

What's Behind the Attacks on India and Her Neighbors

Nov. 24 (NSIPS) — On Nov. 14 a bomb went off near the podium where Pakistan's Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was scheduled to address Northwest Frontier Province tribesmen. In Sri Lanka last week, scores of students were injured and one was killed in riots provoked by agent Trotskyists and rightwing provocateurs. In Bangladesh, the government two days ago, after repeated provocatory incidents, announced the postponement of elections scheduled for February 1977.

These incidents are part of a full scale attempted Rockefeller destabilization directed against the entire Indian subcontinent. The main target of the operation is India, a catalytic force throughout the region because of its close connections to the Soviet Union, Britain and the Arab nations and a "bridge country" for the creation of a new world economic order. Under immediate attack are the efforts of India and Sri Lanka, with backing from the USSR, to turn the Indian Ocean into a "peace and development zone."

High-level Indian delegation visited Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates over the last two weeks, making contributions to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) oil policies and discussing new technology to exploit the newly found oil reserves off India's west coast. The search for technology has extended to Europe with delegations meeting with French National Oil (CNP), and the Norwegian and British governments. The Indian government has announced the total takeover of the Caltex Oil operations in India effective Jan. 1, indicating that India wants to go in for government-level oil exploration and contracts shutting of the Rockefeller multinationals. In negotiations India has stated its willingness to exchange its technological and infrastructural skills to develop the Mideast region. Informed sources have indicated that India has made available its gold market in Bombay to Arab countries purchasing gold.

Looking toward Asia, the Indian government announced this week that India and Indonesia will sign an agreement next month on mutual cooperation for the optimal utilization of natural resources. The announcement came on the eve of a visit to India by important Japanese industrialists, to discuss Indo-Japanese collaboration in the development of Southeast Asia. Such collaboration in the region is the concretization of the military concept of a zone of peace.

The Rockefeller forces have zeroed in on India and her neighbors because they recognize that these initiatives are preparing the way for an open break with the dollar. Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank, and Orville Freeman, a Carter advisor and member of the board of World Watch, have been sent to the subcontinent to coordinate wrecking operations. McNamara gave his seal of approval to mass sterilization projects in Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and India. A visit to the infamous Rajastan Canal rural slave labor projects was the high point of his trip.

Pakistan

The most explosive situation is in Pakistan, the one-time U.S. satrapy which is now a chief Third World spokesman for debt moratorium at the North-South talks in Paris. After the election of Carter, reliable sources revealed Pakistani Prime Minister Bhutto's growing desire to break formally with the economic and military subservience demanded by the U.S. Bhutto is contemplating a pullout by Pakistan from the NATO-style

Central Treaty Organization, which includes Iran, and Turkey as well. Saudi Arabia, which two weeks ago extended a \$1.1 billion loan for development and armaments aid to Pakistan, gave Bhutto the critical support to pull away from Pakistan's long-time "benefactor," the CIA-puppet Shah of Iran. The Saudis specifically earmarked the loans for development — not for debt repayment — enabling Pakistan to remain solidly pro-debt moratoria, and draw back from any role as policeman for the region.

Two weeks ago, the warmongering CIA-linked Interior Minister of Pakistan, Abdul Quayyum Khan submitted his resignation to Bhutto — the first stroke of "sudden internal problems" for Bhutto. Bhutto quickly responded by purging Quayyum's allies in the bureaucracy and warning of similar dismissals in the military. On Nov. 14 came the assassination of attempt against him. The modus operandi of the attempt was an exact replay of the Quayyum-engineered assassination of Bhutto's closest aide in the same province two years ago. At that time, Bhutto capitulated by allowing a huge red scare and a round-up of the entire left and moderate elements in the country. This time, in a major departure from his usual positions, Bhutto significantly pointed out that neighboring pro-Soviet Afghanistan is "Pakistan's friendly neighbor" and "no foreign hand could be seen in the frontier province's troubles." Afghanistan and Pakistan are at the present time involved in talks to normalize relations.

Sri Lanka

To stunt the initiatives of Sri Lanka, India's southern neighbor and chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, provocations were set off resulting in riots which have since become the banner of the Opposition parties' demand for the government ouster. The riots coincided exactly with Prime Minister Bandaranaike's visit to Japan, where she asked Japanese Premier Miki for Japan's collaboration to solve the deadlock in the North-South dialogue. The goal of the Carter forces is to create as much chaos as possible in as short a period to make it impossible for Bandaranaike to run the country, let alone hold elections. This has already been understood by the agents within the Opposition parties. The Trotskyist Lanka Sama Samaj Party (LSSP), led by IMF agent N.M. Perrera, has called for a nationwide strike Nov. 23 in sympathy with the students. The party of the plantation owners, the United National Party, has added to this crisis by pledging in Parliament that it will do everything possible to oust Bandaranaike's regime for its "repressive measures" against the students. All the Opposition parties staged a walkout on Nov. 24. Sources report that Bandaranaike may be considering a postponement of elections, scheduled at the latest point for May 1976.

As Bandaranaike continues to push within the non aligned for the consolidation of the Indian Ocean zone of peace and development, inside Sri Lanka, the pro-Soviet Communist Party, a coalition partner in the Bandaranaike government, has denounced this conspiracy to destabilize the regime, signalling Soviet support for Bandaranaike. An investigation into the student riots has been initiated by the government.

Bangladesh

The most vulnerable spot in the subcontinent is Bangladesh, which lacks institutions, outside of the military, to hold the country together. A month ago, *Far Eastern Economic Review*

reported that the remnants of the old Pakistani and NATO-trained military and bureaucracy in Bangladesh are strongly pushing for elections this February to overturn the military regime. These forces are led by the ultra-rightwing Islamic Khondakar Mustaque, the man who took over the civilian government in August 1975 after plotting in connection with the CIA the assassination of Bangladesh national leader Mujibur Rahman.

Organizing on a platform full of communalism, anti-Indian and anti-Hindu propaganda, the Mustaque forces were expected

to win. These expectations were further strengthened by the death last Wednesday of Maulana Bhashani, the communalist moderate Islamic populist who had allied himself with stability and stated clearly that the population does not want the civilian butchers to return to power. On Nov. 24, ending this election pressure, president Abu Sayem announced that elections will be indefinitely postponed because "in most cases, personal and party interests took precedence over national interests, creating a situation that is repugnant to national unity and solidarity at this critical juncture."

LATIN AMERICA

Why CAP Went To Europe

Nov. 26 (NSIPS) — The tumultuous welcome that has greeted the current diplomatic and trade offensive of Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez in Europe over the past ten days, in contrast to the hysteria it has evoked in Atlanticist circles, is a measure of how far CAP has slipped away from Wall Street control. CAP's European tour is seen by a groundswell of forces internationally as a rallying point for establishing the triangular trade mechanisms between the EEC, the Comecon, and the Third World which are the prerequisites for moving into a new world economic order. In terms of press coverage, policy statements, and trade initiatives, the degree of coordination among these sectors is unprecedented, suggesting a tremendous urgency to settle the key global problems of trade and debt. This urgency is the shared perception of the imminent danger of nuclear war if James E. Carter gets into the White House.

Throughout his dramatic tour, Perez has repeatedly emphasized that the failure of the Paris North-South talks to successfully negotiate a new world economic order will result in a "threat to world peace" and eventual "disaster." "It is clear," CAP told reporters in Rome this week, "that the task at stake is to avoid a general war." The daily of the Italian Socialist Party, *Avanti*, reported that Perez also cautioned, "If the great powers attempt, through the use of force, to obtain control over raw materials (the result will be) something similar to the Nazi-fascist madness."

Twice during these ten days Perez directly warned Carter that the advisers of President Kennedy brought the world to the edge of nuclear holocaust as a result of the 1961 CIA invasion of Cuba. CAP is acutely aware that the "Kennedy team" consisted of the same Wall Street brinksman now serving as Carter's advisers.

Simultaneously, Venezuelan U.N. ambassador Simon Alberto Consalvi granted an interview to the Caracas newsweekly *Resumen*, in which he flatly stated that in Carter's entourage there are hawks that would take us directly to nuclear war." Noting that Carter "used 'hardliners' during the campaign," Consalvi singles out nuclear maniac James Schlesinger as one who has made it into "the ranks of the team that will be entering the White House." Equally significant, Consalvi, voicing a policy that is not unique to the Venezuelan government, revealed that his regime is suspicious of Carter's designs toward the Third World by labeling them "unknown," and by praising American U.N. ambassador and Ford Republican William Scranton.

The economic basis of CAP's historic tour is the exchange of oil for the capital-intensive inputs necessary for rapid industrialization. In Italy, CAP negotiated wide-ranging oil-for-technology deals with the anti-Atlanticist government of Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti and allied pro-development industrialists in the areas of auto, steel, aluminum, and electric power. In exchange, Italy is guaranteed a reliable independent source of oil, possibly at a preferential price — a strategically crucial move that could free the Italian economy from the blackmail of the Rockefeller-dominated Seven Sisters cartel. Perez and Andreotti agreed that they would serve as liaisons between the OPEC and the EEC, respectively, whereby the Italians will organize the EEC around Third World demands at the Paris North-South talks next month, while Venezuela will push for preferential treatment of the EEC by OPEC. CAP assured Andreotti that he is aware that any oil price increase of over 10 per cent would "create serious difficulties," adding that "the fate of the Third World is closely tied to the industrial recovery of the industrialized economies."

But even more surprising was Perez' pledge to deposit Venezuelan petrodollars in Italian banks, a direct slap in the face to Wall Street, which for the past two years has used Caracas as a convenient clearing house for recycling petrodollars back to New York. According to the Italian daily *La Repubblica*, Venezuela has already transferred \$500 million of its reserves from New York to Italy. "We have confidence in the recovery of the Italian economy," Reinaldo Figueredo, Perez' official spokesman, said in Rome.

In Britain, representatives of 16 key industries met with CAP, offering "the most advanced technology" for Venezuela's industrialization plans, according to Figueredo, in the areas of coal, petrochemicals, rail, steel and auto. At the same time, CAP delivered a promise similar to the one made to the Italians when he said he has "full confidence" in the recovery of the British economy, as shown by the fact, he added, that Venezuela has deposited some of its reserves in London "...and we have no intention of taking them out of there."

However, the most politically significant leg of CAP's tour is his current stay in the Soviet Union. In a speech in Moscow two days ago, CAP told Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny that the Third World "expects more active and definitive action" from the socialist countries in the fight for the new world economic order, and called for Soviet participation in the North-South dialogue. Perez also signed a three-year package of economic