

International Intelligence

Soviets test ICBMs 200 miles from Hawaii

The Soviet Union test-fired two long-range ICBM missiles to within 200 miles of Hawaii on Sept. 30, in an action which the Pentagon denounced as "a highly provocative act on the part of the Soviets. It's the first time an ICBM has been fired so close to American territory, and now they are bracketing Hawaii."

Moscow had originally announced its intention to fire one missile directly over Hawaiian air space to a target south of the islands—but this plan was apparently dropped.

The missile was the new TT-09 version of the Soviets' long-range SS-18 ICBM, with 10-15 independently targeted warheads.

The Pentagon further disclosed that a Soviet ship, near the splashdown of the missile, flashed what is thought to have been a bright laser beam at an Air Force plane, impairing the co-pilot's vision for 10 minutes. The statement noted that in the past Soviet forces have used laser devices to "irradiate Western patrol aircraft."

The U.S. Senate voted unanimously on Oct. 6 in favor of a non-binding resolution demanding an apology from the Soviet Union for a "direct threat" to U.S. security. Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.)

Russians of "using the Hawaiian Islands for ICBM target practice."

Bush bombs in Western Europe

Vice President George Bush's 10-day tour of Europe which began Sept. 24 went over like a lead balloon, according to observers and press accounts.

"He Came, He Saw, and That Was It," was the biting headline in the Oct. 8 *International Herald Tribune*. One European official was quoted: "When he did speak, it was almost as if he were reading from index cards."

A defense analyst in London had this to

say: "In my limited experience of George Bush, he strikes me as the kind of guy who, unless the exit door were marked, couldn't find the door. Nobody I know in London has a high opinion of him. People wonder, 'George Bush, who he?' . . . He reminds us of the main character, Chauncey Gardner, in the Peter Sellers movie *Being There*. He is sufficiently unintelligent to be molded into anything you want. And that is exactly why the Establishment wants him to be President. But it is also why many Europeans are very justified in being concerned that Bush might become President."

Bush's tour included a visit to France, where he sought to arm-twist that government into supporting the "zero-option" agreement for withdrawing U.S. nuclear missiles from Europe. Gen. (ret.)

Gallois, the noted Gaullist leader and military strategist, wrote a commentary in the newspaper *Le Quotidien de Paris* on Oct. 5, attacking Bush's stand on disarmament. "It is regrettable that Mr. Bush, Vice President of the United States, could have noticed there 'were very few differences—and no very important ones—between the French and American standpoints.' There is, nevertheless, a big difference between the security of the American continent alone, and the increased—and growing—vulnerability of Western Europe."

Turkey, Egypt, Pakistan set regional alliance

Closer military ties are being established between Turkey, Egypt, and Pakistan, as a kind of informal regional military alliance. During the early September visit to Turkey of Egyptian Foreign Minister Abdel Meguid, an agreement was reached for military personnel to be involved in closer cooperation. Similar ties are being forged with Pakistan.

In August, the navies of Egypt and Turkey held joint maneuvers in the Bosphorus for the first time. A large Pakistani military delegation has been invited to attend the NATO maneuvers in western Thrace, as well as Turkey's own "Mehemetcik 87" maneu-

vers in eastern Anatolia. Pakistan's President Zia ul Haq is expected to visit Ankara soon.

The U.S. State Department, incredibly enough, is opposing these developments, and has warned Ankara that Washington will not allow Turkish companies to sell technology to Pakistan that could be used to produce a nuclear bomb.

Regional conflicts on the rise in South Asia

Regional conflicts are escalating throughout the South Asian region.

● For the second time in less than two weeks, fighting has broken out between India and Pakistan in the northeast region of Kashmir.

● In Sri Lanka, 10 people were killed when a bomb exploded at the port of Colombo, the capital city, just after Indian peacekeeping forces there were given orders to shoot to kill to maintain order. A week of violence, in which 200 Sinhalese Buddhists died in terrorist atrocities, followed the deaths of 15 imprisoned Tamil Tiger terrorists, who committed suicide together.

● Tibet is reported on the verge of new violence, following a The Chinese government has expelled all foreign journalists from Tibet, and is expected to move troops in. Unconfirmed reports are that 600 Tibetans have been arrested.

angrily

NATO's Carrington backs INF accord

Lord Carrington, NATO's secretary general, spoke favorably of the proposed treaty for withdrawal of intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) from Europe, and hailed Soviet party chief Mikhail Gorbachov's policy of *glasnost* (openness), the Royal United Services Institute.

"There are some at present who seem more concerned to spell out the dangers of negotiated disarmament or at least of specific negotiations. But I do not believe that the

INF agreement which has been reached in principle is a bad one. We should take 'yes' for an answer and also take credit for the major achievement that is in sight. . . . We must not close our minds to the possibility that the Soviet leadership is genuinely interested in a better relationship with the West, albeit for reasons of making their own system work better rather than some democratic evolution."

At the same time, he warned against "passive disarmament," in which Western governments would shy away from necessary increases in defense spending, at a time when conventional arms build-up is necessary to counter Soviet superiority following the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from Europe.

Carrington takes a much different position from Henry Kissinger, his former business partner in Kissinger Associates. Kissinger—although his own policies led directly to the current negotiations for an INF agreement—recently wrote an article in *Newsweek* magazine, sharply criticizing the proposed treaty.

France boosts ties with Germany, Britain

As the United States moves toward an arms-control treaty that would withdraw nuclear missiles from Western Europe, major European members of the Western alliance are moving to reinforce their own military ties. French Defense Minister André Giraud declared in a speech on Oct. 4: "We have to build a European pillar of the Atlantic alliance. . . . It is not normal that we count only upon American aid."

Giraud stressed France's orientation of its defense policy toward Germany, as well as renewed efforts to be made in the Mediterranean region (he will be meeting with Italian leaders in November). Attacking "neutralist" tendencies, Giraud said: "The Germans are attached to democracy; this prevents them from turning their eyes in another direction. . . . The Germans are aware of the fact that disarming more and more will not keep the Federal Republic of Germany in democracy."

Britain and France have voiced particular concern that the proposed "zero option" treaty will leave Europe vulnerable to overwhelming Soviet conventional superiority. As the only two European powers with their own independent nuclear capability, both have made it clear that this will *not* be up for negotiation with the Russians in any treaty arrangement.

On Oct. 1, Giraud met with his British counterpart, George Younger, to discuss increased military cooperation, especially in the area of nuclear weapons.

The *Times* of London reported that the official U.S. reaction to any British-French military liaison is a matter of concern, and that any move toward a joint Anglo-French nuclear deterrent would have to meet American approval due to strict rules about the transfer of nuclear technology.

Dobrynin in new overture to W. Germany

Soviet Central Committee Secretary Anatoli Dobrynin, who began a visit to West Germany on Oct. 8, said that the Soviet Union wants to raise its relations with Bonn to a higher level, with a greater exchange of visitors, more comprehensive trade agreements, and concrete disarmament cooperation. "The time has come to reconsider our relations," he said.

As *EIR* has reported in recent issues, the German press has been rife with reports that Moscow is preparing a new "Stalin Note," an offer of reunification of Germany, provided that West Germany disengage from its alliance with the United States.

Dobrynin is visiting at the invitation of Social Democratic leader and former Chancellor Willy Brandt. He spoke at the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, a think tank linked to the Social Democratic Party.

Dobrynin linked the fate of the European continent with German-Soviet relations, and placed new Finnish proposals for reduced naval activity in the Baltic, the North Sea, and the Arctic Ocean, in this context. He described the recent expansion of trade and cooperation projects as positive, but "this is only a modest beginning."

Briefly

● **BRAZIL'S AIR FORCE** on Oct. 8 launched the rocket Sonda 4 into space, successfully completing the first phase of its program to place a Brazilian-built satellite in orbit.

● **SOURCES REPORT** that Iran's Ruhollah Khomeini is a mason, which has something to do with why certain networks in the West are reluctant to pursue a policy of "hot pursuit" against his terrorist marauders.

● **ROBERTO DIAZ HERRERA**, the crazy Panamanian follower of gnostic guru Satya Sai Baba, who drew worldwide media attention in June for his attacks on Panamanian Armed Forces chief Gen. Manuel Noriega, is now scheduled to go on trial for crimes against the state.

● **WEST GERMANY** announced Oct. 8 that it is sending three warships to the Mediterranean, for the first time in the postwar period, to take over duties of U.S. and other NATO naval craft currently redeployed to the Persian Gulf.

● **THE GERMAN** government will send three naval vessels into the Mediterranean, to replace functions of other allied forces and to allow them to send more ships into the Persian Gulf region, the Bonn defense ministry announced on Oct. 7. The move drew fire from the Soviet media as "an attempt to militarize the Mediterranean."

● **THE PERUVIAN NAVY** has contracted to build 80 ships for the Soviet Union, worth \$400 million, to pay off its debt to that country. The ships are not military vessels.

● **THE WORLD MEDIA** Association, based in Washington, D.C. and linked to various fronts for Rev. Sun Myung Moon, will send a delegation to the Soviet Union Oct. 24-Nov. 6, for meetings with Soviet political and religious officials.