

International Intelligence

Moscow sets diplomatic drive in Western Europe

Soviet Central Committee member Georgii Arbatov, head of the U.S.A. and Canada Institute, announced in Reykjavik, Iceland at the close of the superpower summit there, that the U.S.S.R. would launch a "big diplomatic offensive" in Western Europe. The drive is intended to break European support for the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, and boost Moscow's arms-control proposals.

A group of disarmament negotiators, headed by Viktor Karpov, set off in mid-October on a tour of European capitals, beginning with a meeting with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Office officials. "We do not deny the possibility of finding a solution on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe separately from space and nuclear offensive arms," said Karpov, at a press conference at the Soviet embassy in London on Oct. 14.

On Oct. 15, Karpov arrived in Bonn for meetings with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. "It has always been our position that INF [intermediate-range nuclear forces] can be dealt with and agreed upon as a separate issue," he stressed. "We are ready to discuss and solve this question separately if there is willingness on the part of the United States."

TASS hints Reagan will get the JFK treatment

The Soviet news agency TASS, in its first comment on the Iceland summit meeting between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachov, invoked the memory of John F. Kennedy, implying that Reagan might share the fate of the assassinated President.

Referring to Kennedy, the commentator said: "The ghost of the American President who said way back at the dawn of the space age that 'he who would dominate space would dominate the world' clearly prevailed

over the U.S. delegation in Iceland." TASS said that the Soviet delegation had shown a constructive approach, but that this was rejected by the U.S. side, which is not ready to renounce its dreams of military superiority.

Radio Moscow commented that President Reagan is "seeking military superiority through the Strategic Defense Initiative" and is a "tool" of the military-industrial circles in the United States, who "is not free to make decisions."

Commandos assassinate high German official

Gerold von Braunmühl, a civil servant who headed the political department of the West German foreign ministry, was assassinated by a masked terrorist on Oct. 10. A letter was found near the scene, claiming responsibility for the murder in the name of the Ingrid Schubert commando of the Revolutionary Front.

Von Braunmühl was in charge of anti-terror coordination with the United States and France, and worked as a liaison to NATO and the Western European Union. He was scheduled to accompany Chancellor Helmut Kohl to the United States on Oct. 20-22, during which discussions with President Reagan on measures against terrorism were planned. An expert on Soviet affairs, von Braunmühl reportedly accompanied Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to Moscow in July.

Friedhelm Ost, the official spokesman for Chancellor Kohl, declared on Oct. 11 that "the assassination of von Braunmühl signals that terrorism will target the state directly now." A similar statement was issued by the Federal Prosecutor's office, pointing out that the attack marked "a shift from attacks on persons of the military-industrial complex toward direct attacks on government representatives."

The latest assassination has provoked protests at the failure of the government to prevent such terrorist atrocities. Waltrude Schleyer, widow of industrialist Hanns-

Martin Schleyer, who was assassinated nine years ago, told the daily *Bildzeitung*, in a statement published Oct. 14: "I have the feeling that what could be done to provide safety for the citizen, is not being done. People in certain circles still have illusions about these enemies of our state."

Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann, in a statement published by the daily *Die Welt* Oct. 15, called for new measures against the pro-terrorist media and terrorist sympathizers.

'Time to kill off the AIDS plague'

The 3.5 million-circulation British newspaper the *Sun* published an editorial call on Oct. 10 for emergency government efforts to stop the AIDS epidemic, under the headline "Time to Kill Off the AIDS Plague."

"Let the politicians give the war on AIDS all the commitment they give to winning elections," the paper wrote. "If they fail to do so, there may be no one left to vote for them."

"Suppose there was a new epidemic of smallpox. Immediately, all the resources of the state would be mobilized to protect the nation. Yet, what an extraordinary contrast there is, when the menace is AIDS.

"This disease threatens to become the greatest mass-killer since the Black Death of the Middle Ages.

"Horrible warnings are being issued by medical experts all over the world on how it may spread. If unchecked, its victims could be numbered in the millions or tens of millions. A London doctor, William Harris, declares that it could affect every family in the land.

"Faced with such a threat to our very existence, the politicians' reaction is a mixture of lethargy and complacency. *For God's sake, why?*

"Despite the smirks, AIDS is not a joke. It does not affect only homosexuals. It can be transmitted through normal sexual relations with carriers.

"It is absolutely vital that an immediate

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campaign against AIDS should be launched, and backed up with all the authority of the Prime Minister herself.

"ONE: To spell out the dangers of immorality. TWO: To devote all the money, all the energy, and all the talents needed to find a cure. . . ."

Anti-drug crackdown in Dominican Republic

Dominican Republic Defense Minister Rear Adm. Manuel Barjan Mudri and 23 generals were fired Oct. 8, apparently for their role in protecting the island's estimated \$9 billion annual narcotics traffic. The shift came days after a plane with 310 kilos of cocaine, the largest amount ever captured in the Caribbean, was apprehended on the island.

General Antonio Imbert Barreras, the new defense minister, vowed on Oct. 10 that drugs will be extirpated "to their roots." He added: "All men of conscience in the country have to agree to fight narcotics traffic." Imbert Barrera is a popular national figure deemed to be independent of drug interests. He was one of the military officers personally involved in killing former dictator Rafael Trujillo.

Soviets demand closing of 'hostile' media centers

The United States has begun to close down facilities of Radio Liberty in Munich, West Germany, in what knowledgeable German sources describe as an accommodation to Soviet demands. Radio Liberty is a main center of Russian and other language broadcasts into all parts of the Soviet Union.

Under the "New Yalta" reorganization, the Munich facilities are being relocated to Washington, D.C. Radio Liberty has already rented office space in Washington for the first phase of the move, which is expected to be completed within two to three years.

Anti-Soviet media centers have been the

target of a vigorous campaign in the Soviet press lately. Valentin Falin, the former Soviet ambassador to West Germany and current head of the news agency Novosti, wrote an article in *Pravda* Oct. 6 denouncing the West German government-financed radio station Deutsche Welle and "other subversive centers" in the Federal Republic, which put out "anti-Soviet propaganda."

More terrorism targets top Peruvian officials

An attempt to assassinate Peruvian President Alan García was foiled on Oct. 11, when police found 47 sticks of dynamite under the dress of a 32-year-old Indian woman who was trying to enter an artisans' center an hour before García was due there. The murder attempt took place in Juliaca, Puno, in the immiserated far south of Peru, where the Shining Path terrorists have been extremely active recently. Four police officers were assassinated a week before the President's arrival.

The attempt against García is one of several recent attacks against high government figures in Peru. Deputy Interior Minister Agustín Mantilla, the man principally responsible for waging Peru's war on drugs, narrowly escaped death Oct. 10, when three masked men sprayed machine-gun fire into a crowd of hundreds of workers at a center where the García government gives minimum wage employment. Two workers were killed and several wounded. The assault took place minutes before Mantilla arrived to participate in a ceremony.

Then on Oct. 14, Rear Adm. Gerónimo Cafferata, García's adviser on naval affairs, was gravely injured when four terrorists ambushed his car and pumped it with machine-gun fire. He was hit by four bullets in the head, abdomen, and side.

Admiral Cafferata is the highest-ranking military officer to be attacked yet by the terrorists. Since he stepped down from active duty last year, he has been president of the government's Industrial Bank.

● **FRENCH PREMIER** Jacques Chirac, commenting on the collapse of the Iceland pre-summit Oct. 13, said that he doesn't "share the general pessimism" surrounding the event. Disagreement was "inevitable," given U.S. firmness on the Strategic Defense Initiative, which is "potentially an element of profound discord in the future." He added that "France has no intention of staying behind in space research."

● **GREEK DEFENSE** Minister Ipannis Kharalambopoulos on Oct. 15 rejected as "unacceptable" and "irresponsible" an AP dispatch from Athens dated Oct. 4, which claimed that the Greek Air Force had been ordered to fire on U.S. planes in the event of violation of Greek air space during recent NATO exercises.

● **THE PANAMANIAN** Congress's president, Ovidio Diaz, on Oct. 15 presented a letter of protest to U.S. Ambassador Arthur Davis, concerning intervention by the U.S. Congress in Panama's internal affairs. The protest was triggered by Sen. Jesse Helms's (R-N.C.) request that the CIA investigate Panama, UPI reports.

● **IN MEXICO CITY**, 17% of professional blood donors carry AIDS antibodies, the first survey of AIDS in Mexico discovered. Dr. Arturo Toledo Saavedra, director of the Civilian Hospital of Cuernavaca, reports that since the hospital's HTLV-3 analysis unit became functional on Sept. 19, it has tested 567 people.

● **QUEEN ELIZABETH** arrived Oct. 12 in Beijing, for a week-long visit to China. The London *Sunday Telegraph* described the trip as "setting the seal on the warmest relationship between China and Britain for two centuries." The Chinese are said to be particularly interested in the fact that the Queen traces her descent from the Tang dynasty.