

International Intelligence

Nigeria targeted for destabilization

A series of articles in the British and American press have charged that Nigeria's growth and its fourth development plan are imperiled because of its slump in oil sales due to the oil glut. The London *Economist* referred to the situation as the "Nigerian nightmare," and the *New York Times* on July 23 predicted that if the glut continued, "black Africa's economic giant could be forced to slow development projects, possibly adding to urban unemployment, and restrict imports."

Nigeria's oil production has fallen from over 2 million barrels per day in January to less than 1 million by June, according to some reports. Oil exports account for over 80 percent of Nigeria's foreign exchange. Nigeria's budget was planned based on an average annual production in the area of 2 million barrels per day.

The London *Financial Times* of July 16, in an article focusing on the political tensions in Nigeria, asserted that if, due to the fall in oil production, President Shagari "has to start taking unpopular decisions . . . opposition to his administration could grow quickly."

Already Shagari's partner in the Nigerian government, the Nigerian People's Party (NPP), has pulled out of the coalition. The NPP had been dissatisfied with Shagari's formula for distributing oil income to the 19 Nigerian states.

Untried members join Warsaw's Politburo

The new Polish Politburo consists of "unknown and unpredictable people," according to one close watcher of Polish politics. It is delicately balanced between liberal reformers, including one Solidarity member, and advocates of cracking down on the unions.

Of the newcomers to the Politburo,

only Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek and former Interior Minister Mirosław Milewski have national leadership experience. The others are four workers, four regional party officials, and one professor of economics.

Under these circumstances, Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski emerged during the congress as a pivotal leader in the immediate future. General Jaruzelski, who is also defense minister, surpassed even Kania in the vote for the Central Committee. As a professional soldier and member of the top Polish leadership since 1968, Jaruzelski also provides assurance to Moscow that Poland will be loyal to the Warsaw Pact.

Many observers doubt that other members of the Warsaw Pact will rush to emulate Poland's reform, because the past year of crisis has caused such havoc in the Polish economy.

Moves afoot to oust Suzuki

The Trilateral Commission's allies in Japan have resurrected their efforts to dump Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki because of his opposition to high U.S. interest rates, the China Card, and U.S. Secretary of State Haig's confrontationist policies toward the Soviet Union.

In particular, these forces are trying to end the influence over Suzuki of former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, who is Helmut Schmidt's chief ally in Japan, and of Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda. One hawkish figure, for instance, complained that "Suzuki these days only listens to Fukuda." Former Prime Minister Mishi, a fascist from the World War II era, accused Sonoda of being "inherently pro-Soviet."

It had been expected that Suzuki would automatically get another two-year term as prime minister when his current term ends in December. However, over the last few weeks Trilateral opponents have begun sending out rumors that Suzuki's re-election bid will fail.

Under the pressure Suzuki has backtracked somewhat on his anti-Trilateral stands. Although he had promised support to West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt against the U.S. interest rates at Ottawa, Suzuki chose to remain silent; and his foreign minister, Sonoda told an interviewer just before the summit that "Japan cannot go along with Europe on the Soviet question. Cooperation with the U.S. is the cornerstone of Japanese foreign policy."

However, on the China Card and defense issues both Suzuki and Sonoda continue to resist the Haig-Weinberger strategic folly.

P-2 chief Calvi's sentence commuted

Roberto Calvi, the convicted president of Banco Ambrosiano, the bank that operates as a financial arm for the Propaganda 2 Masonic lodge conspiracy, was allowed to go scot free after a mild sentence was imposed at the conclusion of his trial.

Calvi, who was accused of carrying out various dirty financial operations on behalf of P-2, was sentenced to four years in prison and a heavy fine. However, by manipulation of an obscure legal clause that continues to mystify the Italian press, Calvi's sentence was immediately commuted and he was allowed to return home rather than going to jail. Each of his co-defendants was acquitted.

During the trial, the leader of the Social Democratic Party of Italy, Pietro Longo, had been publicly defending Calvi before Parliament. Joining his defense of Calvi was Bettino Craxi, chief of the Socialist Party of Italy and a would-be Mussolini, many of whose members' names appear on the P-2 list.

The fact that Longo and Craxi suddenly became willing to defend Calvi indicates that a political "fix" had been engineered to minimize the damning evidence against the P-2 banker and put a stop to the internationally significant revelations, especially the involvement of

the Trilateral Commission, that have come out since the P-2 membership list was released.

ELP sets election campaign in Hannover

The European Labor Party (ELP) headed by Helga Zepp-LaRouche has launched a campaign for city council elections in the West German city of Hannover to be held Sept. 27. The campaign committee has pledged to make this campaign a model of how a small party can transform the politics of an entire region.

The first major campaign event in August will be a forum on economic policy for West Germany, titled "Never Again Brüning." Chancellor Heinrich Brüning helped pave the way for Adolf Hitler in the early 1930s, issuing emergency decrees that imposed economic austerity, and his policies are a current focus for debate in West Germany as demands are heard for cutting the state budget and wages.

In September a conference will be held on the great Hannoverian humanist Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, and how his ideas in science and education can generate a renaissance in Europe. This event will be followed by an address by Zepp-LaRouche on education policy and the humanist tradition of Alexander von Humboldt.

A special party program on education will be circulated throughout the summer, including an exposé of the German Marshall Fund and related networks fomenting youth unrest in West Germany today.

Prime focus of the campaign will be the fight for economic growth and against Malthusianism, under the slogan "More thinking people create more economic wealth." A pronuclear energy citizens-initiative group has invited the ELP to participate in a panel discussion on nuclear energy, and area businessmen are expressing interest in this aspect of the campaign.

Soviet-Brazilian trade shifted into high gear

Brazil's economic links with the Soviet Union made a big jump in size and shape during the July 12-15 visit to Moscow of Brazilian Planning Minister Delfim Netto and 115 Brazilian businessmen.

Delfim's top aide, Botafogo Gonçalves, who had taken part in the trip's year-long preparations, boasted that the Soviets showed they were even willing to change their overall development plans to make room for Brazilian participation.

From the Brazilian perspective, the biggest breakthrough was the promise made by Soviet representative Ivan Arkhipov that the Russians would accept Brazilian manufactured consumer products as full payment for exports of Soviet heavy equipment. Under a 1975 agreement, the ratio had been only 30 percent.

As an example of the new relationship, Brazil's textile industry, which has been slack due to Delfim's recessionary policies, will be sewing over the next two months a million jeans for the Russians. Most of the private sector representatives on the trip have similar deals in the works; they will be aided by a new center for Brazilian trading companies in Moscow.

The Soviets are fighting to reverse their chronic trade deficit with Brazil, which was expected to be 20 to 1 this year, before the trip. To do so, they are yielding to the tough demands of Brazilian industrialists that up to 75 percent of the equipment be made in Brazil. They signed for electric generators, oil prospecting, and wood alcohol plants under such conditions. And, they are offering to finance machinery for bauxite projects, such as the huge Carajas pit, with payment in bauxite or alumina.

Botafogo concluded, "What they suggest is a more intensive trade relation to seize all opportunities, including the complementarity of the two economies, as is evident in their special interest in joint participation with Brazil in projects in third countries," such as Peru, Ethiopia, and Angola.

Briefly

● "THE DELEGATES of the guest states of black Africa will be required to rise to the enlightened and progressive political and cultural level they will find in Tripoli." There exists "a lack of political and social development through the influence of the cultural backwardness that afflicts much of Africa." These insults were contained in a memorandum sent to all 50 Organization of African Unity member nations by Libya's Colonel Qaddafi, who had agreed to host the OAU meeting next year.

● ITALIAN Minister of Finance Nino Andreatta comes from a well-known family in Trento, where his father took a leading role in establishing the sociology department at the university. The department has been identified as a key NATO intelligence center for selecting and deploying terrorists.

● OGILVY & Mather International recently bought out the PR firm of Underwood & Jordan, for many years the representative of U.S. utilities and nuclear power companies. Founder David Ogilvy, a British espionage expert, sits on the executive council of the World Wildlife Fund, which the firm represents, along with Royal Dutch Shell, Monaco, British government entities, and Joseph E. Seagram & Sons of Canada.

● PRAVDA carried a July 20 commentary by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov on the Ottawa summit, asserting that the Seven seem "ready to float into a nuclear catastrophe, toward which the current policy is steering." Noting that the U.S. share in world production has sharply declined compared with Europe and Japan, *Pravda* says the U.S. instituted the Trilateral Commission to bring the allies under control, and now Washington is using "the Soviet threat" to keep the Western Europeans in line.