

International Intelligence

Iran throwing Afghan refugees at Iraq

The upcoming Iranian offensive against Iraq will be based on the sacrifice of several hundred thousand Afghan refugees, according to Afghan and Iranian sources. Already 10-15,000 of these have been massacred in past Iranian offensives. Teheran has given the 600,000 Afghan refugees in Iran the choice: Either join Iran's army or be sent back to Soviet-controlled Afghanistan.

Tens of thousands have already reportedly been enrolled by force, given summary military training, and then sent to the front. The genocidal mullahs have made no secret that they intend to use the Afghan refugees as cannon fodder: The Iranian population has been increasingly enraged at the use of Iran's children for "human wave" military assaults. Reportedly, local mullahs have been opening the doors of the jails where Iraqi prisoners who refuse to convert to Shi'ism are being held, and inciting the population to avenge their children.

Other reports, now circulating in Israel, charge that the Khomeini regime has been using poison-gas chambers for the mass extermination of its opponents—including, but not limited to, Jews.

Ustinov: United States 'hatching new wars'

"We want to live in peace and do not seek military superiority over anyone," said the Soviet defense minister May 9, "but we shall not allow anyone to upset the achieved military-strategic balance." Marshal Dmitri Ustinov's words came in a message marking the 39th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory over Nazi Germany.

Ustinov, responsible for the armed forces of the most militarized economy on earth (see *EIR*, April 10), accused the United States of "hatching plans to unleash new wars" and seeking to eliminate socialism. "With this aim in mind, Washington is out to upset the existing military strategic parity, come what

may, to attain military superiority over the U.S.S.R. and the socialist countries," he said. Ustinov did not specify what he meant by the existing strategic balance.

In a separate message to soldiers, Ustinov said that the United States' deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe had led to "the further aggravating of the international situation."

Qaddafi survives commando attack

Muammar Qaddafi has announced that he will launch an international wave of retaliations against those who helped stage the May 8 assassination attempt against him. Qaddafi made the threat in an interview published in the French daily *Le Monde*. It seems that the notorious Eric Rouleau (real name Eli Ruléf) happened to run into Qaddafi at the racetrack a few hours after the attack on the dictator's Al Aziziya fortress outside of Tripoli.

Le Monde's Rouleau is a former Egyptian communist well known as a controller of Islamic fundamentalist groups, who is connected to intelligence services East and West, starting with the terrorist Henri Curiel networks.

In the interview, the Libyan accuses the United States, Sudan, and Egypt of providing military training to opponents of his regime, and threatens that "these people, as well as all the other Arab countries which are protecting terrorism, will pay dearly."

EIR has indications that the attempt failed because Libyan intelligence officials had been forewarned. Libyan exile sources believe that certain intelligence services wanted to both warn Qaddafi, and to egg him on to further Libyan-sponsored terrorist actions.

According to Tunisian government reports, a commando of the Libyan armed forces entered Tunisian territory and kidnapped three border guards patrolling the area May 9, after Qaddafi denounced Tunisia for having allowed his exiled opponents to use its territory.

Meanwhile Qaddafi's brush with revo-

lution drew sympathetic telegrams from the Iranians, followed by similar gestures from Hafez al Assad of Syria, Ethiopia's Mengistu, and Upper Volta's new military strong man Captain Sankara. Less expected were the telegrams from Lebanon's President Gemayel and Saudi Arabia's King Fahd.

East and West Germans make ideological whoopee

Discussions at a recent meeting in Schleswig-Holstein between the West German Social Democratic (SPD) and East German Communist (SED) parties "proceeded well, in spite of remaining ideological differences," said an SPD leader on the scene.

The gathering, the first such between West and East on a party level, was coordinated with the national SPD executive—especially through chief "decoupler" Egon Bahr, a collaborator of Henry Kissinger's since the late 1950s.

The SPD and SED resolved that "all U.S. nuclear missiles must be withdrawn to create the preconditions for a Soviet return to the negotiating tables," and that "a nuclear-free zone shall be established in Middle Europe." The latter proposal is supported by the Soviets, and said to be under intense discussion in East Germany. It was originated in the West by a Norwegian foreign ministry official, Arne Treholt, who was jailed earlier this year when it was discovered he was a colonel in the Russian KGB.

Further "dialogue," including cultural exchange, is expected.

Who needs all these U.S. troops?: Schmidt

Former German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in a panel organized by the liberal weekly *Die Zeit* in Hamburg, has repeated his idea (borrowed from Henry Kissinger) that "the French President should state that he will extend the French nuclear umbrella over Germany" to permit the continent's de-

coupling from the U.S.A. The conference was attended by Deutsche Bank head F. W. Christians, European Commission chairman Gaston Thorn, and the director of the London School of Economics, Ralf Dahrendorf.

Schmidt said he was sure France could be won to his scheme, "because of the decisive temptation of playing a world-power role—however, one to be shared with the Germans," and added that "once the French and Germans make up their minds to go in that direction, we don't have to care about U.S. protests. . . ." France should build seven to eight additional conventional army divisions, according to Schmidt, which together with an improved West German army, "would suffice to deter the Soviets from attack." This, plus retaining "some Pershing II missiles here, some U.S. surveillance satellites and some U.S. combat units," Schmidt said, would allow a reduction of U.S. troops stationed in Europe down to "120,000 or even 85,000."

Schmidt also wants France to cut down its nuclear strike force to allow a sufficient number of conventional troops for "deployments in areas out of Europe." Listing hot spots such as Lebanon, Angola, and Nicaragua as symptomatic of the potential for future wars, Schmidt added that "you can't intervene with 1,000 French nuclear warheads in Lebanon or in Chad."

Cologne court forbids slander of LaRouche

West Germany's European Labor Party (EAP) won a court victory May 3 in Cologne over a federal official charged with slandering the political party by calling it a "dangerous cult." The Cologne court of appeals ruled that Irmgard Karwatzki, undersecretary in the Federal Ministry for Family, Youth and Health Affairs, is not allowed to repeat a series of slanders made in a statement to the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) press agency in December 1981, calling the EAP a dangerous cult.

After a two-year trial, the court decided

that if Karwatzki repeats her slanders, she faces a fine of several thousand deutsche-marks or a jail sentence. The judgment is irreversible.

The EAP is headed by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, wife of *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche. Similar slanders of Lyndon LaRouche in the United States, mostly originating with the Anti-Defamation League and drug-lobby stringer Dennis King, were the basis of Karwatzki's defense, along with an April *Der Spiegel* slander also based on the ADL's defamation of the LaRouches.

Sharon still a threat in Israel

Israel's Herut Party placed former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon in the fourth spot on the party's electoral list on May 10, higher than the ninth spot Sharon should have received based on his poor showing in delegate voting by party officials a week earlier.

While this puts Sharon in a weak position to demand the defense minister's post in a new Herut government, the decision is still a dangerous compromise with the unstable terrorist supporter. Herut-connected sources in the United States say that Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir is reluctant to crack down completely on Sharon, because Shamir maintains a strong ideological sympathy with the Sharon-backed Gush Emunim crazies' desire to create new settlements on the West Bank.

Israeli Minister of Science and Technology Yuval Ne'eman, a top Gush Emunim protector and head of the fanatic Tehiya Party, put out a statement May 10 praising Jewish extremist terrorists for having blown up the car of two Palestinian Arab mayors in May 1980. Ne'eman claimed that action "had its positive implications."

One Israeli parliamentarian, Mordechai Virshubski, has demanded that Neeman be immediately removed from the government: "If the government's vow to combat terrorism means anything, it cannot keep within its ranks a member who preaches terror," he declared.

● **MAXIMILIANO LONDOÑO**, secretary-general of the Andean Labor Party (PLAN) and vice-president of the Colombian Anti-Drug Coalition, received a death threat the evening of May 6. Londoño and his associates have been subjected to intense threats and harassment in recent months, particularly since the Colombian justice ministry escalated its war against the drug mafia.

● **MANHATTAN** District Attorney Robert Morgenthau has reportedly agreed to head a legal defense fund apparatus in New York for the Gush Emunim fanatics of Israel. Morgenthau recently attempted a discrediting of Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens, to clear a path for his friend Ariel Sharon's takeover of that post.

● **STATE PROSECUTOR** Antonio Albano in Rome requested indictments against four Turks and three Bulgarians May 9 in connection with 1981 attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II; he said it may take several months for Judge Ilario Martello to rule on request.

● **POLICE** and paramilitary forces in India's Punjab state laid siege to three Sikh shrines the second week of May. Communal strife sparked by the Nazi International-sponsored Sikh separatists claimed over 200 lives in the preceding nine-week period, including a leader of the state's Congress-I party. Sikh shrines have been refuges for the terrorists, but until recently the Indian government has held back on any attack on the shrines for fear of alienating the rest of the Sikh community. It has instead attempted to negotiate a settlement with the moderate Sikh party.