

# International Intelligence

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## State Dept. undercuts PLO's anti-terror effort

"We hope the Americans will reconsider the campaign they have been waging against the PLO for over a month, accusing it of terrorism to exclude it from the peace process," Palestine Liberation Organization spokesman Ahmed Abdel-Rahman said Nov. 7, after the release of Yasser Arafat's "Cairo Declaration." The declaration confirmed the PLO's 1974 resolution to ban terrorism, adding that it would take "drastic measures to punish violators."

Another spokesman said, "If the United States and Israel appreciate the move, then the PLO will consider other moves. Acceptance of U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 can be among future moves."

However, State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb declined to offer U.S. approval of the declaration: "Whether this declaration, in fact, furthers the objective of removing violence from the Middle East equation will have to be judged by the evolving situation on the ground." Reuters reported that unidentified U.S. officials described the declaration as a positive step, but that Washington doubted Arafat could enforce the ban against terrorism. They said Washington did not believe that Arafat was directly responsible for much of the violence outside the occupied territories.

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## German Armed Forces celebrate 30th anniversary

The 30th anniversary of the West German Armed Forces, the Bundeswehr, was celebrated in Bonn on Nov. 12, with—for the first time since the country's founding—a military parade which included 150 airplanes, 500 armored vehicles, and 150 of the most modern tanks and laser cannons.

The Bundeswehr was officially established on Nov. 12, 1955, the 200th birthday of Gerhard Johann David Scharnhorst, the

Prussian general who was a leader in Germany's Wars of Liberation against Napoleon. Bonn Defense Minister Manfred Wörner issued an Order of the Day, which emphasized that in 1955 Scharnhorst was chosen as the example for the new Bundeswehr, "because he forged the close alliance of the Armed Forces with the nation, and because he had the courage to dare the new."

The Bundeswehr started out with 101 soldiers 30 years ago. Between January 1956 and December 1960, the Armed Forces, built on the principle of mandatory conscription, developed a manpower strength of 350,000 soldiers in a crash program. Today, the Bundeswehr has a conscript strength of 490,000 soldiers and 140,000 reservists.

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## Palme's lies denounced by Swedish military officers

Leading officers of the Swedish armed forces have come out with an unprecedented public attack on Prime Minister Olof Palme for hiding the seriousness of Soviet submarine violations of Swedish territorial waters.

Naval Commander Hans von Hofsten replied in the pages of *Svenska Dagbladet* newspaper to Palme's statement to the Riksdag (Parliament), that Soviet submarine incursions have stopped and that his government was using "all means possible" to defend the coast against such incidents. Commander von Hofsten charged, "This is a deliberate lie. The most disconcerting thing about the whole situation for those of us at the front is that the prime minister makes such statements to Parliament—statements which both he and we know to be incorrect."

The unusual public outcry from the military, including a statement from 12 other naval officers in *Svenska Dagbladet* Nov. 10, produced an extraordinary meeting the next day at the Royal Palace, where Commander-in-Chief Gen. Lennart Ljung told the assembled heads of the five Riksdag parties that he has documentation, this fall alone, of 10 "very serious Soviet submarine incursions." Palme characteristically retorted that

the accusing officers had taken leave of their senses. So far, the conservative opposition party leaders Adelson and Westerberg have supported Socialist Palme on this issue.

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## Soviets protest to Turkish media on 'Global Showdown'

The leading Turkish dailies *Milliyet* and *Tercueman* gave front-page coverage to *EIR's Global Showdown* special report on Oct. 23 and Oct 25, respectively, focusing on the Soviet threat to Turkey, as well as the threat posed by Moscow's clients Syria, Bulgaria, and Greece. *Tercueman* features an interview with *Global Showdown* co-author Konstantin George.

In response, Soviet Ambassador to Turkey Lavrov sent a denunciation of *EIR* and *Global Showdown* to all Turkish media on Oct. 27. Days later, Soviet Chief of the General Staff Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev invited his Turkish counterpart, General Uruk, to visit Moscow on Nov. 11 for talks with the Soviet military leadership. This is the highest-ranking delegation to visit Moscow in the history of the Turkish Republic's relations with the Soviet Union. The last visit was in 1976, by then-Deputy Chief of Staff, Gen. Kenan Evren.

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## Thai paper covers new EIR charges on Kissinger

The leading Thai daily the *Bangkok Post* has aired *EIR's* charges that Henry Kissinger ordered the judicial murder of Gen. Kriangsak Chamonon (see *EIR*, Oct. 25, 1985, "Kissinger orders Thailand's former premier eliminated").

The daily reported that National Security Council Secretary-General Prasong Soonsiri denied a "report that former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had told Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanond that for-

mer Prime Minister Kriangsak should be 'eliminated' because he is dangerous.'" Prasong said that he never heard Kissinger say or imply such a thing, but did not deny the truth of the report as such. The *Bangkok Post* noted that Kissinger is scheduled to visit Bangkok in December.

### **Soviet Nobel winner unfit says German party leader**

Soviet Deputy Minister of Health, Dr. Yevgenii Chazov should not be given the Nobel Peace Prize, charged Heiner Geissler, the general party manager of the West German Christian Democratic Union. Chazov has been tapped for the prize along with the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), which he helped found.

In a letter to the Nobel Prize Committee in Oslo, Geissler documented that Chazov participated in the campaign against Soviet scientist Andrei Sakharov, citing a 1973 *Izvestia* article, and that Chazov, as a member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, should be held responsible for Soviet "genocide against the people of Afghanistan." He further emphasized that the IPPNW's Soviet section, technically belonging to the Soviet Academy of Sciences, is actually controlled by the international department of the Communist Party.

Geissler added that, by his own moral standards, Chazov was unfit for the award, and that he would come to Oslo himself to testify against Chazov if necessary.

### **Belgium in crisis after third terrorist attack**

The Belgian government met in crisis session Nov. 11, after armed raiders left 8 dead and 15 wounded in a machine gun attack on a supermarket in Aalst, 25 km outside Brussels. The new killings follow four bombings against banks the previous week by the

Communist Combatant Cells, and two similar supermarket raids in September, which killed seven shoppers.

The events came as a major distraction for Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, who has been locked in talks with members of his center-right coalition, since their October election victory. Belgian Justice Minister-elect Jean Gol has stated that the government would increase security, stressing that this pattern may be linked to last year's urban guerrilla activity.

At press time, there have been no significant arrests in the terror-robbery which netted less than \$4,000. Brussels police spokesman Alfons van den Broeck said the terrorists "shot at anything that moved."

### **Múñoz stops in Panama on return from Rome**

Peruvian Sen. Josmell Muñoz, a leader of the ruling APRA party who is close to President Alan García, stopped in Panama to preside over the founding of the "Committee in Solidarity with Peru and Alan García," on his return to Lima from Rome in mid-November. The Committee was organized by Eduardo Rios, leader of Panama's CON-ATO trade union. (See interview with Muñoz on pages 54-55.)

Muñoz greeted the founding of the new organization as a historic moment, and applauded the call for a conference on Ibero-American integration to be held in Panama. In his speech, Rios stressed, "The solution for Panama and Latin America is not with Fidel Castro, nor with Kissinger, but with the leadership of Peru's President Alan García."

The Peruvian senator also met the head of the Revolutionary Democratic Party, Bertha Torrijos de Arosemena, sister of the late President, Gen. Omar Torrijos.

Muñoz also stopped briefly in Bogota, Colombia, where he gave a press conference at the airport reiterating his nation's support for President Belisario Betancur's war on narco-terrorism.

## **Briefly**

● **NARCOTICS POLICE** in Italy have seized five kilograms of cocaine and issued 17 warrants in an attack on a drug ring operating between South America and Milan. Three of the suspects are Austrian citizens. According to investigators, Milan has become a crossroads for the narcotics traffic from South America into Europe. The investigation that culminated in the drug seizure and the warrants began in late 1984, and involved foreign police agencies, notably the West German anti-narcotics forces.

● **MARIAN OLZECZOWSKI** replaced Stefan Olszowski as Polish foreign minister in the latest phase of a cabinet reshuffle announced Nov. 12 by Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner. Olzeczowski, who was a guest lecturer in history during the 1970s at the University of Hamburg, is very close to the "New Yalta" crowd in West Germany, which advocates an accommodation with the Soviet Union. His meteoric rise began during Yuri Andropov's reign in 1983, when he was named a candidate Politburo member, and appointed by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski to head the "Patriotic Movement For National Revival."

● **EDUARD SHEVARDNADZE** will be the first Soviet foreign minister to visit Japan in 10 years on Jan. 15, 1986. His predecessor Andrei Gromyko visited Tokyo in January 1976.

● **BOLIVIA'S** drug king, Roberto Suarez, accused the previous government of Hernan Siles Zuazo of allowing the United States to intervene in Bolivia's internal affairs, "to persecute me." The cocaine trafficker accused "other countries that have already given up their national sovereignty," of helping to attack him. "In the name of fighting drugs, they attack private property and free enterprise." He protested, "I'm a patriot, and help my country."