

International Intelligence

Russians make big moves into Central Asia

Madrid's *El País* of Jan. 29 reported a massive Russian strategic/diplomatic deployment into the Central Asian nations of Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. One highlight of this has been a visit of Defense Minister Pavel Grachov to Kazakhstan, where he signed 16 military agreements, and worked out arrangements for the establishment of a Russian naval base in the Caspian Sea. The Russians are selling the Kazakhs six ships. On Jan. 28, he went on to Uzbekistan.

Over the Jan. 27-28 weekend, Grachov also went to Dushanbe, capital of war-torn Tajikistan. There, he was joined by new Foreign Minister Yevgeny Primakov, new foreign intelligence chief Vyacheslav Trubnikov, Russian Border Guards head Gen. Andrei Nikolayev, and the Russian minister responsible for relations with the Community of Independent States, Vladimir Serov. This was all part of some nominally United Nations-linked "mediation effort" among the various warring Tajik parties in the neighboring country of Turkmenistan. Grachov stated that "the situation is heating up Tajikistan," but that "Russia will not allow Tajikistan to be undermined, it will not abandon it." He stressed Russia's vast "geopolitical interests" in Tajikistan.

U.S.-inspired attack targets Peruvian military

The Peruvian weekly *Caretas* devoted a January issue to an attack on the Peruvian Armed Forces, centered around a document issued by Gabriel Marcella of the Strategic Studies Institute of the U.S. Army War College. Marcella is the man quoted on the back cover of the Schiller Institute book, *The Plot to Destroy the Nations and Armed Forces of Ibero-America*, lamenting that Lyndon LaRouche has more credibility in Ibero-American defense circles than the Pentagon.

Marcella claimed that Ecuador won a "limited victory" in the border war with

Peru, because it was better equipped and better trained. The danger now, says Marcella, is that the Peruvian Army is on a revanchist drive to "recover its prestige." That drive is being fed by the "abundant resources generated by Peru's extraordinary economic growth," lied Marcella, who added that the re-armament must lead to a new conflict. Fortunately, says Marcella, the United States has major influence on what happens in the area, and a "pacifist diplomacy" is being wielded by Luigi Einaudi, a.k.a. "Kissinger's Kissinger in Latin America."

A second article in *Caretas* targets Army Commander Gen. Nicolás Hermosa, the man who won the war against the Shining Path terrorists. Author Fernando Rospigliosi blames Hermosa for the Peruvian "debacle" on the border with Ecuador, and complains that instead of being ousted, he was recently confirmed in his post.

The appearance of this package at a moment when Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori has succumbed to pressures to pull the Army out of the war on drugs in Peru, suggests that border conflicts—a specialty of Einaudi and his British geopolitical trainers—are again at the top of the agenda. What better way to loosen the noose that has been tightening around the drug cartels in Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela, and Peru?

German leader stoops to praise butcher of Uganda

The Federal President of Germany, Roman Herzog, while on a two-week tour of East Africa, undermined his peace mission in the area by lauding Uganda as a "haven of stability" and "pearl of Africa" in his address at the Ugandan State reception for him in Kampala Jan. 23.

After introductory remarks "on yesterday's visit to Queen Elizabeth Park" as having "presented us with the majestic landscape of Uganda," Herzog referred to discussions he had with Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, in February 1995, as having planted the impression in Herzog that there is no need to be an

"Afro-pessimist."

"In your term in government, Uganda has developed into a haven of stability in this crisis-racked region of Africa," Herzog said, listing the announced general elections and new constitution of Uganda as well as Museveni's decision to "host several hundred thousand refugees," as signs that Uganda is on the right path. Herzog called on Museveni to support Bonn's efforts to seek "a solution to the big problems of the region, predominantly in Rwanda and Burundi."

The Museveni portrayed by Herzog was quite the opposite to his real role in the region. As *EIR* has documented, Museveni is the biggest culprit of the British-sponsored butchery in Rwanda, most of which was engineered from within Uganda's borders.

Kissinger hyperactive against nations in Europe

On Jan. 18, according to *Jeune Afrique*, Sir Henry Kissinger was at the headquarters of Unesco in Paris, presenting the Houphouët-Boigny Prize (named after the late President of the Ivory Coast) to Mauritanian politician Traore. The latter, says *Jeune Afrique*, is very close to Unesco head Federico Mayor Zaragoza.

On Jan. 19, Kissinger was in Bonn, where he attended a "Holocaust Memorial."

Over the Jan. 20-21 weekend, he took part in a gathering of the Bertelsmann Foundation, on the subject of "The New Europe: Strategies of Differentiated Integration." According to the German financial daily *Handelsblatt*, the meeting was "confidential," but certain details are filtering out. Attendees included Czech Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus; German President Roman Herzog; European Union President Jacques Santer; German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel; Slovakian Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar; Russian economist Grigory Yavlinsky; former Dutch Prime Minister (and Club of Rome Executive Committee member) Ruud Lubbers; U.S. special negotiator for Bosnia Richard C. Holbrooke; and EU en-

Briefly

CHINESE President Jiang Zemin made a speech, which was published Jan. 25, warning that China "must ban the cultural trash poisoning the people and the social atmosphere. We cannot sacrifice culture and ideology merely for a short period of economic development."

JONATHAN POLLARD was granted Israeli citizenship on Jan. 24, as part of a campaign to win his freedom. He is serving a life prison term for some of the most damaging espionage on Israel's behalf ever conducted against the United States.

GERMAN law enforcement circles are intensely discussing Clinton's Executive Order against drug trafficking and drug money-laundering, issued on Oct. 22, 1995. It could reopen debate around the current, loophole-ridden German law on money-laundering, passed in 1993, which "is based on the British model," an official told *EIR*.

WEI JINGSHENG, the leading Chinese dissident jailed for 14 years in December, was endorsed for the Nobel Peace Prize by an all-party group of British members of parliament, the *Hongkong Standard* reported Jan. 24. The three view their move as playing the three "T-cards" (Tiananmen, Tibet, and Taiwan) against the Beijing regime.

HISPANO-AMERICAN lawmakers are joining a renewed drive to win the exoneration of U.S. statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. during this election year. In the week of Jan. 22, Mexican Congressmen Gabino Fernández Cerna and Efrén Leyva, and Peruvian Congressman Alejandro Abanto Pongo, all signed the open letter to U.S. President Bill Clinton, calling for the exoneration.

POPE JOHN PAUL II, in his annual Lenten message, released Jan. 25, called on the world to tackle "the scourge of hunger." Presenting the message at the Vatican, Mons. Paul Cordes called its tone "not at all comforting and maybe even threatening."

voy to Bosnia Carl Bildt.

On the night of Jan. 21, Kissinger was in Munich, accepting a newly created Franz-Josef Strauss Award from the Christian Social Union think-tank, the Hanns Seidel Foundation. German Finance Minister Theo Waigel presented Kissinger with the award, praising Fat Henry as "the man who taught us all that there is no future for the nation-state."

Turkish support builds for Chechen rebels

"Committees of Caucasian-Chechen solidarity" are sprouting up all over Turkey, with undisguised support for them coming from Turkish government, military, and intelligence circles, the French daily *Libération* reported Jan. 27.

Former Turkish Chief of Staff Dogan Gures, whose mother is of Chechen origin, has declared his "understanding" for the Caucasian militants who recently hijacked the ferry-boat *Avrasaya*. As a result of all this, Turkey has become a "rear base" for the Chechens.

One irony, *Libération* said, is that money flows into Chechnya, indirectly, from Russian vacationers in a Turkish resort area, who use the services of prostitutes controlled by the Azeri mafia, which funnels the money, via Dagestan, into Chechnya.

Walesa: Oleksy case signals Russian threat

The resignation of Polish Prime Minister Jozef Oleksy amid allegations that he spied for Russia underscores the nature of a growing Russian threat to Europe, as the coming to power of "reformed communists" in eastern and central Europe may be exploited by the Russians, former Polish President Lech Walesa said in an interview published in the Jan. 26 London *Guardian*. Walesa warned, "Oleksy's case serves as a big bang, a wake-up call to other post-communist countries that a clean-up is needed."

According to Walesa, the Oleksy case

is not isolated, for the same problem exists everywhere in eastern Europe, with the exception of the Czech Republic. Moscow, which strongly opposes western expansion eastward, can use its old links to derail and cast doubt on the credibility of those countries applying for NATO membership. The stakes have been raised by the success of communists and nationalists in the December 1995 Russian Duma (parliament) elections.

Walesa holds the West squarely responsible for the situation now unfolding, by having stalled on European integration and having left a gray "buffer zone" in Europe. Says Walesa: "History will judge Western politicians as weaklings. There was a period when there was no threat" from Russia. "If there is any destabilization now, they are largely responsible."

China vows to cut Army, but beef up police

China plans to cut its 3-million-strong People's Liberation Army by between 500,000 and 700,000 men, but would at the same time beef up its 1.3-million People's Armed Police to close to 2 million, according to a report from *Ming Pao Daily* picked up in the *Singapore Straits Times* on Jan. 25.

Quoting sources, the Hongkong newspaper said that apart from keeping a necessary amount of military pressure on Taiwan, the Chinese leadership felt there would be no need to station massive numbers of troops at its border because Beijing now enjoyed cordial relations with its neighbors. "Moreover, reducing the number of troops will help prove the China-threat theory wrong and frustrate efforts by the United States to contain China," the Chinese-language daily quoted one source as saying.

On the other hand, Beijing has decided that the armed police, rather than the Army, should be used to quell internal unrest, including ethnic conflicts in Tibet and Xinjiang and any large riots. Before 1989, there were only 300-400,000 armed police—but this more than doubled to 1 million after Tiananmen, the paper reported.