

International Intelligence

Salvador police arrest 72 in raids

Police in San Salvador April 19 arrested 72 people, including many women and children, in raids on the offices of a refugee organization, a women's association, and a union, which the military called guerrilla hideouts.

The raids followed the assassination of Attorney General Roberto Alvarado.

Defense Minister Gen. Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova said the military had information that the groups raided were linked to the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) guerrillas, who are believed responsible for the assassination.

Alvarado died when a bomb was placed on his car as it waited at a traffic light.

The day of the raids, Salvadoran politicians and military officials met to discuss tougher laws and the possibility of imposing a state of siege to combat guerrilla violence.

Soviet troops used poison gas in Georgia

Soviet troops used poison gas in Georgia, government sources there and in Moscow are now admitting.

The first reports came from the Center for Democracy in the U.S.S.R., which cited nationalist opposition sources in the capital of Tblisi, Georgia. It said that when drunken Russian troops waded into demonstrators there on April 9, "42 people from among the hunger strikers and demonstrators were killed, 42 were missing, and over 500 seriously wounded." Of the demonstrators murdered, "Twenty were women (two over 60 years old and one girl, 11 years old). They were all clubbed to death" by Russian troops employing the trench warfare spade used by paratroopers.

Moreover, the report states, "There is evidence that the troops used some type of poisonous gas in routing the demonstrators outside the House of Government. Minister of Health Menagarishvili admitted on Geor-

gian television . . . that clear symptoms of toxic poisoning were discovered in the bodies of the dead and among the wounded. All of the corpses had distended stomachs. Demonstrators claim that they were literally paralyzed and even left unconscious by the gas."

Menagarishvili was also quoted by the Georgian Communist Party newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* as saying people were still coming in to seek treatment for poisoning.

On April 22, Reuters quoted Deputy Health Minister Irakli Pagava saying that 21 children at one school had symptoms of mild gas poisoning and that laboratories were running tests on them.

Both the government newspaper *Izvestia* in Moscow and a group of experts have confirmed the admissions.

Vietnam has not withdrawn troops

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach met in Moscow April 23, and called for an international conference on Kampuchea to be held before Vietnamese troops complete their pullout "in September." But the call rang hollow.

Instead of preparing for a September troop withdrawal, Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea opposite Thailand's Chanthaburi-Trat Province are gearing up for a dry season offensive, according to the claim of Thai Capt. Bandit Bunyapruet, intelligence chief of the provincial defense force. He appeared at a press conference in Thailand only a day before the Shevardnadze-Thach meeting.

Captain Bandit claimed that Vietnam has not withdrawn 50,000 troops as announced, but only 20,000, most of whom were wounded or crippled. Even these, he said, were replaced by fresh troops from Vietnam.

An attempt was made to hide this, he continued. The replacements were immediately "merged" with regular Kampuchean units, through a simple change of uniform.

Lending credence to his claims of a

planned Vietnam-Cambodian offensive is the fact that a day before, bombardment by Kampuchean government forces drove more than 10,000 refugees and guerrillas out of Khmer Rouge refugee camps on the Thai border. It was described as the heaviest shelling at the frontier for four years. Bombardment started on the eve of a visit to the area by the Thai foreign minister.

Soviets announce new AIDS measure

Soviet foreign ministry officials announced April 24, that all foreigners living in the Soviet Union who leave the country for more than one month must submit to a test for AIDS upon their return.

Gennady Gerasimov, foreign ministry spokesman, said that a 1987 decree to this effect by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet that has been only loosely enforced, will now be strictly enforced.

Exceptions will only be made for foreigners who have documents proving that they have been tested abroad within the previous month. Anyone testing positive will not be readmitted to the country.

Rome seminar held on LaRouche case

About 20 persons, including a leading Roman lawyer and an Italian Senator, attended a seminar in Rome, Italy sponsored by the Schiller Institute April 20, on the legal case of Lyndon LaRouche, jailed with six associates in the United States on "conspiracy" charges.

The attendance included a senior representative of the Prime Minister's office. All participants expressed their growing concern that the United States was becoming a fascist police state—with the LaRouche case an key indication.

An opening presentation on the American "secret government" by the Schiller Institute's Italian president, Fiorella Operto, was followed by a statement from Mrs. Cece,