

International Intelligence

Jesuits want Sonora antinuclear reaction

As the Mexican government goes ahead with plans to build its first nuclear training reactor in the northern state of Sonora, sources report that a leftist-ecologist coalition met secretly under the leadership of Jesuit Father Esteban Sarmiento at the beginning of May to plan an antinuclear campaign for the state.

The meeting was attended by the Revolutionary Workers Party, the Social Democratic Party, and the Acequia environmentalist group. Sarmiento proposed to the assembled radicals that they form an "ecological protection front," which could obtain support from "some members in the PAN [an ultra-right party] and the private sector." The classic Jesuit method of producing social chaos is to manipulate both conflict and cooperation between "right" and "left."

Sonora's pro-development state government, led by Governor Samuel Ocaña, is facing a small but provocative opposition to its plans. The presidential candidate of the Social Democrats, Manuel Moreno Sanchez, will be using a mid-May campaign tour of Sonora to rally opposition to the research reactor.

The same reactor center project was originally scheduled for the state of Michoacán, but had to be canceled there because of Jesuit-led disturbances.

LaRouche allies enter Hessen election race

The European Labor Party (EAP), the European co-thinker of Lyndon LaRouche, launched its campaign for the Hesse state parliament with a party conference in Frankfurt, West Germany on May 8. As EAP regional chairman Renate Rumpf observed in her welcoming remarks to the conference, the elections have an international significance because they can determine whether Helmut Schmidt survives as Chancellor,

along with his governing Social Democratic-Liberal (SPD-FDP) coalition.

The present SPD governor of Hesse, Holger Börner, is Schmidt's most important remaining political ally on the state level. Schmidt is the leading European spokesman for détente with the East, in an extremely dangerous strategic period.

Should the SPD's performance in Hesse repeat the pattern of the Lower Saxony elections in March, Rumpf warned, where the opposition Christian Democrats and the environmentalist Green Party made large gains, Börner would fall and Schmidt would be weakened.

For this reason the EAP is focusing its campaign on the international crisis, and attempting to defeat the CDU and the greens. The EAP could thus provide both a margin of victory and a coalition partner for the SPD.

The other major task of the EAP campaign was presented by Party Chairman Helga Zepp-LaRouche: to break the Schmidt government away from its decision to support NATO out-of-area deployments, which would make West Germany an instrument of the British policy of military confrontation against the less-developed nations.

Calgary dialogue on resource development

About 50 Canadians braved a 13-inch snowfall on May 8 to attend an *EIR* conference in Calgary on the difference between resource control and resource development, which featured a discussion by *EIR* Contributing Editor Christopher White of Lyndon LaRouche's Draft Constitution for a Republic of Canada.

The meeting opened with a presentation by *EIR*'s Sylvia Barkley on the North American Water and Power Alliance proposal for using water from Alaska and Canada to irrigate and service a major part of the North American continent. After developing the economic necessity for the megaproject, Barkley em-

phasized the effect of undertaking such a project as a national goal, towards uplifting a nation's citizenry.

The theme of citizenship—and the standpoint of the audience—was hit again in White's presentation of LaRouche's Canadian constitution and the kind of understanding of economics a citizen needs. Many in the audience compared White's description of the devastation of the U.S. economy with the situation in Canada.

White's briefing on the Malvinas conflict as a British war against the United States and its ability to help the rest of the world develop its resources was met with concentration and close questioning by an audience that had thought of itself as pro-British.

Kissinger speaks for conventional arms push

Henry Kissinger delivered his second major policy address in Europe in three days on May 12 at The Hague. This address, titled "Strategy, Trade, and the Atlantic Alliance," began with the claim that "our current dilemmas are the result of the decision of all our postwar leaders to base security on technology." He concluded that the only solution to this problem is to make the necessary sacrifices to accomplish massive conventional weapons buildups, as if NATO could, by choice, substitute a conventional for a nuclear strategy against the Warsaw Pact's array of forces.

Kissinger said that the United States should stop "hectoring" Europe on the question of the NATO Euromissiles deployment. He insisted that the only purpose for deploying the Pershing IIs and cruise missiles in Europe was to force the Soviets to attack both those missile bases and U.S. ICBMs should they ever decide to attack Europe. "If our European allies are not persuaded by arguments such as these, however," he said, "we can deploy at sea the intermediate-range weapons we need for a purely American strategy."

Kissinger then announced his ap-

proval for the intentions and directions of the McNamara, Bundy, Kennan, Smith proposal to renounce first use of nuclear weapons. "I share their objective that the West must disenthral itself of the notion that it can substitute technology for sacrifice and destructiveness for effort," he said, but objected that "a statement of no first use would leave us psychologically naked."

Kissinger applauded President Reagan's arms-control message, "a watershed in the American domestic debate." He went on to express a "leaning" toward the position of Sen. Sam Nunn, namely that the SALT II treaty negotiated by Jimmy Carter and Cy Vance should be ratified, with certain modification.

Kissinger insisted that East-West trade should be based on "linkage," but cautioned that it would be foolish to think that economically isolating the Soviet bloc could cause it to "crumble."

New Cyprus blow-up aimed against Turkey

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu and his Socialist International allies in Europe are deliberately reviving the crisis on Cyprus. A new round of hostilities between Greece and Turkey over the island could weaken the Turkish government, whose military leaders have been resisting Anglo-American pressure to transform their country into a forward base for NATO activities in the Middle East.

Washington analysts identify Turkey as the "first choice" of NATO strategists as a "jumping-off point" for military operations into the Persian Gulf. Pressure on Turkey to become NATO's launching pad is expected to increase following the recent authorization by NATO defense ministers of the use of NATO strike forces all over the world.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig, a leading proponent of extra-European deployment of NATO, arrived in Ankara May 13 to twist the Turks' arms. From

there, Haig went to Greece. Prior to Haig's departure from the United States, sources predicted that if the Turks proved uncooperative, Haig was prepared to give the Papandreu government in Athens the green light to "put the screws" on Ankara through an escalation of tensions with its eastern neighbor, using Cyprus.

Since late last year, Papandreu has been stirring up the Cyprus question, and in so doing has had a falling-out with Cypriot President Spiros Kyprianou.

Both Turkey and Kyprianou have rejected the meddling of Papandreu and the Socialist International. Taking Kyprianou's side in the dispute is the Moscow-backed Cypriot communist party AKEL; opposing him are the Cypriot socialists, the Cypriot Orthodox Church, and the Democratic Rally Party of the pro-British Glafkos Cleridhes. The Greek paper *Eleftheros Kosmos* has threatened Kyprianou with "defeat and overthrow" if he doesn't toe the line.

Turkey has kept silent on the Cyprus issue, nervously hoping it will not be drawn in.

Swedish industrialists buck the British

"The Swedish Foreign Minister's departure from neutrality over the Malvinas threatens important Swedish economic interests in Latin America and in the rest of the developing world," said an advertisement in the Swedish daily *Svenska Dagbladet* during the first week in May. The ad was signed by Knut Frankborn, chairman of Utveckla Sverige ("Develop Sweden"), an association of more than 250 Swedish businesses.

The London *Guardian* of May 8 took note of the ad, quoting a spokesman for the business group as saying, "We think these islands belong historically to Argentina, and we can't see why Britain claims them. If the United States had followed the Monroe Doctrine, it would have sided with Argentina."

Briefly

● **NARASHIMHA RAO** of India added India's name to the list of countries that have backed Argentina in the Malvinas conflict. Clarifying India's stance during a discussion in parliament, the Foreign Minister declared that "India recognizes the Argentinian sovereignty of the Malvinas."

● **DENNIS THATCHER**, Margaret's husband, is the main stockholder in the Falkland Islands Company, according to the Argentine weekly *Convicción*, which is closely linked to the Argentine Navy. The Company holds 64 percent of the island. Britain has refused to make public the names of the Company's owners.

● **MARSHAL OGARKOV**, chief of staff of the Soviet Union's armed forces, indicated in *Izvestia* May 7 the new quality of attention the Soviet military is paying to Latin America since the eruption of the Malvinas crisis. "Argentina is the object of threats and pressures, but [so are] Mexico and other countries of the region who refuse to follow the aggressive policy of the United States."

● **THE ARGENTINE** Industrial Union (UIA) was about to publish a document criticizing the monetarist policies of Finance Minister Roberto Alemann, when, at the last moment, according to the May 12 *Financial Times*, UIA president Jacques Hirsch withdrew the document, claiming that its publication in the midst of the Malvinas crisis was inappropriate.

● **A POSTER** of Italian Socialist Bettino Craxi was a big hit at the early May convention of the Christian Democrats in Rome, which saw an anti-Socialist elected as the new head of the party. The poster shows Craxi with his arms outstretched in a victory sign, while behind him his shadow appears hanging upside down—which is the way Mussolini's body was displayed after his execution.