

International Intelligence

Neo-fascist threatens Mexican President-elect

A new Father Miguel Pro for Mexico? This is the question raised by the recent writings of Mexican fascist leader Mauricio Gómez Mayorga, says a columnist for the Mexico City paper, *El Día*.

In the latest issue of *Impacto* magazine, Gómez Mayorga warned incoming Mexican president Miguel de la Madrid, who takes office Dec. 1 that he would be killed if he did not reverse the nationalist economic actions of his predecessor. "The incoming president—if he is on Mexico's side and not with its enemies—will be running into certain danger if he fails to get confidence [of business sectors]. That is beyond a shadow of a doubt. He will have to choose between straightening things out and possibly risking his life, or letting the boat sink and surely risking his life," Gómez Mayorga wrote.

El Día's Abraham García Ibarra recalls that in the 1920s, it was Jesuit priest Miguel Pro who, as Gómez Mayorga today, conspired to eliminate Mexico's nationalist leadership. Pro was shot in the mid-1920s after one of his plots against Mexico's Alvaro Obregón failed and its culprits were discovered; one of his followers succeeded a short while later in assassinating the great Mexican president.

Nigerian cult was behind the riots

During a week of rioting at the end of October by the pseudo-Muslim Maitatsine sect, which left 452 dead, civilian militiamen in the large city of Kaduna were reported to have burned down four Freemasonic lodges there, in an apparent attempt to keep the disturbances from spreading. The numerous Freemasonic lodges in Nigeria are considered to be coordinating centers for the drug and cult networks which plague Nigeria.

The upheavals precede by days President Shagari's Nov. 3 announcement of the new Nigerian budget. Nigeria is under pres-

sure to reorient its ambitious development plan away from its emphasis on infrastructural and capital-goods development, toward a World Bank "basic-needs" approach.

The *Financial Times* of London in late October claimed that Nigeria had already decided to dump plans for a crucial railroad construction project. The *Times* cited reluctance by banks to finance the project. But Shagari's economic adviser, Dr. Emman C. Edozien, announced at the end of October that Nigeria, heretofore reluctant to borrow large amounts, would now expand its borrowing to maintain its development momentum.

The Maitatsine are the same fundamentalist cult behind the riots in Kano, Nigeria in December 1980 which left thousands dead. The sect professes to be Muslim, but rejects the role of the prophet Muhammed. It preaches a return to Muslim purity, and opposes what it sees as the Western-type secularism of the central government (Shagari is a Muslim) and the state governments in the North, which are also Muslim.

British: 'Disintegration of India is inevitable'

British officials are saying they expect India to become enmeshed in civil and religious strife leading to food shortages, economic chaos, and a division of the country along ethnic and religious lines.

In an interview with *EIR*, Britain's Vice Air Marshal Stewart Menaull declared that separatism and partition are "already the trend with the Sikhs' demands for an independently governed state. India will go back to what it was about 250 years ago, when it was a massive subcontinent of different nations, language groups, minorities. I've lived and served in India, and I can tell you that racialism is rampant, it will never be curbed.

"India cannot become a world power unless it does something about its population and about the starvation problem," Menaull continued. "It can't feed itself, and if it can't feed itself, it can't industrialize. In fact, I foresee a decline of Indian influence because

people are dying all over of starvation. The Chinese are just beginning to curb population as a means toward industrialization. In the years to come, China will completely dominate the region."

Dr. Lyon of the Institute of Commonwealth Affairs made a similar forecast for India to *EIR*. Lyon reported that the ongoing disturbances in Punjab, where Sikhs are demanding greater autonomy, will break up the country. Those uprisings will soon extend to the countryside, he said, aiding the efforts to disrupt food supplies. "We expect Mrs. Gandhi to crack down very hard with the army, and this should make the whole thing spread," he said.

Julian Amery to meet with Mossad in Israel

British parliamentarian Julian Amery of the elite Le Cercle conspiracy arrived in Israel the first week in November as the invited guest of the Mossad, Israel's intelligence service. The official purpose of the Tory's trip is to speak in commemoration of the Balfour Declaration.

In reality, Amery is in Israel under the auspices of Henry Kissinger and former British Foreign Office head Lord Carrington, with the following aim: to destroy U.S. influence in the region, possibly by launching a new Lebanon blow-up; by pushing Camille Chamoun, Britain's long-time agent in Lebanon, against President Amin Gemayel, whom the British consider an American asset; and possibly by eliminating King Hussein, thereby shattering the Reagan Plan.

Dismantling democracy in Sri Lanka

Since his re-election on Oct. 20, United Nationalist Party leader President Jayewardene has begun to systematically dismantle the last vestiges of the democratic process in Sri Lanka.

Immediately after the election Jayewardene declared a national emergency; a week later he arrested his electoral opponent, Hector Kobbekaduwa, the Sri Lanka Freedom Party candidate who polled 39 percent in the recent election, and Kobbekaduwa's associate Vijaya Kumarmatung, the son-in-law of former Premier Sirimavo Bandaranaike. Jayewardene accused the two of plotting his murder.

Meanwhile, Jayewardene declared that he will call for a referendum on his recommendation that the coming 1983 general elections be cancelled and the life of the present parliament, which is heavily packed in his favor, be prolonged for another six years.

Jayewardene's problem is strictly of his own making: the economy. Jayewardene adopted a "free-market" policy under World Bank pressure, and the economy is falling apart as a result, as soaring inflation, met with new rounds of austerity. Jayewardene moved up the recent election, which wasn't scheduled for another year and a half, in an effort to secure his rule before the political dam burst.

Some of Jayewardene's Western backers, such as Wall Street's Lehman Brothers, hope he can be kept around long enough to help disrupt the Non-Aligned movement meeting in New Delhi in March. Jayewardene has already issued calls for the formation of a "free-market economy" bloc.

Will the U.S. arm the Pol Pot butchers?

U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, on an eight-day trip through the Southeast Asian and Pacific nations, has said that the United States would consider providing military aid to the Cambodian coalition which includes the murderous Pol Pot and his Khmer Rouge.

Thai premier Prem told the Thai press that Weinberger has promised his administration to speed up deliveries of the updated F-5 military aircraft and of battle tanks. Washington has recently agreed to increase military hardware sales to Thailand, often referred as the "frontline state" in the region.

In his speech at a dinner hosted by the

Thai Foreign Minister, Weinberger said: "We will not reward the Vietnamese aggression of any kind. The U.S. will continue to stand by Thailand. . . ."

Earlier in Singapore, Weinberger pressed for a military buildup in the region, to match the "increasing Soviet naval presence" in the West Pacific. Weinberger's anti-Soviet litany was matched by Singapore's Lee Kuan Yew who in July, during his visit to the United States, had requested a U.S. aircraft carrier in the region.

Weinberger's military buildup policy is coming under criticism in Indonesia and Malaysia—nations which are worried about American agreements to supply arms to China, and increasing pressure on Japan "to assume a greater military role in the region."

Vietnam and Indonesia explore new ties

Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach completed a successful four-day trip to Indonesia in early November. During the visit, Thach met with President Suharto for talks which Thach described as "very interesting." He also met with Foreign Minister Mochtar and, for the first time, with Trade and Cooperatives Minister Radius Prawiro.

Although the talks were dominated by the Cambodian question, the Indonesians and Vietnamese discussed the prospect of opening up trade and economic relations. Thach said that Vietnam would like to import textiles and urea fertilizer from Indonesia and, in turn, export phosphate rock and cement to Indonesia after 1984, when current other commitments terminate. Thach's invitation to Mochtar to visit Hanoi was accepted by the Indonesian foreign minister, though the date remains to be set.

Indonesia's continuing efforts to resolve the Cambodian issue peacefully and quickly is motivated by its lingering fear about the United States arming China and pressuring Japan to undertake a military buildup. Indonesian officials have repeatedly said that an economically strong Vietnam is essential to the stability of the region.

Briefly

● **HENRY KISSINGER** and Britain's Lord Harlech, a business intimate of Kissinger Associates, are involved in a secret financial operation in the Israeli-occupied West Bank which, among its other features, is characterized by massive illegal purchases of Arab-owned land. Also involved are former World Bank head Robert McNamara, two leading members of the Trilateral Commission, Ireland's Garrett Fitzgerald and Britain's Roy Jenkins, as well as former CIA station chief in Cairo Miles Copeland, who recently admitted to a close associate his complicity in the assassination in September of Lebanese President Bashir Gemayel. Details will be published in next week's *EIR*.

● **MIGUEL DE LA MADRID** was not happy with his meeting with David Rockefeller and Henry Kissinger Oct. 27, according to an intimate of the Mexican President-elect. There was "no coincidence of views" between de la Madrid and his visitors, wrote Manuel Camacho in a widely reprinted newspaper article.

● **BOLIVIAN** Finance Minister Ernesto Aranibar declared Nov. 4 that his country would pay its foreign debt as soon as the country had recovered its financial health through an economic plan about to be put into effect by newly-inaugurated President Siles Zuazo. Said Aranibar, Bolivia must decide between "paying its debt or living," since debt service alone would soon consume more than 70 percent of the country's total export earnings. "I think the government and the people will opt for living, through reactivating the economy so that the foreign debt can be paid later."

● **THE NORTH/SOUTH** Roundtable, a policy group set up by Britain's Sussex University to monitor Third World issues, held a major meeting in Tokyo on Oct. 20-24. They hope to convene a "Second Bretton Woods" conference during 1983.