

# International Intelligence

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## ***Nakasone's support for SDI draws Soviet fire***

The Soviet military newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* on Jan. 22 denounced Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone for supporting the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). Nakasone was the first head of an allied government to do so, during his Jan. 2 meeting in Los Angeles with President Reagan.

*Krasnaya Zvezda* called the Japanese posture part of the "Greater Japan idea" pushed by the "hawks" in the Nakasone government and belonging to "the war policy of Nakasone."

Since spring 1984, Japan has been subjected to a barrage of such articles in the Soviet press, alleging that Japan is reverting to the imperial expansionist policies of pre-war and wartime Japan. This latest attack from *Krasnaya Zvezda* is the most outrageous to date, dropping the vague references to "certain circles" and directly blasting Nakasone. The paper concluded by saying that "in the 1930s there was the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis," which today "exists as the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul Axis."

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## ***Munich police arrest Schiller organizers***

Four honorary members of the Schiller Institute, including two American citizens, were arrested on Jan. 22 in Munich, West Germany for distributing leaflets in a college dormitory. Three of the four were held for more than 12 hours, and the Americans were released only upon payment of 800 Deutschmarks bail. The organizers were treated like criminals—handcuffed, strip-searched, fingerprinted, and placed in solitary confinement. They were forbidden to telephone their families.

The four were distributing leaflets at St. Paul's College, urging students to attend an upcoming rally in support of the Western alliance, the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, and an emergency aid program for Af-

rica. A group of leftist students began to denounce them, and one student attempted to shove them bodily off the premises. The organizers told him he should stop acting like a Nazi Gestapo—and then left.

As they were driving down the road ten minutes later, a police car pulled them over and arrested them. The charges—they found out much later—were trespassing, libel, and use of Nazi terms and symbols.

The Board of Directors of the Schiller Institute in the Federal Republic of Germany denounced the police action in a statement released Jan. 23: "It is outrageous that organs of the Bavarian authorities, through their cited behavior, have done such miserable service to the Western alliance and to German-American friendship. This arrest plays into the hands of the enemies of our state, our constitution, and the Western alliance."

The Institute is preparing a lawsuit charging the police with deprivation of personal freedom and misconduct and charging the students and the police with libel.

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## ***Armenian terrorists back 'Islamic Jihad'***

The Armenian Secret Army (ASALA) has announced its "full, unconditional, and total support for the struggle of the al-Jihad al-Islami organization on behalf of the oppressed people of the Middle East." Al-Jihad is the generic name for the terrorist group that has blown up American and French embassies in Lebanon and which is responsible for other acts of terrorism.

The ASALA statement followed close upon the widely publicized merger of three European terrorist groups—the French Action Directe, the Belgian Communist Combatant Cells, and the German Red Army Faction (Baader-Meinhof Gang).

The *Times* of London disclosed the existence of an Iranian document describing the current training of more than 1,000 kamikaze terrorists who will be deployed with the aim of "overthrowing the governments of France, Germany, Britain, Saudi Arabia,

and the Emirates," as well as striking at anti-Khomeini Iranians. The document recommends that the kamikazes "link up with the local and natural opposition against these governments."

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## ***Thailand concerned over Soviet arms buildup***

According to Thailand's National Security Chief Prasong Soonsiri, the Soviet Union has stationed 14 MiG-23 Flogger fighter interceptors at Cam Ranh Bay in southern Vietnam, reports *Jane's Defence Weekly*.

The MiG-23s are the most capable air fighter to be based in Southeast Asia, said Prasong, and their presence in Vietnam has increased the threat to regional security. He added that the Soviets had also sent in seven TU-16 medium-range bombers, bringing the number of aircraft at Cam Ranh Bay to 16.

This is the latest indication of a major Soviet naval and air buildup at Cam Ranh, which permits the Soviets to operate in Southeast Asia on a continuing basis and to deploy to the Indian Ocean in a crisis.

Meanwhile, according to Thai sources, the Soviets are continuing to build and expand harbor facilities in Kampuchea, including the construction of a third mooring facility to accommodate large ships at Kompong Som, the largest port in Kampuchea.

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## ***London Times: Allies must join the SDI!***

The *Times* of London in its editorial Jan. 21, "Talks Without Illusions," stated that President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) must be developed for military as well as moral reasons, and called on the European allies to join in:

"The Geneva process is doomed if the Soviet side gets the impression that either the United States administration or America's allies in Europe are desperate for a new arms treaty at any price. That is certainly not true of President Reagan himself. . . . The

Soviet side wants an arms agreement which would involve the Americans discontinuing research into missile defence. . . .

"There are two major attractions about the prospect of successful research into SDI: one military, one moral. The military attraction is that it would enable the West as a whole to move away from a policy of no defence, such as we have at present, towards one in which the balance between offence and defence was more even. . . . The moral attraction is as compelling. All human instinct suggests that self-defence is a preferable posture to one which relies wholly on the threat of retaliation as a means of deterring a potential adversary. . . .

"At this stage of technology it is clear that West Europe and Japan have much to offer the United States in the forthcoming research programme. Research into sensors and communications technology in laser development is widespread in Europe. . . .

"In this pause between preliminary Geneva talks and the first arms control sessions later in the year, it would help consolidate the western position if America's allies came forward and committed themselves to a joint research operation in strategic defence. They would have public opinion behind them and they would make it clear to the Soviet leadership that there was no question of the West forsaking a line of research, and a potential change in its defensive philosophy, which the Soviets have themselves never given up."

## Schiller Institute delegation in Tunisia

Schiller Institute representatives Webster Tarpley and Thierry Lalevée arrived in Tunisia late in January for discussions with government officials on the Institute's program to launch a new world economic order and secure emergency assistance for Africa. Their Jan. 22 meeting with the chairman of the National Assembly was reported on national television news, and the major Arabic and French-language dailies carried pictures and articles on their meeting with the min-

ister of culture.

The daily *Al Amal* reported that the Institute representatives met with Minister of Culture Ben Slama and presented to him the ideas of the Schiller Institute, and the progress of the Institute's influence since its founding. They also proposed organizing a conference on the works of Ibn Khaldoun (the 14th-century Tunisian historian) and Friedrich Schiller, as well as a conference entitled "Africa on the Eve of the 21st Century."

Tarpley and Lalevée are both editors of *EIR*.

## Bishop signs Declaration of Inalienable Rights

Bishop Desmond Tutu, the president of the South African Council of Churches and the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1984, signed the Schiller Institute's Declaration of the Inalienable Rights of Man in West Germany on Jan. 23.

Bishop Tutu, who was touring on invitation of the German Protestant Church, called at a press conference in Hamburg for a new world economic order and a new constitution for South Africa. He also forcefully decried the deliberate destruction of food by the European Community. When asked by a journalist about his opinion on the development of Africa and the recent proposals to this effect by President Reagan and the Pope, Tutu replied that he would be "happy to agree with the Pope on this issue" and went on to denounce the International Monetary Fund for its austerity policy.

When Renate Muller, deputy chairwoman of the Schiller Institute, briefed him on the Movement for the Inalienable Rights of Man, the Schiller Institute's program for the industrialization of Africa, and the proposal for an "Indira Gandhi Memorial Conference" of world leaders to establish a new monetary system, he answered: "That I support. I have no objections," and signed a copy of the Declaration of Inalienable Rights.

The declaration was published in full in the Dec. 11, 1984 issue of *EIR*.

● **GREEN PARTIES** from France, West Germany, Belgium, and Luxembourg are suing both the French branch of the Schiller Institute and the French daily *Le Monde* for an ad published in that newspaper on Oct. 18, 1984. The ad was part of the Schiller Institute's international Day of Resistance against the threat of a "Green 1933 in Germany."

● **WALTER MARQUEZ**, a bishop of the Universal Christian Gnostic Church of Venezuela, was denounced by Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi in January for being an "extremist." Lusinchi reprimanded the executive committee of his party, the Accion Democratica, for allowing Marquez to serve on parliamentary committees, including the defense committee. Marquez had defended the Colombian branch of the Gnostic church against *EIR*'s charges (Aug. 14, 1984) that it was implicated in a brainwashing plot against a member of the Colombian Anti-Drug Coalition.

● **THE BOLIVIAN** Nationalist Democratic Action party headquarters was the target of a bomb attack on Jan. 19, a day after army officers loyal to President Siles Zuazo foiled a plan by fugitive soldiers to overthrow the government. This was the second coup attempt in a week, according to Deputy Interior Minister Gustavo Sanches.

● **THE WEST GERMAN** parliament's budgetary committee approved the purchase from the United States of the Patriot air defense missile system on Jan. 24, by a margin of one vote. Support from two Social Democrats enabled the Christian Democrats to pass the 6.8 billion deutschemark plan, which is vital for the improvement of German air defense.