

International Intelligence

More 'advice' from Burlatskii

Adding to the deception of a sudden "relaxation" of U.S.-Soviet relations, Fyodor Burlatskii uses his column in *Literaturnaya Gazeta* the week of Nov. 19 to portray President Reagan as a man who might "correct" basic policy errors during his second administration. The precondition is that he listens to the "right people."

Burlatskii referred to a recent article in the London *Economist*, according to which Reagan's predecessors in the White House during the postwar period all had highly unsuccessful second terms. "In 1972, Richard Nixon obtained victory with nearly the same ease as Reagan, only to be expelled with shame in 1974."

During the election campaign, Reagan became more of a centrist, wrote the *Economist*. But, Burlatskii added: "It would be more precise to say that the President in his pre-election statements came to reckon with the clearly expressed will of at least two-thirds of the American people in favor of strengthening peace, arms control, and improving relations with the U.S.S.R. Will the president continue to do this in future?"

"Sure, Ronald Reagan remains Ronald Reagan." He considers the Soviet Union "enemy number one." This will determine the basic direction of U.S. policy vis-à-vis the U.S.S.R.

"The orientation towards arms modernization adopted in recent years, the proliferation of the arms race into outer space and into the field of conventional weapons will probably remain as before. But it is impossible to exclude some correction in the realization of this policy. . . .

"One says that history repeats itself, the first time as tragedy, the second time as farce. But we will not be dogmatic—it's probable, it's possible that there is also a third version. President Ronald Reagan got the chance to outflank history and to begin reconciliation with the real facts. Does he want to and will he be capable of utilizing this chance? We shall wait and see."

Cheysson blasts SDI: 'Maginot Line in space'

Having just returned from the United States where he defended Libyan terrorist Qaddafi's global rampage, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson attacked President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative during a visit to Copenhagen in late November.

Cheysson, in Denmark to discuss defense and disarmament issues with the Danish government, employed arguments against the SDI identical to those of Sir James Eberle of Chatham House in the *International Herald Tribune* of Nov. 24. Cheysson said that the SDI, which promises to make nuclear weapons obsolete, would destabilize the international balance of forces and destroy all strategic agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The United States might aim at achieving strategic superiority over the Soviets, but that would not work, said Cheysson. He added that what concerned him most was "the affects on the psychology of defense as a whole." The SDI, which aims at creating "anti-nuclear shields over whole continents . . . can be characterized as a Maginot Line in space."

Strangely enough, Cheysson asserted he felt "safer in a world where deterrence works, because war would mean suicide."

Cruise-missile deployment postponed in Belgium

The Belgian government responded to the news of the reopening of Soviet-American arms-control talks in late November with an announcement that it will delay deployment of 48 U.S. cruise missiles. The Belgians were to give the go-ahead next March, but will now await the outcome of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. negotiations. Although the infrastructure has been completed, the decision could postpone implantation for 15-18 months.

The government has been looking for a

way to postpone a decision on the American missiles until after the general elections scheduled for December 1985. Pressure from "peace" groups and freezers is intense, and the Flemish Socialist Party gained significant votes in the European elections with an anti-missile platform. Prime Minister Martens declared that two main dangers threaten his country: the internal warfare between Flemish and French speaking regionalists, and the growing opposition to the missiles deployment.

Soviet general: 'We can destroy U.S. missiles'

Another Soviet commander, writing in the press for Strategic Rocket Forces Day, boasted of the U.S.S.R.'s ability to wage full-scale nuclear war against the United States. Already reported in the West was the statement by Strategic Rocket Forces (SRF) chief of staff Colonel General Vishenkov, that Soviet forces could inflict simultaneous nuclear strikes, clearing the way for conventional forces to move in.

In *Izvestia* of Nov. 19, SRF first deputy commander, Col. Gen. Yu. A. Yashin, made an even more explicit and unusual boast about the "counterforce" element of Soviet strategic capability. This means the destruction of the adversary's strategic forces before they can be launched, by means of a first strike.

Yashin said: "Modern missile weaponry is represented in all branches of the Armed Forces. . . . There are also the special-purpose missile weapons. They have been assigned an exceptionally important role in the system of ensuring the country's defense. . . . These weapons are the land- and sea-based ballistic missiles designed to deliver warheads containing powerful nuclear charges against our adversary's strategic military targets and to destroy them. They are divided into medium-range missiles, with a range between 1,000 and 5,500 km, and intercontinental missiles, with a range exceeding 5,500 km. These missiles are totally independent of weather conditions or the

time of year or day. They are capable of delivering charges of colossal yield, of covering vast distances, of successfully overcoming antimissile defense measures, and of delivering accurate and inescapable strikes against an aggressor, should he suddenly attempt to unleash a war against the Soviet Union. . . ."

Strauss connects Nazis, Greens, and Metternich

Franz-Josef Strauss, the chairman of the Bavarian Christian Democrats and one of the leaders of the German Christian Democracy, drew a direct parallel between Metternich, the Nazis, and the Greens in a Nov. 24 speech on German history.

Strauss began by repudiating the idea of collective guilt, emphasizing that Germany's 65 million citizens had been terrorized by the criminal movement of the Nazis as much as the rest of Europe. He called on the Germans to realize their "moral substance" was not destroyed by the 12 years of Nazi rule, and asserted that the irrationalism and romanticism which laid the basis for the rise of the Nazis was not a logical expression of the so-called "German soul," but a result of the collapse of the republican forces in Germany after the Vienna Congress of 1815.

Strauss said that romanticist irrationalism gained momentum only because it was "employed by power-hungry politicians for their own purposes" after 1815. Despite their efforts, however, it was "strict rationality which determined the victorious progress of technology in Europe and in the U.S.A. . . . While factories were raised from the ground at the Rhine, Ruhr and Oder rivers, while railroads and canals were built and German chemical and electro-technical industries gained worldwide reputation, there was also the *Götterdämmerung* sending lightnings over the stages of Bayreuth. But natural science and technology determined the life of the Germans after 1850 much more thoroughly than the backward-oriented ghost of romanticism."

The Nazis, said Strauss, used irrationalism and the Wandervogel movement as their instruments. This same ideology produced the rebellion of the 1960s which generated today's Greens.

Strauss also charged that the Green movement is "controlled by forces who are not concerned about our forests or peace in the first place, but who want another type of state." In a clear reference to those Social Democrats now collaborating with the Greens, Strauss warned that "Whoever works with communists or forces who preach fundamentalist opposition against our representative, parliamentary democracy . . . commits a sin against democracy and the state of law."

Owner of Indian paper was on Nazi payroll

The owner of the *Patriot*, an Indian newspaper which frequently supports the Soviet Union, has been discovered to have been an paid agent of the Nazis during World War II. The *Patriot's* owner, Aruna Ganguly Ali, was on the payroll of the Nazis during the war. At that time, the British jailed all Congress Party leaders to stop the Quit India movement. The leadership of the Congress fell to Ganguly, who argued that the Indian independence movement should back the Nazis against the British. Shortly after the war, an Indian professor studying in East Germany discovered the documentation showing that Ganguly had been on the Nazi payroll. Her activities also would have placed her in the orbit of Kim Philby's father, St. John Philby, who was trained in the Indian Bureau and who was actively organizing independence movements to back the Nazis during the war.

Ganguly's Nazi ties, in addition to her manifest Soviet connections, possibly explains why the *Patriot* is working to cover for Qaddafi. While every Indian paper published Egyptian President Mubarak's charges that Qaddafi had funded the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi, the *Patriot* ran the headline: "Qaddafi Denies Mubarak Charge."

Briefly

● **YITZHAK ZAMIR**, Israel's chief state attorney, has denounced Meier Kahane publicly as "a hateful and abominable element . . . which should have no representation in the Knesset." Zamir said that Kahane, head of the fascist Jewish Defense League, and his movement are "endangering the functioning of the parliament" and called for the lifting of his immunity so that he could be put on trial.

● **PLO LEADER** Yasser Arafat, during a discussion with the Italian delegation at the Amman Palestinian Council meeting, revealed that a "crazy Arab leader"—probably a reference to Muammar Qaddafi—had prepared a kamikaze airplane to blow up the Palestinian Council in Amman, and that a Mercedes full of explosives was also stopped at the border coming from Syria. According to Arafat, Qaddafi and Syria's Assad were ready to "destroy the PLO."

● **GREEK PREMIER** Andreas Papandreu arrived in Rome on Nov. 29 for meetings with Italian Premier Craxi, Defense Minister Spadolini, and Alessandro Natta, the head of the Italian Communist Party. Papandreu will also meet with the Pope—the first Greek premier in recent history to do so.

● **BRUNO KREISKY**, former Austrian Chancellor, came out in defense of Libya's Qaddafi and that dictator's adventures in Chad. Kreisky told journalists that the Libyan dictator has tried for some time to "improve his contacts with European Socialist leaders," and added that "Qaddafi as a revolutionary leader cannot be measured with standards of European democracies." Concerning the intervention of Libyan troops in Chad, Kreisky made an attempt to play it down, saying that "one thousand soldiers are not an army."