

# International Intelligence

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## 'Biggest Soviet offensive in Africa since 1975'

On Oct. 4, South African Prime Minister Botha appealed to the United States to thwart what he called a "Soviet thrust" in Southern Africa. "Say to the Cubans 'go home' and say to the Russians 'go home,' and the minute this happens, I will be prepared to settle [resettle] all our military forces inside South Africa."

Botha said at a congress of his ruling National Party in Port Elizabeth: "If the Russians and Cubans succeed, the next target will be Southwest Africa [Namibia]. When they succeed there, the next target will be Botswana. And when they succeed there, the next target will be the Republic of South Africa."

According to the *Daily Telegraph*, the Soviet "offensive" reflects Gorbachov's tougher policy. According to South African sources, adds the *Daily Telegraph*, the Soviets are now involved with Russian troops for the first time since 1975.

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## Soviet defensive lead may cause war in Europe

The Soviet lead in missile defense, *may lead to war in Europe*, warned David S. Yost of the U.S. Naval Post-graduate School in an essay published in the German bi-weekly *Europa-Archiv*, the official magazine of the German Foreign Affairs Association, and widely read by diplomats and government officials.

The Soviets have consciously undermined the 1972 ABM treaty, by modernizing the 64 "Galosh" anti-missile defense batteries around Moscow. The Soviets will have improved types of the "Galosh" for extra-atmospheric defense, and the high-speed SH-08 missile for inter-atmospheric defense, by 1987.

This modernized system around Moscow will work together with the huge new radar system in Pushkino. The Soviets also have the new "Pawn Shop" guidance radar system, and the "Flat Twin" tracking radar,

which is mobile.

Yost also pointed to the new missile types SA-10 and SA-X-12, which can be used against U.S. ballistic missiles. A ground-based laser defense system in Sharyagan is already operational and can reach the lower orbits of U.S. space satellites. Development of anti-satellite laser systems in space are being worked on, and a space-based anti-missile laser beam should be available by the year 2000, according to Yost.

The Soviets' current campaign against Star Wars, he writes, aims at preventing any serious U.S. work on ABM technologies. At some point in the future, the Soviet Union would have a fully operational anti-missile defense, and thus could be tempted to risk a military adventure against Europe.

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## German parliamentarian calls for ABM program

A German ABM program funded in the next defense budget was demanded by Christian Democratic parliamentarian Willy Wimmer in a radio

who recently toured the United States and also met with SDI chief Lt.-Gen. James Abrahamson, pointed out that it would be in the national interest of West Germany to have a research effort of its own in missile defense. He proposed that the 1986 defense budget have funds for such a German ABM program.

The Christian Democratic commission on defense policy, which is chaired by Wimmer, has presented a detailed plan for this project, which will be submitted to the parliamentary defense committee for vote during the month of October. The program would not replace, but supplement cooperation between F.R.G. and the U.S.A. on the SDI.

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## Retaliation against Peru's stand on IMF

Peruvian bank deposits abroad might be embargoed soon, the publisher of the Lima daily *El Nacional* warned on Oct. 2. He said

rumors were running through Peru's banking circles that the central bank had recommended precautions to prepare for creditors seizing Peruvian assets.

Such action is anticipated when Peru's debt obligations are declared "value-impaired" on Oct. 17 by a committee of U.S. bank regulators.

At the United Nations on Sept. 23, Peruvian President Alan García, mentioning the threat that bankers might declare Peru's foreign debt "non-performing," said, "Why wait?" since his government has already decided that they were non-performing.

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## France to deploy neutron bomb by 1992

*Le Monde* reported on Sept. 27 that France expects to have neutron bombs ready for deployment by 1992. This is the first time that France has officially announced its intention of deploying neutron bombs.

Observers view the announcement as the French Army and intelligence community's answer to the international nuclear non-proliferation lobby and the scandals wracking the services as a result of the Greenpeace affair.

Neutron bombs are weapons of anti-personnel defense, which would be placed in missiles or delivered to targets by artillery. As enhanced radiation weapons, they are the only weapon which could stop a Soviet armored advance on the European continent.

The announcement came only days before Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov arrived in France.

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## Soviet writer hails 'European direction'

Soviet commentator Alexander Bovin Hails the "the European direction" of Soviet foreign policy, in an article for *Izvestia*. "Direction," in Soviet military terminology means the main line of advance, as in Marshal Ogarkov's "Western Strategic Direction."

Bovin, however, tries to disclaim that

the U.S.S.R. aims at putting Western Europe under her political control using sheer military supremacy for intimidation. The article came out on the eve of the Gorbachov-Mitterrand summit in Paris, and emphasizes Europe's "superiority" of political culture over the American "cowboys."

"The most recent example is the Strategic Defense Initiative. The impression is being created that in Western Europe, the danger of a chain reaction which the 'Star Wars' program might unleash, is understood infinitely more clearly than in the United States. And, in the Soviet Union, it is considered useful, if those beyond the ocean would listen to the concerns of the Europeans. Ultimately, this would be advantageous not only for the Soviet Union, but also for Western Europe, and even for the United States, if you don't consider the imperial ambitions of the White House, but rather the long-term political interests of America."

## **Europe hit by drug influx**

Two press conferences the week of Sept. 30 indicated a massive influx of drugs into the European continent.

In Bonn, West Germany, the Bundeskriminalamt (BKA) narcotics unit announced record narcotics seizures during the last four months: 15.8 tons of hashish, 2.1 tons of marijuana, 25 kilograms of heroin, and 6.7 kilograms of cocaine.

Meanwhile, in London, Chief Detective Superintendent Roy Penrose of Scotland Yard announced that Britain and continental Western Europe are the target of South American narcotics traffickers who are prepared to use "the utmost violence" to promote their trade. Penrose stressed that cocaine was no longer the "drug of the rich"; now its abuse is widespread.

Lord Harris of Greenwich complained to the press that the government's response to the rising threat of the traffickers has been to massively decrease police units over the last five years. Said Harris, "It is as though, in the midst of a massive series of forest fires, we sacked one out of every four firemen."

In West Germany, the BKA identified Pakistan and Soviet-controlled Afghanistan as the source of heroin, and Colombia as the source for cocaine entering the country. Police announced that they are monitoring carefully the "Indian Connection" that is developing, and warned of a "West-East-trend" in the narcotics flow.

## **Gandhi applauds Punjab voter turnout**

On Sept. 27, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said that, although his Congress (I) Party may have been overwhelmingly defeated in Punjab elections Sept. 25, it "won the war for India's unity and integrity, and that was the fundamental aim."

Indeed, most observers believe that Gandhi's party, if it did not instruct its voters to cross over and vote Akali Dal, was highly pleased with the results. A clear Sikh majority in the state, one of India's wealthiest, is seen as the best possible step toward ending three years of separatist terrorism.

The 63% voter turnout, despite calls for a boycott and threats by Sikh extremists, showed that the people of Punjab opposed "separatism and terrorism," said Gandhi. The Akali Dal party won 73 of the 115 legislative seats, while Gandhi's party took 32.

## **Brazilian official seeks to legalize pot**

Brazil's justice minister is seeking to legalize marijuana as a "recreational drug," according to pharmacologist José Elias Morat.

In an interview published in *Veja* magazine in Rio de Janeiro on Oct. 2, he exposes the moves of Justice Minister Fernando Lyra, considered the most leftist member of the cabinet, to legalize the drug. Lyra has fired members of the commission created to draft new laws on narcotics whom he held to be "too conservative," and has replaced them with anthropologists, pop musicians, and the like.

There are no longer any pharmacologists or competent specialists on the commission.

# Briefly

● **NIGERIA** has declared a state of economic emergency which will last for 15 months. Although the government was expected to announce new austerity measures and suspend barter deals arranged by the previous government, new President Babangida warned creditors that not all loans will be paid back.

● **CHOLERA** is now "endemic" in Mali, according to reports in the *Africa Research Bulletin*. From July 1984 to July 1985, there were almost 4,000 cases, 860 of them fatal, an extremely high fatality rate of almost 25%. In Senegal, the epidemic has resulted in 470 deaths out of 3,100 cases. Niger has also been badly hit.

● **IF BRITAIN** doesn't stay in NATO, that organization would become increasingly a "G  
ican alliance," and that would offend the Soviet Union, British Labour Party defense-and-disarmament spokesman Denzil Davies told a party conference the weekend of Sept. 28-29.

● **WILLY BRANDT** told a regional Social Democratic Party congress in the Palatine on Sept. 29 that the SPD is a German party first, a European party second, and only thirdly a party of the Western alliance. He said he told this to U.S. Ambassador Richard Burt. He did not report how Burt reacted.

● **THE PRESS TRUST** of India reported a border clash which engulfed a 75-mile stretch of the "line of control" that divides Kashmir between Pakistan and India. Although the agency described the clash as "heavy," it said there were no Indian casualties.

● **JUAN REBAZA** has started the third fishmeal plant reopened in Peru since President Alan García took office. The Belaúnde regime had closed 36 such plants. Rebaza is the general manager of the state fishing entity, PescaPeru, and is a coordinator of the Schiller Institute Trade Union Commission.