

International Intelligence

Moscow attacks Carrington and Haig

The Sunday review of international events published in *Pravda* Aug. 23 attacked Britain's Lord Carrington for terming the neutron bomb "necessary for NATO's deterrent." The article further criticized West German Foreign Minister Genscher for asserting that the U.S. is ready for arms negotiations, but that the Soviets don't want the talks. An Aug. 25 Novosti Press Agency release affirmed, similarly, that U.S. Secretary of State Haig's recent avowals of readiness for negotiations amount to nothing, because "the U.S. still does not know what it could talk about at such negotiations."

The *Pravda* review also restated a Politburo declaration on President Brezhnev's talks with other leaders of Soviet bloc countries. In addition to widely reported warnings on Poland, the Politburo charged: "Imperialist circles, above all the American ones, are heating up international tension and view this tension as an instrument of pressure on the socialist countries and developing states."

Haig coaches Dacca for Firyubin visit

Washington sources report that, just before Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Firyubin visited Pakistan, there was an hour-long meeting between Alexander Haig and Pakistani Foreign Minister Aga Shahi to plan their tactics.

Haig apparently assured Shahi that the United States would deliver the F-16 deep-penetration fighter planes to Pakistan right away, if the Zia regime refused any discussions with the government of Afghanistan to resolve regional tensions.

The Soviet-Pakistani communiqué that followed the Firyubin-Shahi meeting did not mention Afghanistan at all, although the subject was first on the agenda, and Firyubin strongly hinted that Moscow was

chance to be "realistic," rather than be a pawn in U.S. limited-war scenarios. Firyubin went on to India Aug. 27, in an unscheduled visit, to brief the Gandhi government on his findings in Pakistan and how the Soviets intend to deal with the situation. *EIR's* Asia Editor Daniel Sneider reports from New Delhi that it is widely believed in India that the Soviets are now considering a hit through Afghanistan on Pakistani refugee camps.

Bolivian president celebrates own overthrow

Bolivia's first successful coup of the year took place when, in the midst of an uprising by pro-Brazilian military units in the Santa Cruz cocaine-producing lowlands and Trotskyist-led tin miners in the frigid highlands, Gen. Luis García Meza reluctantly handed power to a military junta on Aug. 4.

Under the protection of the papal nunzio and the local archbishop, rebel Gen. Alberto Natusch Busch, who had opposed both García Meza and the new junta's leaders, promptly made peace with the junta in return for amnesty, and a chance for better luck next time. The rebel capitulation was celebrated by the junta which—according to all the international press—had "overthrown" dope-tainted García Meza. The fiesta took place at ex-president García Meza's home, the Presidential Palace, and lasted until 7:00 the next morning.

The junta has presented itself to the world as free from the plague of personal involvement in narcotics trafficking, a public fact which made García Meza too hot for recognition from the Reagan administration.

There has been one change, however, in Bolivia. On July 30, just before his "overthrow," García Meza slapped on exchange controls. It was too late to stop bankrupt Bolivia's checks from bouncing; but the gesture was a *macho* insult to the International Monetary Fund. The IMF had been pestering García Meza not for the drug traffic—which it encour-

aged—but for resisting austerity measures sure to provoke riots.

The first thing the junta's new finance minister, Col. Javier Alcoreza Melgarejo, did on taking office was to fly to Washington and approach the IMF on bended knee. Now that Bolivian submission to IMF conditionalities appears imminent, the Reagan administration is under great pressure to free Bolivia from the diplomatic isolation it has suffered since the July 1980 "cocaine coup." U.S. surrender to the junta, however, will not thwart the growth of the cocaine business, which already fetches Bolivia over \$2 billion per year.

France, U.S., Germany send envoys to India

French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Jeane Kirkpatrick, and West German Economics Minister Otto von Lambsdorff all traveled to India the week of Aug. 24-30. Cheysson's mission was to promote the Brandt Commission approach to North-South relations, which he helped draft. It is not known how the New Delhi government responded, but, at a press conference, several correspondents repeatedly asked the foreign minister to clarify how he could be a "friend of the Third World" and advocate strengthening the World Bank/IMF structure. When one journalist characterized those institutions as demanding "a pound of flesh," Cheysson declined to comment.

Count Lambsdorff, speaking in Bombay, made an outright demand for "drastic measures" to reduce population throughout the Third World, although he said he knew the Indians consider such demands "intolerable." Lambsdorff, a free-market spokesman, belongs to the tiny Free Democratic Party, which supports the Global 2000 program.

Kirkpatrick, however, according to *EIR* reports from New Delhi, was less self-confident after hearing first-hand India's condemnation of Washington's policies. Prime Minister Gandhi stated

bluntly that India opposes "the militarization moves that have brought dangers of great-power rivalry to our neighborhood."

One former Indian ambassador to Afghanistan told Mrs. Kirkpatrick, "I know the terrain, I know the Frontier Province, I know Baluchistan. There is no possible use of such equipment [as the F-16s] there." Kirkpatrick was also taken to the Defense Ministry's control room and shown the evidence that Pakistan has massed its troops on the Indian, not the Afghan, border.

Brushfire war against Soviets in Angola

South Africa launched a larger-than-usual military operation into Angola in pursuit of SWAPO guerrillas who are fighting for Namibian independence from South Africa, according to South African military spokesmen, during the last week in August. Angolan forces have engaged the South Africans in combat. Should Angola bring Cuban troops into the conflict, southern Africa would again become a theater of East-West conflict.

On Aug. 25, the third day of fighting, Angolan President dos Santos, in a message to U.N. Secretary General Waldheim said the situation was "so grave that it could provoke a war of unforeseeable consequences." He also informed Waldheim that Angola "may see itself forced to call upon Article 51 of the U.N. Charter," which provides for a country to seek aid from troops of an allied country for purposes of defending its sovereignty, an obvious reference to Cuba and the Soviet Union.

An associate of William Buckley characterized the South African invasion as a good opportunity for the U.S. to begin backing the anti-government UNITA guerrillas in Angola. Echoing Alexander Haig, he said that "the real source of the problem in the region is the Soviet-allied Angolan government, which must be taken out of the picture."

The U.S. is the only one of the five Western powers seeking a settlement to the Namibia issue that did not condemn the South African action.

Colombian ADC gets red carpet in Mexico

Colombian Antidrug Coalition (ADC) officials Maximiliano and Patricia Londoño visited Mexico at the end of August for detailed discussions with government officials on Mexico's successful paraquat program for curtailing marijuana and poppy production. Their well-publicized tour included a helicopter visit to paraquat-sprayed areas, and several press conferences, radio and TV interviews, and public meetings.

In Guadalajara, three newspapers and three radio stations reported on the Londoños' attack against the Reagan administration's "Jamaica model" for Third World drug production instead of economic development. Attending their conferences there were federal and local law-enforcement officials, educators, family organization leaders, and students. Attendees are now urging Colombian Congress defeat of the proposed bill to legalize marijuana.

At an Aug. 25 press conference in Mexico City, where they met with federal officials, Mr. Londoño charged that the IMF/World Bank and Chase Manhattan are backing the legalization move in order to increase revenue to finance Colombia's foreign debt. He targeted former Colombian President López Michelsen and banking spokesman Ernesto Samper Pizano as "citizens above suspicion" who are promoting the policy, according to the daily *Excelsior*. *El Heraldo*, *El Sol*, *El Nacional*, and *Uno más Uno* also carried the charges, with the last reporting Londoño's description of drug money laundering. "International financiers in complicity with national oligarchs . . . are following the strategy used by Great Britain in the Opium War against China," *Uno más Uno* quoted Londoño as saying.

Briefly

● **JOSE LOPEZ PORTILLO** will meet with Guatemalan President Romeo Luca Garcia on Sept. 5. In addition to defusing bilateral tensions, the meeting could affect the plans of a faction in the Guatemalan military to run an ultra-right-wing "preventive coup," with backing from the U.S. State Department, that would further destabilize the subcontinent.

● **DANIEL ORTEGA**, coordinator of Nicaragua's ruling junta, will attend the September anniversary celebrations of Qaddafi's coup. The Sandinista government has effusively praised Tripoli for waging battle against the United States in the recent Mediterranean dogfight.

● **GIORGIO NAPOLITANO**, a spokesman for the Fabian wing of Italy's Communist Party (PCI), openly predicted in the party's weekly magazine *Rinascita* Aug. 22 that Socialist leader Bettino Craxi will be in power by October. Since then, the Italian press is full of discussions of the split in the PCI; party chairman Enrico Berlinguer still refuses to back the Socialists, while Napolitano's faction sees eye to eye with them on most policy matters. The Socialists claim Berlinguer will soon be dumped.

● **MUAMMAR QADDAFI** is considering expulsion of Soviet military advisers because of dissatisfaction with the lack of Soviet support during last month's clash with the U.S. Sixth Fleet, according to Israeli intelligence sources. One source stresses that Qaddafi has already initiated efforts to rebuild relations with the U.S., a scheme that could only occur in the context of Washington's reliance on the Muslim Brotherhood throughout the Middle East, à la Zbigniew Brzezinski. Another source predicts that Qaddafi will soon be ousted by Major Jalloud, a direct agent of Occidental Petroleum's Armand Hammer.