

International Intelligence

Hesse Governor for nuclear reprocessing

Governor Holger Börner in West Germany's state of Hesse announced late in July that if re-elected this fall he will move to build a nuclear fuel reprocessing facility in the town of Frankenberg.

Although Börner has in the past been one of the strongest supporters of nuclear energy and infrastructural development among German politicians, he has been silent until now on these issues, during the entire course of the election campaign. This reflects the pressures emanating from SPD Chairman Willy Brandt for the party to accommodate itself to the anti-industrial agitation of the protofascist Green Party in West Germany.

Börner's announcement was greeted by a storm of protest from the green forces, including plans for a mass demonstration in Frankenberg the weekend of Aug. 1. Terrorist threats against Börner have appeared on walls throughout the state of Hesse.

Börner broke his silence after an intense campaign by the European Labor Party of Helga Zepp-LaRouche, which is urging that pro-nuclear forces worldwide show their support for Börner's move. Nuclear power generation in West Germany has stagnated at present piddling levels since the greenies were able to block the construction of a planned reprocessing facility at Gorleben in Lower Saxony several years ago.

Israeli brigade commander in Lebanon resigns

The Israeli government of Menachem Begin received a blow on July 27, when Brigade Commander of the Israeli Army, Eli Geva, submitted a request to be relieved of his duty in south Lebanon in protest of Israel's creeping advance against West Beirut. Geva is the son of a renowned Israeli war hero, Yosef Geva,

who was the commander of the Central Command of the Israeli Forces.

Geva, who could not be dissuaded by high military officials from his request to be relieved, said that he had supported the military drive to push the PLO out of southern Lebanon, but that he opposed an attack on Beirut. He said an Israeli invasion of the city would fail to destroy the PLO and would only result in heavy civilian casualties and Israeli losses.

Geva's resignation is adding to fears in Israel that, as predicted by American statesman Lyndon LaRouche, the Lebanon war would become for Israel a "Vietnam," a tragic error that destroys the moral fabric of the nation. On July 26, Benjamin Cohen, the head of the Committee Against the War in Lebanon, denounced Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon's imminent invasion of West Beirut. Cohen read statements by political leaders from around the world in opposition to the Israeli blitz into Lebanon, including the document in which LaRouche calls the war "Israel's Vietnam."

Is Costa Rica moving its capital to Aspen?

Costa Rican President Luis Monge announced on July 23 that the so-called Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies will serve as a national security council for his Social Democratic-ruled country. Aspen is to become the headquarters for a top-level commission comprised of Costa Rican ministers and labor and opposition figures, as well as American academics and businessmen.

According to a Spanish wire service (EFE) report from the former capital of Costa Rica, San Jose, the experts would formulate policy on "politics, industrial and agricultural development, and energy." It will also monitor and analyze the government budget and labor relations.

Costa Rica is properly known as "the Switzerland of Central America." It was used by the Central European oligarchy as a gold stash after World War II and

then as a continental center for political operations run through the labor movement. President Monge recently gave control of the economy to the International Monetary Fund.

The Aspen Institute report on "Governance in the Western Hemisphere, issued through the Organization of American States (OAS) in June, is premised upon the dissolution of the sovereignty of nation-states into "multilateral cooperation" schemes. President Monge said that the Aspen commission would lobby in Washington for "economic aid to stabilize the economy."

Argentina revives Monroe Doctrine issue

Speaking through its Foreign Minister, Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari, the Bignone government of Argentina sent a strongly-worded message to the Reagan administration July 23.

From Punta del Este, Uruguay, where he met with that country's foreign minister to discuss Argentina's diplomatic strategy on the Malvinas, Lanari stated that "North American public opinion must be informed, so that it can choose supporting colonialism . . . or complying with the Monroe Doctrine and the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty" (Rio Treaty). The United States, he continued, "is aware of the grave damage caused by its attitude in this region of the world. . . . it must declare itself, without hesitation, in favor of Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas. . . . The United States has a responsibility that cannot be avoided in considering the colonial problem of the Malvinas, and its attitude should be clear and efficient in order to resolve this problem."

Lanari's remarks, particularly the reference to the Monroe Doctrine, are the strongest foreign policy statements to come out of the Bignone government since it took power on July 1st. They come at a time when Argentina is en-

gaged in a number of diplomatic initiatives to make the Malvinas issue a major topic of debate at the United Nations and the Organization of American States this fall. Argentine diplomatic missions have visited several Ibero-American governments and Venezuelan President Herrera Campins is expected to visit Argentina shortly to discuss economic and military solidarity.

Japanese expect anti-Soviet provocation

A Japanese government official told *EIR* in Europe that "a provocation is being planned" to create an anti-Soviet climate in Japan. Its immediate purpose would be to sidetrack Japan's protest over Washington's sanctions against Japanese-Soviet cooperation on the oil and natural gas project in Sakhalin, Soviet East Asia. Japan and West Germany have tried to convince the United States to withdraw its sanctions against industrial and economic cooperation, and on July 28 Tokyo and Moscow reached agreement to continue the project without using American-made or American-licensed equipment.

The official said the provocation would occur in connection with the "Northern Islands," four small islands off Japan's northern coast which were occupied by the Soviet Union after World War II, where the Soviets now station troops and naval facilities. A faction in Tokyo opposed to Japanese cooperation with the Soviet Union will try to provoke the Soviets into making some outrageous action in regard to the islands that would enflame Japanese public opinion, the official warned.

He added that this is the same faction which supports the "sunrise vs. sunset" industry line of phasing out basic industry and using high technology, not to revolutionize basic industry, but as a substitute for basic industry. The detailed description of this faction incriminates, among others, Yoshihiro Inayama, the

current head of the Keidanren Business Federation and a notorious low-growth advocate. Inayama made a statement in July arguing against any Japanese resistance to the anti-Soviet sanctions.

South Africa promotes descent into chaos

If the Organization of African Unity meeting scheduled for the start of August manages to take place, it will do so under a cloud resulting from that continent's increasingly rapid descent into social disintegration. The Union of South Africa has cast itself as the overseer of the continent's New Dark Age.

South Africa's most recent move has been to hand over to the state of Swaziland an undeveloped piece of South Africa containing over 3,000 square miles and 850,000 people. The territory is supposed to be part of a "Zulu homeland," part of South Africa's strategy of concentrating blacks in separate such "bantustans" where they can eke out a living from subsistence agriculture, or die.

Choosing this *apartheid* over a policy of republican development, the South Africans have also been seeking to cripple the economies of its neighbors Angola and Mozambique. South Africa recently broke its agreement on Mozambican labor in the country and sent 17,000 Mozambican workers home. Under the now-cancelled agreement, South Africa remitted a portion of the workers' wages directly to Mozambique in gold, bolstering the impoverished country's reserves.

In addition to its ongoing military operations against Angola, South Africa is now supporting the Mozambique Resistance Movement, a terrorist group which has been blowing up railways, bridges, and roads.

EIR is also closely following the situation in the horn of Africa, where the supposedly pro-U.S. regime of Siad Barre in Somalia is in the middle of a large-scale war with supposedly pro-Soviet Ethiopia. The BBC is putting out the line that this is a trap for President Reagan.

Briefly

● **CHINA'S NEW CAMPAIGN** against rampant official corruption and political dissent reached a new level late in July. Yang Yibang, a Vice-Minister of the Chemical Industry was fired for obtaining travel documents via unofficial channels and costing the state hundreds of thousands of dollars through gross mismanagement.

● **OTTO SCHLECHT**, undersecretary of the Bonn economics ministry, told West Germany's *Bildzeitung* daily that although his government cannot formally tell German firms to neglect the U.S. embargo relating to its sanctions on the East-West gas pipeline, "the government welcomes all the decisions made by the companies which contribute to the fulfilling of the gas pipeline contract."

● **STEELWORKERS** in Northern France, under the influence of the Socialist-led CFDT trade union, have become probably the first industrial workers in Europe to join "green" environmentalist terrorists in violent demonstrations against a nuclear power plant. Both the French state electricity company (EDF), and the SSAC subsidiary of the large Usinor steel firm have been targets of the protest against the Chooz nuclear plant. The Communists meanwhile are supporting the nuclear project.

● **TIBET**, according to reports received in New Delhi, has become the site of intensifying Chinese military activity, including a build-up of nuclear weapons aimed at India and Southeast Asia. China currently has over 100 nuclear missiles with ranges of up to 2,485 kilometers in Tibet, with more headed for bases at An-to and Kormu—as well as about a half a million troops. Although China will agree to no international safeguards, the U.S. has gone ahead with talks on substantial U.S. assistance for Chinese nuclear power development.