

International Intelligence

Malaysia: Form military group to fight drugs

Malaysia will propose to the U.N. that an international military group be formed to fight the private armies of the drug barons, Reuters reported Sept. 17.

Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba told a political gathering, "I will present the case that the drug problem has assumed serious proportions. It needs the concerted effort of all nations to curb it."

Under the proposal, the force would be made available on request to countries where traffickers have set up armies to protect drug-producing plants and laboratories. More than 80 people have been hanged so far in Malaysia for drug dealing. Several heroin-processing laboratories have been found in the last two years in the country, which until recently served as a transit center for drugs from the Golden Triangle opium-producing region of Southeast Asia.

Polish paper hits Soviet Union for 1939 invasion

The Polish communist party newspaper *Trybuna Ludu* published on Sept. 16 an unprecedented attack on the 1939 Soviet invasion of Poland, accusing Soviet troops of "massive crimes." The paper pointed out that the failure to tell the truth about the Hitler-Stalin Pact which cleared the way for the invasion, has continued to blight relations between Poles and Russians.

The commentary was provoked in significant part by the decision of the Polish Solidarnosc-dominated government to mark the anniversary by laying a wreath in Warsaw. This will be the first time the event has been officially acknowledged inside Poland.

London's *Sunday Times* on Sept. 17 reported that Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski has suggested that Poland might claim war reparations from the U.S.S.R.

Soviets charge Germany 'a threat to all nations'

The Soviet Communist Party paper *Pravda* on Sept. 15 charged West Germany with "being a threat to all nations on the European continent."

The paper declared that the Bonn government and political parties have "launched a broad campaign of provocation and hate propaganda on the pretext of the refugee issue, posing a threat to the stability of relations between the two German states, the functioning of the community of socialist states, and moreover, to all states on the continent of Europe."

West Germany's short-term aim toward East Germany, *Pravda* charged, is to "throw a shadow on the 40th anniversary celebrations" in East Germany, which Gorbachov is scheduled to attend.

Soviet Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, one of Gorbachov's military advisers, added to this propaganda barrage, claiming that Germany is still the potential number-one enemy of Finland, in an address before the Finnish parliament on Sept. 15. The Soviet military leader, currently discussing Finnish requests for changes in the 1948 "assistance treaty" between Finland and the Soviet Union, declared that there could be no change, because the "basic situation has not changed" since 1948.

British-French missile project still live

Britain is still considering a joint project with France to develop an air-launched nuclear missile, which would have a range capable of replacing the weapons banned under the Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty, British Defense Secretary Tom King said Sept. 14.

In a joint press conference with French Defense Minister Jean-Pierre Chevènement, King insisted that the French stand-off medium-range air-to-surface missile was being looked at "very seriously," alongside U.S. alternatives.

King's statement contradicted earlier indications from both British and French officials, that Great Britain had ruled out the French option for replacing the Royal Air Force's free-fall bombs, and would choose a U.S.-developed weapon instead. The *Financial Times* of London commented Sept. 15 that an Anglo-French venture would be a breakthrough in defense collaboration between the two countries. The *Times* notes that Britain and the United States have already signed a memorandum of understanding to facilitate work on a stand-off missile with a British nuclear warhead.

Interpol calls for tracking dirty money

Gerald Moeibus, the head of Interpol, has offered the international police organization as a clearinghouse for recording suspect cash movements, as a way to get at the profits of the drug trade.

"The closer you are to the money, the higher you are in the [criminal] hierarchy. Track the money and you get the organization chart," he said. Moeibus, whose organization represents 147 countries, has offered to use Interpol's central computer in Lyon, France to do the job, according to Reuters Sept. 18.

French President François Mitterrand and former Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi met in Paris on Sept. 16 to discuss upgrading the European side of the war on drugs. Craxi asked Mitterrand, as president of the European Economic Community, to propose a European effort to support the Ibero-American nations.

Craxi also proposed an international tribunal to judge drug-connected crimes, what he termed a "justice bunker." Mitterrand promised Craxi he would introduce this proposal at the December meeting of the Council of Europe.

Craxi was recently visited in Rome by Peruvian President Alan García, and has been invited by Colombia and Bolivia to visit. Craxi told journalists that it is important to pass the new anti-drug law in Italy, and that

the danger exists that the entire Mezzogiorno region of southern Italy could fall into the hands of the drug mafia.

Soviets fear Israeli missile capabilities

The Soviet government attacked Israel for developing missile-launching capabilities which it said could destabilize the Middle East and other regions of the globe.

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov stated Sept. 15 that the U.S.S.R. was "seriously concerned" about an Israeli ballistic-missile launch into the Mediterranean on Sept. 14, since this launch could complicate the search for a Middle East peace. "Israel is known to possess a technological basis necessary for the creation of nuclear weapons," said Gerasimov. "The availability of delivery systems makes Israel a source of destabilization, far exceeding the boundaries of the Middle East region."

The Israeli launch was its second spy satellite. The first satellite was launched by the Ofteq 1 rocket last year and was active for two months. Through Ofteq 2, it is planned that the new satellite, which will be in an orbit that passes over the Middle East, will be operational for two years. Israel has made no official statement on the launch.

The Soviet news agency TASS reacted to the launch by claiming that Israel had launched a 1,300-kilometer range ballistic missile indiscriminately toward Libya, according to Reuters.

The launch came less than 10 days before the Wyoming summit where the superpowers are expected to renew efforts to curtail ballistic-missile projects in the Middle East.

Kuwaiti daily covers Irangate, LaRouche case

The Kuwaiti daily *As Seyassa* on Sept. 12 began a serialization of *EIR's* Special Report "Project Democracy: The 'parallel gov-

ernment' behind the Iran-Contra affair." The text, which has been edited for an Arab audience, exposes the secret government and its relation to the political persecution of Lyndon LaRouche.

No sooner was the first part of the series, entitled "The Iran-Contra Affair and the LaRouche Case," published, than the authors and editors reported that Kuwait's State Censorship Office requested access to the entire series before further publication. Kuwaiti sources are investigating the origins of such pressure, since it is unlikely for the Kuwaiti government to have initiated such action.

Among the sub-titles in the article were: "Bush was involved in Contras, secret hands saved him"; "Kissinger/Mondale established Project Democracy through which CIA executed 250 operations of intervention around the world"; "Secret government planned to create sectarian religious trends and organizations in the Middle East based on the theories of Bernard Lewis"; "Rabin offered Israeli-seized PLO weapons to Nicaraguan Contras"; and "Nomination of John Tower as defense secretary, an unsuccessful bid to pay him for services that he performed when he headed the committee investigating the Iran-Contra affair."

"The report says that heading those who confronted the secret government was Lyndon H. LaRouche," *As Seyassa* writes. "For 20 years LaRouche led vigorous campaigns against the conduct and behavior of this secret government, demanding the return to legitimacy and to the Constitution of the United States. One example of Lyndon LaRouche's campaign was his role in revealing what Kissinger did as one of the pillars of this secret government. . . .

"Components of this government in cooperation with the CIA started vigorous campaigns against LaRouche and put him and his assistants on their list of enemies. . . .

"The case of presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche was one of the first internal concerns of this secret government which, finally, got LaRouche sentenced. . . . LaRouche . . . was accused of participating in a conspiracy and was sentenced, at 65 years old, to spend 60 years [sic] in jail."

Briefly

● **CARLO RIPA DI MEANA** of Venice, the European Commissioner for the Environment, is pushing for the creation of a European-wide Environmental Protection Agency, "with teeth," that can enact strict environmental measures across Europe. The proposal will be discussed at a meeting of Ministers of the Environment in Brussels Sept. 19.

● **CROWN PRINCE HASSAN** of Jordan, the son of King Hussein, was in Washington in mid-September for meetings with President Bush, seeking positive U.S. action to halt what the prince characterized as the "dis-integrating" situation in Lebanon.

● **THE VATICAN** is reportedly organizing a symposium to be held with Soviet officials in Klingenthal, West Germany, Oct. 18-21, to discuss "the role of civilization in the construction of a common Europe." Cardinal Paul Poupard, president of the Vatican's Commission for Dialogue with Non-believers, and Yevgeny Silin, vice president of the Soviet Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe, will co-chair the meeting.

● **WALTER MONDALE**, in his capacity as vice chairman of the National Endowment for Democracy, left for Poland on Sept. 15, where he will address the parliament. An aide said that he is "going on a missionary assignment to tell the Poles how they can best install democratic procedures to make their government work better and lead toward a peaceful economic revolution." Mondale's 1984 presidential campaign was famous for the slogan, "Vote early and often!"

● **QIAN QICHEN**, the Communist Chinese foreign minister, left on Sept. 15 for an 11-day tour to Jordan, Syria, Egypt, Tunisia, and possibly Iran. Diplomats believe he will try to show support for the Third World and to turn public attention away from the Tiananmen Square massacre.