

# EIR

## Special Report

# An Emergency War Plan to Fight AIDS

*EIR's* Biological Holocaust Task Force has prepared the world's only science-intensive "Emergency War Plan to Fight AIDS." The newest discoveries of optical biophysics and advanced laser technology can improve diagnosis and lead to research breakthroughs—if governments move now.

The War Plan begins with the President of the United States, in his capacity as civilian leader and commander-in-chief, declaring a War on AIDS and invoking National Emergency powers to avert disaster. In parallel, heads of state of other nations of the Western alliance shall declare war on this scourge to mankind.

A 150-page *Special Report* for governments, scientists, public health officials, and all citizens concerned with a policy to fight AIDS, before a pandemic wipes out millions.

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## Italian judge seizes Libyan accounts

by Galliano Maria Speri

On July 30, at the request of the Cofa and C. F. companies, a Milan judge, Dr. Curtò, ordered the preventive attachment of property of the Libyan government and six Libyan banks on deposit in five Italian financial institutions: Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Banco di Roma, Credito Italiano, and Ubae Arab Italian Bank. The two Italian firms which brought this legal action did so to obtain payment on loans that added up, with revaluations, to ca. \$5 million, after all attempts to collect in Tripoli had failed. A provision of preventive attachment on the wealth of a foreign state had never been tried in Italy, and it is a very interesting legal precedent from various standpoints.

First of all, given the type of legal procedure, the frozen Libyan funds amounting to about \$21.2 million will be blocked until May 1987, the date set for the first hearing. This means that other creditor industries could take similar actions against Libya, forcing Colonel Qaddafi to back down. The Italian loans are ca. \$92 million and the firms awaiting payment are more than 300! The most important side of this maneuver is, however, the political aspect, given that this action is a torpedo against the ongoing policy of rapprochement with Libya, which would wipe out the strategic gains obtained by the U.S. bombarding of Tripoli and Bengasi.

After the bombing last April, the Roman and Venetian oligarchy, which has traditional historical ties with the ex-colony of Libya, started to sound out the possibility of bringing about, with their Russian allies, a change of the guard which would keep Libya as a lucrative business center (for the oligarchy, of course) and as a base for destabilization in the Mediterranean. The Italian Foreign Office encouraged a modest reentry of Italians into Libya, whose number had dropped in a few months from 8,000 to about 2,000.

But the Roman oligarchy, via their faithful servant Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, did everything to keep the bombing of Tripoli from creating the preconditions for a radical change in the Libyan regime. Andreotti was very careful not to step on the gas and demand, using the temporary Libyan weakness, that the loans to Italian companies be paid off. While hundreds of creditor companies were in financial straits, the Italian state-run Agip oil company continued to pay cash for Libyan oil at extravagant prices. An accord drawn up three years ago, according to which the

proceeds of the sale of Libyan crude would be deposited by Agip in an account at the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, to then be paid out to a list of creditors established by the Bank of Italy, has never been respected.

The incredible thing is that despite the Libyan missiles lobbed last April against the Italian island of Lampedusa, Minister Andreotti is even reviving military visits. In mid-July, a Libyan military mission visited the offices of Oto Melara, a munitions manufacturer in La Spezia, to discuss new sales. This was *after* the investigating magistrate of Venice, Carlo Mastelloni, had issued subpoenas to ranking diplomats such as Ambassador to Paris Walter Gardini, ex-Ambassador to Teheran Luigi Cottafavi, Ambassador to London Bruno Bottai, and the present chief of political affairs of the Foreign Office, Boris Bianchieri. One hypothesis making the rounds about these subpoenas says that officials are reluctant to talk about a shipment of Italian arms that ended up in Lebanon a while ago, and then reappeared in Italy via the PLO and Red Brigades leader Mario Moretti.

This highlights the testimony secret service Captain De Feo gave in January 1985 before the Commission of Inquiry into the outlawed P-2 lodge. De Feo stressed that the military reinforcement of Libya, in which Italy was playing a major role, had a destabilizing effect on the whole Mediterranean. He added that he was sure that weapons sent under various pretexts to the Middle East all came back to Italy through the channels of common and political criminality. This testimony once again confirms the danger for Italy of selling arms to Soviet puppets.

### Dodging trade sanctions

Moreover, while the U.S. government was asking for trade sanctions, above all concerning crude oil, Italy increased its own imports from Libya by 25%, to the point of buying one-third of Tripoli's production. The major Italian creditor industries which had agreed to be paid in oil, such as Oto Melara, Cogefar, Italmipianti, Lodigiani, Techint, and Technimont, acted in practice as commercial agents of Tripoli, placing stocks of Libyan oil abroad. Because the Libyan crude was turned into a refined *Italian* product, no embargo could be applied.

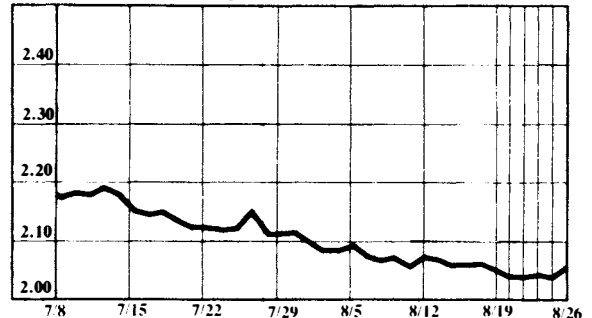
The preventive attachment ordered by the Milanese judge may have interesting international effects, given that it could reopen the discussion of American oil companies still operating in Libya.

Still open is the question of the 15% of the shares of Fiat in Qaddafi's hands. Lafico, the Libyan finance company which holds the stock packet, has repeated that it is not interested in selling. Even if Fiat tycoon Agnelli were again to don pro-Western garb, after the State Department lent him a hand in re-opening relations with the Pentagon, many still remember that the first official meeting between Agnelli and Qaddafi, after the Fiat shares were sold to Libya, took place in the Kremlin on Dec. 9, 1976.

## Currency Rates

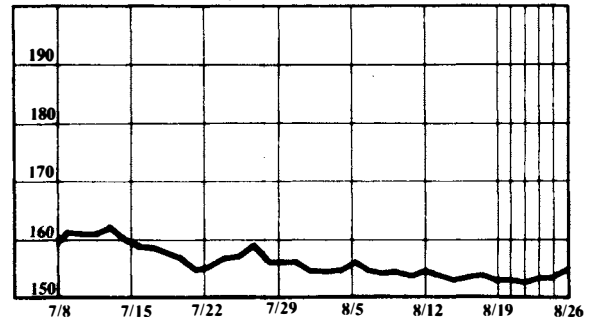
### The dollar in deutschmarks

New York late afternoon fixing



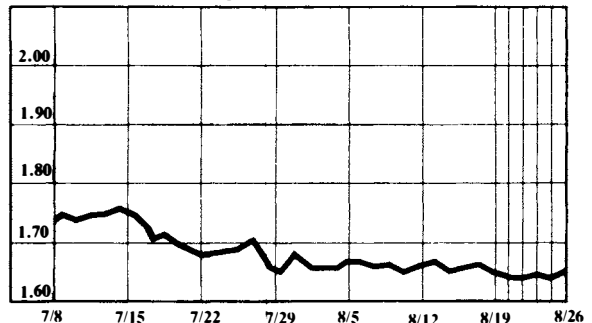
### The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



### The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing

