Writing on the front page of the party daily *L'Unita*, foreign policy desk head Ledda wrote that the move is a "logical" consequence of an American "encirclement policy" against the Soviet Union. The Soviets, he says, had been forced to this "dangerous preventive answer" by those who "dream or attempt to use the card of encirclement from west, east and south against the USSR," naming Brzezinski as one such dreamer. The journal most interestingly in the same issue gave praise to the prodemocratic stands of French President Giscard and West German Chancellor Schmidt.