

International Intelligence

Soviets: science is basis for progress

The "science faction" in Soviet policy-making is reaffirming itself in the context of the elaboration of the Eleventh Five Year Plan and preparations for the Feb. 23 Soviet Communist Party congress.

Pravda and *Izvestia* ran simultaneous editorials Dec. 18 entitled respectively "Science—The Basis of Progress" and "Science for Production"—the theme of a major draft plan being prepared for discussion at the party congress.

"Development of science and technology," writes *Izvestia*, "has particular significance in the draft plan, and must become to an even greater degree the underlying basis in resolving the most important problems of the future progress of Soviet society and the acceleration and transformation of the economy toward intensive capital development."

"To achieve scientific progress is unthinkable," adds *Pravda*, "without the constant concern of joining science and labor productivity."

The *Pravda* editorial also attacks various institutes and think tanks for failing to comprehend the importance of scientific development.

Materials shortage hits China's textiles

The kind of raw-materials shortage which *EIR's* Jan. 13 survey showed hindering heavy industry has now crimped China's light industry sector as well. Chinese press articles focus on silk and cotton, which China had hoped to make major export items. An oil shortage has already precluded synthetic textile exports.

The press in Guangdong province chastises communes for building new silk mills, saying, "in Shunde County the state-owned mills were forced to stop production for the whole month of December due to a shortage of raw materi-

al. . . . The main reason why these two counties could not fulfill their cocoon delivery plans was that newly built mills took up part of the common supplies. . . . The quality of the products of the new factories is very far below that of the old factories."

An editorial entitled "Light Industry Must Not Develop in a Blind Way" in the press of Hubei Province similarly criticizes expansion of the cotton industry because there is insufficient cotton to supply it. Rather, the rule should be to modernize old plants but not to expand capacity.

Deng opponent on the way out

Ye Jianying, the aging Chinese military legend and current chairman of China's National People's Congress is apparently the latest victim of Deng Xiaoping's round-robin of purges. French wires reported last week Ye's arrival in Guangdong (where he is expected to remain until March) fueling speculation that he will be dissociated from important political decisions.

This week Kyodo news service reports that Ye will not receive a Japanese delegation to Peking, a delegation that Ye invited himself, further confirming the probability of Ye's ouster. Ye is known to be opposed to Dengist policies, in particular Deng's treatment of the military and his attacks on civilian officials oriented to heavy industry.

Ecoropa and the Crocodile Club

Two European organizations are currently agitating for a "Europe of the Regions," replacing national sovereignty with the rule of the European Community Commission in Brussels. The first is Ecoropa, headed by Bordeaux wine merchant and Club of Rome associate,

Edouard Kressman. It calls for a "Senate of the Regions," opposes nuclear energy and all technology-based employment, and ran a candidate in 1979 for the European Parliament on a slogan of "ecology democracy."

Its members include Sadruddin Aga Khan, a billionaire supporter of Ayatollah Khomeini; Club of Rome director Aurelio Peccei; former U.K. ambassador to France Lord Gladwyn; marijuana advocate Marco Panella of Italy's Radical Party; and Franco-British financier Edward Goldsmith.

The second group is the Crocodile Club, headed by Altiero Spinelli of Italy, who demands "a constituent parliament for Europe working with national parliaments over and against national governments." The present head of the European Parliament, Simone Veil of France, has agreed to introduce his proposal to the body.

Assassinations fuel Central America scenario

On Jan. 4, the day before the crucial meeting between Ronald Reagan and Mexican President José López Portillo, two American advisers deployed by the AFL-CIO into El Salvador's "land reform" program, and the head of the Salvadorean Land Reform Institute, were assassinated in downtown San Salvador in a dramatic operation that left little doubt that the government and right-wing death squads were behind the killings. Indications are that the Americans and their Salvadorean associate, who were important "on-the-ground" operatives, were deliberately sacrificed to force a decisive crisis in the country before Reagan assumes office.

Spokesmen for the AIFLD, the Latin American branch of the AFL-CIO for which the Americans worked, are now demanding that the government bring the killers to justice and privately report that the disappearance at the time of the shooting of government guards normally assigned to the hotel lobby makes it clear

that the government was involved.

The effect of the assassinations is to throw increased support to the flagging "left" side of the incipient civil war, whose weakness was apparent when its recent "final offensive" failed to last much longer than its announcement.

AFL-CIO opposition to the ruling junta is now assured, joining the Socialist International, Cuba, and the Society of Jesus in international support for the left. The assassination of the Salvadorean, José Viera, who also headed up the largest progovernment peasants' union in the country and who had been in a dispute with Junta leaders, will now build up the left guerrilla forces.

The two AIFLD advisers worked under the direction of right-wing social democrat Roy Prosterman, who played a leading role in designing the "strategic hamlet" policy in Vietnam and is the designer of the Salvadorean program. The military search-and-seal operations in El Salvador, which have created tens of thousands of refugees, are the core of the so-called land reform.

French leader offers Reagan a guideline

Jacques Mallet, the foreign policy expert of the Centre des Démocrates Sociaux (CDS), a French political party supporting President Giscard d'Estaing, assessed in an article in the French daily *Le Monde* that the Reagan administration offered prospects to "open a dialogue with a predictable partner."

Mallet warned, however, that if Reagan reverts "to the old concept of American leadership," France would be bound "to experience a resurgence of the anti-American feelings that came to the surface a few years ago."

American interests, Mallet continued, "would be served by treating Europe as an equal partner and not a vassal, by acknowledging that Europe has not only a regional role, but its own distinctive role to play in the world."

Mallet concluded by citing Africa

and the Middle East as areas where European freedom of action and diplomatic experience are vital to peace and security.

Environmentalists scrap Poland's aluminum

The mayor of Krakow, Poland has closed down the country's largest aluminum smelting plant as allegedly "dangerous to the environment." The plant accounts for about half of Poland's total aluminum production. The action is the first time that the ideology of zero-growth environmentalism has been an open feature of the new Polish government's policy. The government has already imposed huge cuts in industrial investment and development projects, arguing that the cuts were necessitated by the country's labor troubles and could eventually be restored.

The closing of the aluminum plant was criticized by the national minister of metallurgy, Zbigniew Szalajda, who said it would cut the country's 1981 aluminum production by at least 25 percent.

Kissinger crony tours Mideast

Henry Kissinger, in his effort to consolidate a NATO expansion into the Middle East and trigger U.S.-Soviet confrontation in the region, has teamed up with leading Eurosociologist Michel Rocard, the number-two man in the French Socialist Party. Rocard spent the week of Dec. 24-31 meeting with high-level Egyptian officials, overlapping Kissinger's Dec. 27-Jan. 1 visit to Egypt.

Both men are trying to convince Israel that the only way it can get out of its present economic and social catastrophe is to become a gendarme member of a regional NATO-style military pact, focused on the oil-producing nations of the Persian Gulf.

Briefly

● **ALEXANDER BOVIN**, an influential Soviet journalist who often conveys the views of Leonid Brezhnev, wrote this week on the origins of the Iran-Iraq war that "finally Baghdad answered with war against the 'unfaithful Persians' and 'heretical mullahs,'" in response to provocations and threats from the Khomeini regime. This is the first time since the outbreak of the war four months ago that the U.S.S.R. has publicly taken sides with Iraq.

● **HELMUT SCHMIDT**, concluding a two-day visit to Morocco, called Jan. 7 for heightened dialogue between the industrialized and underdeveloped nations. The chancellor discussed with King Hassan the possibility of West German participation in the development of Morocco's nuclear energy industry.

● **WILLIAM KINTNER**, regarded as an advocate of a U.S.-China military relationship, is likely to be named assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs, according to Republican sources. A longtime associate of Haig and Kissinger, Kintner is currently director of the Foreign Policy Research Institute at the University of Pennsylvania. Previously, sources had discounted the possibility of his nomination due to longstanding and well-known "personal problems."

● **A FORMER U.S.** ambassador to an African country recently proposed to World Bank officials that salvageable equipment from U.S. railroads that were being torn up be used to build railroads in Africa. The curt response: "We don't build railroads in the Third World anymore."

● **ABBA EBAN**, former Israeli foreign minister, declared Jan. 7 that the government of Menachem Begin in Israel "is a theological phenomenon. It proves the existence of life after death."