

International Intelligence

Brazil begins military relations with Soviets

For the first time in history, Brazil and the Soviet Union will exchange military attachés. Since the Brazilian Expeditionary Force engaged in heroic combat at Monte Cassino and other battles in Italy during World War II, Brazil's military has seen the United States as its strategic ally. It has been the bulwark of anti-communism on the South American continent.

Heretofore, the Brazilian military has refused, on principle, to send attachés to any of the Soviet bloc countries. It has also thwarted many initiatives by the foreign ministry (known as Itamarati) for closer cooperation with the Soviets and their surrogates.

The Brazilian geopolitical shift from the unmistakably anti-Soviet posture enshrined in the 1947 Rio Treaty for hemispheric mutual defense may well be the result of secret "regional" deals between the two superpowers made during the recent Reagan-Gorbachov summit.

During the Italian campaign, the liaison between the Brazilian forces and U.S. General Mark Clark was Vernon Walters, who has since served as deputy director of the CIA and is now U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. Walters sponsored Brazil's 1964 coup and got the Brazilians to take formal charge of the 1965 Santo Domingo invasion.

Walters visited Brazil in May. He apparently stressed that, from now on, the United States would define its "hemispheric security" goals—such as crushing Panama—in consultation with Moscow. Brazil's military anti-communists were left out on a limb.

Will Brazil return to monarchy?

The Brazilian Constituent Assembly has passed a resolution calling for a plebiscite to

be held in 1993, on whether Brazil should have a parliamentary or presidential system. The Constituent Assembly is now debating a new constitution for Brazil.

The same resolution, however, had attached to it a clause saying that also to be voted on will be whether Brazil is to remain a republic, or return to being a monarchy!

This is the first time in memory that there has been such open confirmation of the long-range intentions of Brazil's oligarchy, supporters of the Bregança pretenders to the throne of Brazil, and, a different branch of the family, to the throne of Portugal.

Pan-Europeans plot 'Common European Home'

The Soviet-fabricated concept of a "Common European Home," meant to imply that Western Judeo-Christian Europe has more in common with heathen Russia than with the Judeo-Christian Anglo-Americans, was discussed at a congress of the conservative Pan-European Union (PEU) in Karlsruhe, West Germany in the first week of June.

The Pan-European Union *does* have much in common with heathen Russia. It was founded earlier in this century by Prof.-Gen. Karl Haushofer, the man who inspired Adolf Hitler to write *Mein Kampf*.

PEU international chairman is Archduke Otto von Hapsburg, emperor-pretender of Austria. The cultural, economic, and security panels of the conference discussed the future of a "European Home from the Atlantic to the Urals." Several speakers elaborated on the theme that this would be a Europe with reduced American presence, but with more integrated defense among the West Europeans.

The PEU is positive toward the Russian Orthodox Church's "Millennium" celebrations now ongoing in Moscow, as a vehicle to promote "partnership with the Russian people." An official of the Soviet embassy in Bonn attended the PEU conference and was also allowed to speak.

Calls for cooperation with Moscow were

often quite open: The chairman of the German-Russian Society, Siegfried Keiling, said that postwar friendship between Germany and France should now be replicated by "friendship between the German and Russian peoples." He spiced his presentation with select examples from history, the Holy Alliance and Congress of Vienna in 1815 through Bismarck's diplomacy with the Czar in the 1880s.

Arafat, Savimbi, Mobutu feared on hit list

Informed sources have told *EIR* that as a result of "regional matters" discussions between the U.S. State Department and the Kremlin, culminating during the Reagan-Gorbachov summit in Moscow at the end of May, Palestine Liberation Organization chairman Yasser Arafat, and Zairean President Mobutu Sese Sekou have been targeted for assassination.

EIR earlier reported that the pro-Western head of Angola's UNITA resistance fighters, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, has been targeted for assassination because he, like Arafat and Mobutu, is an obstacle to superpower deals over their respective regions.

As in Savimbi's case, *EIR*'s sources report, Tiny Rowland's LonRho (London Rhodesia) network is one of the agencies mandated to carry out the killings. Rowland is an asset of the British crown, seconded to that interface between Eastern and Western intelligence establishments known as the "Trust."

Castro to invade Namibia?

Fidel Castro has let it be known that he may be planning to invade Namibia (Southwest Africa), the South African protectorate to the south of Angola, where the Cuban dictator has 30,000 troops stationed. Diplomats who attended a closed door meeting of Non-aligned foreign ministers in Havana at

the end of May made Castro's threat public.

The June 6 *Washington Times* reported that South Africa has demanded a guarantee of non-intervention in Namibia from the Cubans, during the course of regional discussions in Lisbon among Angola, South Africa, Cuba, and as mediator and observer, respectively, the United States and the Soviet Union.

But the diplomats on hand in Havana reported that Castro said that South Africa "is in no position to demand anything." Castro reiterated a plan for withdrawing his troops from Angola over four years.

He then said that Cuban troops were bivouacked only 30 miles from the Namibian border, giving them control over reservoirs supplying water to most of the northern part of Namibia. A squadron of MiG-23 jet fighters is also in the area, and a new airstrip is being built in southern Angola, at Xagongo, 36 miles from the Namibian border.

Reuter reports from Lusaka, Zambia that Angola's ambassador there said that UNITA rebels, meanwhile, were moving their main bases to Zaire to prepare for a thrust at Angola's economic heartland in the north. He said U.S. aircraft were ferrying UNITA equipment. If true, a Cuban thrust to the south would be foolhardy, opening a second front when Cuban and Angolan troops combined, for all their Soviet advisers, have been unable to handle their present single front with UNITA.

AIDS warning issued in Thailand

AIDS has struck every risk group in Thailand and is now becoming uncontrollable, the May 21 *Bangkok Post* quoted a Chulalongkorn Hospital expert.

While the number of full-blown cases has remained the same, only 9, over the past four months, the number of persons who have tested positive for antibodies to the AIDS virus has soared, Dr. Prapan Panupak said.

He stressed that those who have tested positive can spread the killer disease swift-

ly, and described the national picture as "hopeless."

In January 1988, 161 people tested positive, but that figure had jumped to 637 by May 1. "At present, we find the AIDS virus among drug users, men and women in the sex-services industry, inmates, children, as well as blood transfusion recipients," he said.

Missiles stationed closer to Korean DMZ

North Korea has moved Soviet-made surface-to-air SA-5 missiles within 70 miles of the South Korean capital of Seoul, according to news reports.

The deployment poses a serious threat to the security of South Korea, Seoul's defense minister, O Cha-ok, told an emergency meeting of senior military commanders May 28.

Under the new Soviet deployment, a batch of SA-5 missiles have been installed in the last two months at four sites about 40 miles north of the demilitarized zone (DMZ), and within 70 miles of Seoul.

The U.S. State Department has reportedly sent a formal protest over the deployment to Moscow.

Meanwhile, police in Seoul detained 120 "students" as they headed toward the DMZ the evening of June 6 for a meeting with North Korean "students" to plan a series of demonstrations demanding reunification of the country and the removal of U.S. troops. The crackdown is being described as the "harshest government response" since South Korean President Roh Tae Woo took office.

In a campaign organized by National Council of Churches networks, the "students" from north and south have organized "a grand march" across North and South Korean territory Aug. 1-14: a "joint festival" at Panmunjom Aug. 15, and a "North-South student athletic meet" Sept. 14-17.

The two groups were to meet June 10 at Imjingak to arrange the activities. But now, the "students" from the south will not be making it.

Briefly

● **HEBERTO CASTILLO**, presidential candidate of the communist-controlled Mexican Socialist Party, announced June 3 that he was giving up his flagging campaign, to throw his support to Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, a nationalist running against the ruling PRI party of Salinas de Gortari. Cárdenas's campaign has gained wide support, leaving the communist front isolated.

● **THE ITALIAN** government June 5 approved a NATO plan to transfer 72 American F-16 fighter-bombers from Spain to Italy. The F-16s, comprising the 401st Tactical Fighter Wing of the U.S. Air Force, are now stationed at Torrejón air base near Madrid. Spain has insisted that they be withdrawn within three years. The costs of transfer will be paid by NATO.

● **EAST BERLIN** will be the site of a large conference June 20-22, sponsored by the East German and Soviet governments. Its theme will be the creation of "nuclear-free zones" worldwide. Two thousand participants from all over the world are expected to attend.

● **CUBA** will host a world conference in September dedicated to the celebration of a Brazilian voodoo-like cult. The World Conference on the Tradition and Culture of the Orixas will celebrate macumba dancing and other cultist activities. A number of temples dedicated to such cults exist in Cuba.

● **SOVIET** officials were inside the Philippines Senate when a "nuclear-free zone" bill, introduced by Sen. Wigberto Tanada, was being deliberated in May. The three Soviets argued that no country should be "burdened" by a foreign military presence, i.e., U.S. bases at Subic Bay and Clark airfield.