

International Intelligence

Brazilian military group scores nation's elites

The Brazilian newspaper *Tribuna da Imprensa* on April 1 published a manifesto entitled "The Revolution of the Elites," members of the so-called Guararapes Group of military officers. "The Guararapes Group contains within it the cry of indignation of the humiliated citizen," it says. "Made up, for now, of men who value and will value the uniform they wear, it will shortly have its civilian brothers by its side."

The statement is signed by four Army generals, an Air Force brigadier, one Navy captain, and 21 colonels from the Army and Air Force. The name Guararapes refers to the battle which signaled the defeat of the Dutch East Indies Company in Brazil, in 1649. It is considered to be a key event in molding the Brazilian nation, as it forged an alliance among Portuguese, Brazilians of European descent, blacks, and Indians against foreign usurers.

The manifesto continues: "Great revolutions always had political, economic, social and military causes. For us . . . among all these, the breakdown in the elite's social morality is striking." The statement goes on to note that while the armed forces has its defects, it is the one institution remaining in the country "still maintaining social morality" and capable of "avoiding chaos."

Political battle in Beijing heats up

The Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) ended its session on April 4, after voting to amend Prime Minister Li Peng's "Work Report" some 150 times, as rumors spread through the Chinese capital of Li's impending downfall. The Congress's additions included a demand to "combat leftist deviationism," Deng Xiaoping's slogan in his factional battle to consolidate control of China and its Communist Party. Li had left the phrase out of his version of the Work Report.

At stake is the political battle over how to control China. In October 1988, when inflation and the "heated economy" were creating mass social unrest, Li Peng had introduced a stringent austerity program to impose "stability." At that time, Li was fully backed by President Yang Shangkun and Deng. In his Work Report this year, Li attempted to keep some control over inflationary growth in China, and set a target of 6%, lower than even the 7% of last year. While the NPC's final version of the Work Report did keep the figure of 6%, it was amended to say that faster development was desirable.

The NPC also added Deng's call for "100 years of economic development" to the report. Deng's call for the more "developed" regions of China—the coastal Free Economic Zones—to reach the level of Singapore and Hong Kong in the next 20 years, has now been published in Beijing.

Rome is a center for monarchist restoration

The city of Rome has become an important center of organizing for restoring monarchies in various countries around the world, reports the Germany daily *Rheinische Post* April 4.

Aside from intrigues of Zahir Shah, Afghanistan's deposed king, Rome is also the point of intensive activity concerning a possible restoration of the Bagratian royal house in Georgia. While the Bagratian claimant, Jorge, lives in Marbella, Spain, his "real family," especially on his mother's side, lives in Rome. His father, King Irakly, married Countess Maria Antonietta Pasquini, who died when Jorge was extremely young. For decades, Jorge's interests have been watched after by his mother's brother, Count Oscar Pasquini, who recently met a Georgian parliamentary delegation visiting Rome to discuss the possibilities of a monarchical restoration.

Jorge's younger sister Kethevan Bagratian is married to Prince Raimondo Umberto Orsini, who traces his ancestry to the Roman

nobility, and who is today, says *Rheinische Post*, a key figure in the "black aristocracy" in Rome. The paper says that Kethevan could never become a queen in Georgia, but her influence "would perhaps be helpful for the still-troubled and heavily armed Georgia."

The paper notes that efforts are also under way to revive the monarchies in Romania and Yugoslavia. In Russia, the city of St. Petersburg is preparing an "enthusiastic reception" for Grand Duke Vladimir Kirillovich Romanov, the last heir of Czar Nicholas II, who was murdered by the Bolsheviks. Vladimir is married to yet another Bagratian, Leonilda, who is the aunt of Jorge Bagratian.

The *Rheinische Post* concludes: " 'Monarchists of all lands unite,' could be the motto with which they would want to come back into the political rubblefield of the East."

Chinese freedom fighters ask for worldwide support

Leaders of the Chinese Democracy Movement have called for a worldwide mobilization to protect the life of a freedom fighter arrested March 30 in Beijing. While the name of the individual is not known at this time, the French newspaper *Le Monde* and the Russian press have reported on the courageous efforts of members of the Liberty Democratic Party, an overseas organization with an underground membership inside China.

The party printed and distributed a leaflet in Beijing which revived the message made famous by Wei Jingsheng, the imprisoned leader of the Beijing Spring Democracy Wall movement in 1979: Any effort to reform and modernize the economy is doomed to failure if the population continues to be repressed by a reign of terror.

The communiqué said: "People cannot support reforms if they are threatened with the menace of persecution. . . . The necessary condition for reforms is not the maintenance of a despotic 'social stability,' but the

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creation of a democratic environment.”

The statement was “discreetly circulated,” in the words of *Le Monde*, among students, workers, and certain officials.

However, according to reports from the Russian press, one member of the Liberty Democratic Party distributed it directly outside the building where the National People’s Congress was meeting. He was seized by the police, and his fate is not known. It is feared that, unless an international mobilization focuses attention on his plight, the man could be tortured or killed in custody.

Iran-Contra-tied Barschel case reopened in Germany

Germany’s *Stern* magazine mooted that Uwe Barschel did not commit suicide in 1987 but was indeed assassinated, in a recent article that represents an about-face from the same magazine’s coverage of the affair over the past four years. Among the leads documented by *Stern* is the fact that during the same Oct. 10-11, 1987 weekend that Uwe Barschel died at the Beau Rivage hotel in Geneva, numerous high-powered arms dealers were in town, at different hotels.

Barschel had resigned as governor of the German state of Schleswig-Holstein under a cloud of scandal just before he died. *EIR* reported at the time that his death, officially pronounced a suicide, fit into a pattern of unsolved murders of individuals tied to the Iran-Contra arms-for-hostages deals being conducted through secret U.S. government channels. Belatedly, the German magazine is admitting that *EIR* was correct.

According to a testimony by Charles Tauss, security chief of the Noga Hilton in Geneva, a “highly political and highly explosive” meeting took place between the South Africans, Israelis, Iranians, and Americans at that hotel, on Oct. 10-11, 1987. Among those in Geneva at the time, according to *Stern*, were Adnan Khashoggi, Alex Illich (U.S.), Mansur Bilbassy (Jordan), Ahmad Khomeini (Iran, son of Khomeini), Rafiq Dust (Iran). *Stern* also listed other CIA and German intelligence-linked

persons in Geneva that weekend.

Forensic investigations of Barschel’s body contradict the thesis of “suicide,” *Stern* wrote, adding that high-level signals recommending a coverup of the Barschel affair were coming from West Germany.

A senior source in Germany told *EIR* that the recent resignation of German Defense Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg is related to the reopening of the Barschel case. Stoltenberg was governor of Schleswig-Holstein before he became defense minister in Bonn. It was during his term as governor that many of the secret arms deals involving that state’s shipyards were arranged, which were carried through into the term of his successor Uwe Barschel.

Brazilian press on U.S. plans to invade oil fields

The newspaper *Jornal de Brasilia* on April 5 published an article by Rubem Azevedo Lima on the 1975 U.S. plans to invade Venezuela, Nigeria, and other countries to take over their oil fields. The story, based on a U.S. government document, was featured in *EIR*’s issue of April 3, 1992, and is circulating widely in Ibero-America.

Azevedo, whose interview with Lyndon LaRouche is being serialized by the weekly *Jornal Congresso Nacional*, reports that the 1975 plans are still live. “Part of the strategy described by the document was laid out in 1983, when, during a meeting of the Council of the Americas in Vail, California [sic—should be Colorado—ed.], plans were made public to exchange debt for the equity of the most important state enterprises on the continent, particularly Pemex of Mexico, Petroleos Venezolanos, and Petrobras of Brazil.”

The article says the information on the 1975 U.S. congressional study by the Development Coordination Committee, where the invasion plans were presented, was obtained from the Information Project for Africa/Glasnost Subscription Information Service, and that *EIR* was publishing a detailed report on the subject.

● **CHANCELLOR KOHL’S** 62nd birthday party in Bonn, organized by the Bertelsmann Media Group, was attended by Henry Kissinger, former Polish Prime Minister Jan Bielecki, Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk, Spanish Prime Minister Felipe González, and Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, among others.

● **THE CHINESE** Academy of Sciences has put up \$500,000 to lure students back to China. The students are being promised that they will be allowed to go abroad again, the official *China Daily* reported. Official statistics show that only 40,000 out of 87,000 Chinese students around the world have chosen to return.

● **A TRIANGLE** of cooperation among Paris, Bonn, and Warsaw should be developed, covering economic, political, military, and cultural aspects, declared German President Richard von Weizsäcker at a reception for Polish President Lech Walesa in Bonn on March 30. Without elaborating, Weizsäcker said that history has proven that cooperation among these three nations was crucial for the well-being of Europe.

● **THE EGYPTIAN** government daily *al-Ahram* on April 4 attacked U.S. policy in the Middle East. Writing about the U.N. Security Council’s vote of sanctions against Libya, the paper said: “Arabs are slowly discovering that victory in the Gulf war was by no means an Arab victory. . . . America is playing policeman, gang leader, judge, and prison warden, all at once.” Egypt was a member of the anti-Iraq war “coalition.”

● **AN ASSASSINATION** attempt against Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa was foiled by police on April 6. A man armed with a knife stormed into Miyazawa’s residence just before the prime minister was scheduled to receive Chinese Communist Party head Jiang Zemin. He was overpowered by police.