

# Business Briefs

## Technology

### Soviets spend billions to steal from West

The Soviet Union spends \$1.5 billion a year to illegally obtain high technology from the West. They prefer to pay Western businessmen to do the smuggling, according to Reagan administration aide Robert Dean.

Dean, who has just been named to the National Security Council, testified Feb. 13 in the trial of a West German businessman charged by the United States with shipping millions of dollars in American computers and electronics to the Soviet Union.

"Our intelligence agencies concluded that during the late 1970s, the scale of the Soviet efforts to acquire Western technology was far more systematic, well organized, and well funded than previously known," Dean said.

He said that the Soviets' preferred method of stealing is to "put on commission a Western businessman who will then go out and buy the items they desire."

## Trade War

### Clayton Yeutter plays the macho

U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter used demonstrators who oppose his policy of trade war against U.S. allies as evidence of his "toughness" on the issue, in Feb. 13 testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee.

According to the Feb. 14 *New York Times*, Yeutter told the committee that, at a recent conference in San Francisco, he saw demonstrators waving a banner reading, "Save NATO, Dump Yeutter." The protest, he said, signaled the concern in some quarters over American trade policies and Yeutter himself.

According to the *Times*, Yeutter told the story to the committee "in an effort to illustrate the kind of impact he is having as this country's chief trade spokesman. He related

the tale with a wide grin and a bit of mock swagger, and he could not have had a more appreciative audience. . . . The legislators seem to have a strong affinity for a macho man as the nation's trade representative. . . ."

## The Comecon

### Poland moves toward 'free market' policy

Jerzy Urban, a government spokesman visiting London, told a press conference there Feb. 16 that Poland is finding "reform" easier because of Mikhail Gorbachov's "reform" actions. Poland is taking "decisive steps toward the market economy," as he put it.

Economic reforms include limiting government price subsidies: "We do expect to have prices freely regulated by the market."

But Poland will remain "communist." "We do expect larger independence of companies," Urban continued, "but we do not envisage the central planning to be less important than it is now. . . . We would like to perfect our economic mechanism and produce a combination of the two" systems, socialist and capitalist.

He also said that a consultative council would be created to advise Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, and a new office would be created to "protect human rights."

## Usury

### Revolt brews in Africa against IMF

The annual report of the United Nations International Children's Educational Fund (UNICEF) has called for a 10-year freeze on African debt. UNICEF reports that "malnutrition and low birth weight are on the increase in many African nations," and attacks fiscal and financial "adjustment policies" which "strike hardest at the children of

the poor, whose average incomes have dropped 15% in recent years."

In an implicit reference to genocidal International Monetary Fund policies, the report concludes: "No adjustment policy is acceptable which allows children to be sacrificed for the sake of financial stability."

Meanwhile, West African states met recently to map out joint dealings with international creditors and the supranational agencies. Ministers from seven West African countries called for a "new relationship" with the IMF and World Bank, and said policies which promote economic growth were needed.

They reportedly discussed ending bilateral relations with the IMF. One minister described the meeting as a "joint rebellion" against the international institutions.

## Foreign Aid

### Japanese to increase Asian economic aid

Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari is considering several measures aimed at increasing Japan's economic aid to the nations of the Pacific region. The measures will also likely change Japan's "aid by request" policy.

The mooted changes, although yet to be announced, have already been dubbed the "Kuranari Doctrine" by the press.

Currently, Japan only provides foreign aid to those governments which first request such support—"aid by request." Kuranari is considering having Japan take the initiative in making aid proposals to selected nations, whether or not they formally request it.

The Japanese foreign ministry is also considering relaxing the rules on aid initiatives to the member-states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The Japanese are clearly seeking to strengthen the economies of their regional trading partners, thus improving their status as importers of Japanese products.

Exemplifying this policy orientation, Japan's Export-Import Bank extended a \$900

million untied loan to Indonesia on Feb. 17, the third multi-million dollar loan Indonesia has taken in the past three months. Bank president Takashi Tanaka, said the loan would be used to finance ports, irrigation, coal, and electricity projects. "It is no longer a matter of profit or loss," one Western diplomat commented on Japan's loan, "It is a matter of strategic necessity." Japanese investment in Indonesia had fallen drastically from \$500 million in 1982, to about \$30 million in 1984. It rose to \$220 million in 1986.

President Suharto of Indonesia stated that cooperation with Japan was "mutually beneficial."

However, on Feb. 14, Radio Moscow charged that Japan's regional policy toward the South Pacific is aimed at "promoting realization of U.S. strategic plans for the Asian and Pacific regions." It singled out the "Kuranari Doctrine" for attack, saying it is aimed at helping Japanese capitalists advance in the region. The broadcast was monitored in Tokyo.

## AIDS

### Dr. John Grauerholz tours South America

Dr. John Grauerholz, medical director of the Biological Holocaust Task Force of *EIR*, recently completed a two-week tour of South America, during which he presented the results of the *EIR* computer model of the AIDS pandemic to audiences of health professionals and concerned citizens in Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela.

After attending a World Health Organization conference in Rio De Janeiro, along with Dr. Jonathan Mann of the WHO AIDS program, and a conference in Sao Paulo convened by Dr. Ricardo Veronesi, the president of the Brazilian Society of Infectious Diseases, Dr. Grauerholz made a number of presentations at civilian and military hospitals in Rio de Janeiro. His talks included the results of *EIR*'s "first generation" computer model of AIDS epidemiology and the species-threatening implications of the

spread of the AIDS virus to date.

After making similar presentations Dr. Grauerholz traveled to Bogota, Colombia, where he addressed an audience of 400 persons, along with Dr. Luis Caravallo, an immunologist from Cartagena. Dr. Grauerholz also spoke to well-attended conferences at civilian and military hospitals in Bogota and surrounding areas.

In Venezuela, he addressed an audience of 700 persons at the main military hospital in Caracas, and subsequently spoke before 200 at the "Padre Machado" cancer hospital in that city.

In addition to presenting the *EIR* model to these audiences, Dr. Grauerholz had numerous discussions with local health professionals and others. They mapped out the measures needed in response to the threat posed to the Ibero-American continent by the combination of AIDS and already rampant problems of malaria and other infectious diseases.

## Biological Holocaust

### Fear locust swarms in Africa again

Locust swarms, predictably, are threatening African crops again, due largely to inaction by U.S. and international agencies last fall.

The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reports that "widespread crop damage is likely" unless action is taken within the next three to four months to fight infestations. Sudan and Ethiopia are especially threatened, but there are dangers of swarms coming in from western Saudi Arabia and spreading across the whole of Central Africa.

Southern Africa is again threatened with brown locusts. A belt from Senegal to Chad is infested with eggs laid by locusts last year. The FAO calls for operations costing \$30 million to fight the threat—even less than the \$50 million spent last year.

The FAO, at the time, insisted that big-plane spraying, which would have destroyed the eggs, was unnecessary and needlessly costly.

## Briefly

● **THE IMF** has demanded that Peru pay \$754 million in overdue debts. The Fund's board meeting Feb. 13 discussed the Peruvian case and sent a letter to Lima demanding that the Alan García government present a payments schedule. García recently said that the best way to deal with the IMF "is to ignore it."

● **SENIOR BRITISH** industrialists will meet with a top-level Soviet delegation Feb. 27-March 1, the Confederation of British Industry said Feb. 17. Confederation President David Nickson will lead a 25-member British delegation that includes representatives of Britain's largest companies. Professor I.D. Ivanov, deputy chairman of the newly formed Foreign Economic Commission, will lead the Soviet delegation.

● **25% OF FRENCH** victims of AIDS do not belong to any "risk group," according to Germany's *Der Spiegel*. At least one baby is born every day with the AIDS infection.

● **FORMER COLOMBIAN** Justice Minister Parejo demanded an end to bank secrecy in a press conference given in Vienna Feb. 12. "Of course I am a staunch partisan of ending banking secrecy, insofar as that secrecy could become a means of covering up narco-money. I believe that international mechanisms should be established for an exchange of information on the movement of drug money. . . . Banks can supply this information, thereby also contributing to the fight against the drug trade."

● **THE BRITISH** Health Ministry has announced that it will deny entry to all foreign carriers of the AIDS virus, if airport and port authorities are convinced the person represents a danger to the population. Parliament is soon expected to order district health authorities to report the number of AIDS victims and AIDS carriers in their areas annually.