

# International Intelligence

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## ***Brazilian President seeks to dump his party***

Brazilian President José Sarney is striving to clear the way for a new agreement with foreign bankers by splitting the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), which elected him in 1984. Although Sarney's faction of the party was able to prevent a frontal assault on Finance Minister Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira's monetarist policies at the July 17-18 PMDB convention, the party reiterated its commitment to increased real wages, agrarian reform, limits on debt for equity conversion, and the protection of national sovereignty from International Monetary Fund (IMF) surveillance.

Bankers are demanding a clear political mandate for austerity before they renegotiate Brazil's \$110 billion debt. Sarney cannot provide that. But he made a gesture of good faith by putting Fernão Bracher, the central bank president fired by former finance minister Dilson Funaro for opposing his Feb. 20 debt moratorium, on his foreign debt negotiating commission.

Sarney is trying to form a new government, based on the opportunists who supported the military government until it was clear the PMDB would defeat it, and on various agents of influence of the U.S. secret government networks known as "Project Democracy."

Despite Sarney's capitulation to the bankers, the traditional PMDB and Funaro are fighting to write the party's nationalist program into Brazil's new constitution.

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## ***Soviets pressure Bonn: Give us 'war criminals'***

The Soviet Union is intensifying its pressure on the West German government to prosecute or extradite "war criminals still living in freedom." According to a report by the Soviet news agency Novosti on July 23, Supreme Soviet Attorney Natalya Koleznikova declared that Bonn has "not yet acted

appropriately" on the list of 16 "war-criminals" which President Andrei Gromyko handed over to German President Richard von Weizsäcker in Moscow on July 8.

Gromyko shocked the German delegation at a diplomatic reception by handing Weizsäcker the list, as a precondition for further development of German-Soviet "détente." West Germany's constitution forbids the extradition of its citizens abroad.

Mrs. Koleznikova demanded that "all war-criminals" be put on trial, and attacked the alleged lack of will in West Germany to "use detailed documentation provided by the Soviet Union" for about 40 cases in recent years.

The U.S. Justice Department responded to a similar Soviet demand by handing over Karl Linnas, a naturalized U.S. citizen, to face execution in the U.S.S.R. earlier this year. Linnas had been tried *in absentia* in the Soviet Union, and his case was never even heard by the U.S. judicial system. The Justice Department simply took Moscow's word for it, that he was guilty.

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## ***Is Moscow so anxious to get out of Afghanistan?***

Soviet withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan can only begin when all "outside aggression" has halted and firm guarantees supplied against future "aggression," said Afghan leader Najibullah at a news conference in Moscow July 21, in an amazing display of *chutzpah*. Najibullah emphasized that the key to a solution lies in the Geneva talks under U.N. mediation between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

During the rest of his two-hour press conference, which followed lengthy talks with Mikhail Gorbachov, Najibullah elaborated on promises of a cosmetic "People's Democracy" style of "coalition government." The opposition could receive "up to eight" cabinet posts, plus the post of deputy prime minister and deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council.

Najibullah's statements might be expected to discourage those members of the

U.S. Eastern Establishment, like George Ball, who believe that Moscow is "desperately" trying to extricate itself from its Afghanistan "imbroglio." That was the subject of a June 19 commentary by Ball in the *New York Times*. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, in a letter to the editor of the *Times* published on July 22, sharply criticized Ball's stand. "I am at a loss to understand Mr. Ball's sympathy for the Soviet situation in Afghanistan," he wrote. "If the Russians want to leave Afghanistan so 'desperately,' what is holding them up?"

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## ***German socialist sees 'new' Red Army***

The defense policy spokesman of the West German Social Democratic Party has returned from Moscow with the announcement that there is a "new Red Army" only interested in defense, not offense.

Andreas von Buelow, after spending a week in Moscow, stated in Bonn July 22 that he is "definitely convinced that the Soviet military leadership has broken with the offensive doctrine of Marshal Sokolovski."

Von Buelow's "new Red Army" rehearses "defensive defense," according to a briefing he received from Gen. Nikolai Chervov. Von Buelow was also told that "Soviet troops no longer rehearse surprise attacks on West German target zones," but only "operations for defense on Warsaw Pact territory."

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## ***Japan signs SDI accord with U.S.***

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Japanese Ambassador to Washington Matsunaga signed an agreement on July 22, allowing Japan to participate in the Strategic Defense Initiative. This makes Japan the fifth nation to join the program, after Great Britain, West Germany, Italy, and Israel.

U.S. administration officials said that the agreement will serve as a precedent for future collaboration in military research be-

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tween the two nations, and stressed that Japan has much to offer to developing a strategic defense, especially in the areas of advanced sensor technologies, optics, and signal processors.

The Russian newspaper *Sovetskaya Rossiya* attacked the move forthwith, describing the Japanese decision to take part in the SDI research as "Japan's political Hiroshima."

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### General proposes joint Franco-German army unit

A French-German "Army on the Rhine" has been proposed by Gen. (ret.) Etienne Copel, formerly in charge of nuclear target planning at the staff of the French Air Force.

In the July issue of the newsletter *Active Defense*, Copel wrote that rather than a joint combat brigade only, France and West Germany should build a real army group, consisting of the German Home Army, with up to 400,000 men, strong French troop contingents, and air units of both nations. German aircraft could even be stationed on French territory, and the army group would operate under France's nuclear umbrella.

In related news, the Soviet daily *Izvestia* on July 22 attacked plans for "a Bonn-Paris military axis," charging that this was the "seed-crystal for a European NATO." *Izvestia* warned France against "rejoining the military integration of NATO" and thereby changing the military balance between NATO and Warsaw Pact in Europe.

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### General Rogers warns of U.S. disengagement

Former NATO Supreme Commander Gen. Bernard Rogers warned in a commentary in the German weekly *Welt am Sonntag* July 19, that a U.S. disengagement of military forces from Europe would "create a feeling of hopelessness that could lead to reliance on and concessions to the East."

"I do think . . ." he said, "that the loss of confidence in American support would

entice the West European allies in the long run, to seek neutrality as the way to survive—although their current governments would deny that."

"American troops are the most visible symbol of American engagement in Europe. They are an unmistakable signal that Soviet attempts to intimidate or coerce will not succeed. The Soviets would draw false conclusions from a withdrawal of U.S. troops. It would reduce the credibility of NATO's strategy of deterrence. The pull-out of 100,000 soldiers, for example, would have much bigger military consequences than the figure as such would lead one to believe. . . ."

"The withdrawal of U.S. troops from Europe would undermine the strength and cohesion of NATO, reduce its capacity to deter and increase the chance that once again, the United States would have to shed the blood of its soldiers, to convince the aggressors that our engagement for peace and freedom in Europe is still unalterably strong."

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### Split looms in India's Congress Party

On July 18, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi expelled three top leaders of the Congress Party (I): former Minister of Internal Security Arun Nehru (a cousin of Rajiv's); Arin Mohammad Khan, an anti-fundamentalist Muslim; and V.C. Shulka. The charge was "anti-party activities."

In protest against the expulsions, V.P. Singh, former defense and finance minister, resigned from the party. Singh has a strong political base in Uttar Pradesh, the power base for Delhi politics, signifying that a serious split in the Congress Party, isolating Rajiv Gandhi, may now occur.

Singh and other critics are reported to be planning a series of rallies across India to press for Gandhi's resignation. Singh says he has no immediate plans to start a new party, although he has not ruled out a split within the Congress. At least 23 state-level legislators from the Congress Party are reported to have extended their support to Singh.

● **THE JOURNAL** of the All-India Congress Committee (Congress Party-I), *Congress Varnika*, features a two-page poem commemorating the death of Indira Gandhi, written by long-term political associate of Lyndon LaRouche, Kenneth Kronberg.

● **COLOMBIAN GUERRILLAS** held a "summit" meeting on July 19 in Santander, Colombia, according to a broadcast by the clandestine guerrilla radio station monitored by *El Mundo* in Caracas. Participants included the chiefs of the narco-terrorist armies of Colombia, and others from Nicaragua and Cuba.

● **AN AIDS VICTIM** was lynched in Rio de Janeiro July 21, according to a report in the West German daily *Bild Zeitung*. One hundred people watched without intervening as he was shot to death by three men, who put a sign on the body: "I do not spread AIDS anymore. I was one of the sexual criminals, who made this area unsafe."

● **SWISS NAZI BANKER** Francois Genoud was exposed by the weekly *Evenement du Jeudi* on July 23 for his involvement in the Geneva-based Iranian terrorist network. Genoud, it says, "who was . . . the right-hand man of the Nazi dignitaries before giving his experience to the Palestinian networks, also helped the funding mechanism of the Khomeinac networks, by payment of commissions in the weapons' market."

● **THE PERU DAILY** *La Republica* called for legalization of drugs in an editorial on July 13. Since the United States won't fight drug consumption at home or give enough anti-drug aid abroad, "the sensible approach is to eliminate prohibition" of drugs, it argues. *La Republica*, which is owned by a senator close to International Monetary Fund circle, recently attacked Lyndon LaRouche's AIDS policy.