

International Intelligence

General blames Yugoslav communists for crisis

Yugoslav Major-Gen. Georgije Jovicic, in an interview to the weekly *Borba*, charged that the nation's communist leadership has done nothing to solve the economic crisis and social upheaval that are plaguing the country.

"The Communist Party and its leadership have, for a long time, not given us any clear answers to the problems of the people," he said. "The helplessness of the Communist Party has strengthened anti-socialist forces." He pointed to 120% inflation, ongoing financial scandals, and the weakness of the legal and economic systems to cope with it.

The British daily *Independent* reported on Sept. 26 from Belgrade: "In terms of influence, the military amounts to a seventh republic, and its voice has become louder as the country sinks into a mire of scandal, unpayable foreign debt, and regional squabbles." One sign of the "real public nervousness" in the country is capital flight, with reports of people paying a 20% premium on the black market, to change rapidly devaluing dinars into hard currency.

In a related development, Yugoslavia on Sept. 25 asked its Western creditors for a temporary freeze on repayment of its \$20 billion foreign debt. Following a meeting of the Communist Party leadership to discuss the crisis, Yugoslav National Bank Governor Slobodan Stanojevic asked for the freeze, until the end of negotiations with creditors, which are to begin in late October.

France, West Germany set up defense council

France and the Federal Republic of Germany on Sept. 24 announced plans to establish a joint defense council, to oversee a wide range of security efforts. The plans

were disclosed by French President François Mitterrand and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl at a news conference in Manching, West Germany, after they observed the final day of a combined military field exercise involving 75,000 troops. This marked the first time in 22 years that a large number of French troops had operated deep inside West German territory.

"We have made a declaration of intent" to establish the defense council, Mitterrand said. Its purpose will be "to coordinate decisions and harmonize policies" on security, defense, research and armaments.

Soviet media attacked the joint maneuver and the defense council project, charging France with "clandestine reintegration into the military apparatus of NATO" and West Germany with "illegal attempts to gain access to nuclear weapons," via cooperation with "nuclear-armed France."

Moscow: Rewrite the U.S. Constitution!

Soviet official Vladimir Pustogarov, following a recent visit to the United States, writes in the Moscow weekly *New Times* dated Sept. 28 that the United States should revise its Constitution, on the Soviet model. A deputy director of Moscow's State and Law Institute, Pustogarov is also a leading operative against Lyndon LaRouche internationally. He participated in a 1986 Moscow conference on "neo-fascism," which resulted in a barrage of Soviet press attacks on LaRouche and associates.

Pustogarov's latest article, titled "For Whom the Bell Tolls—No Amendment on Peace," states: "Comparison between the American Constitution, that self-styled patriarch, with the constitutions of other countries, if only as regards the international aspect, gives no grounds for seeing it as an example worthy of emulation. Such a comparison rather prompts one to ask whether the American legislators might not do well

to take a closer look at the experience of their neighbors, near and far, who inhabit our common earthly home."

Friction grows between Turkey and U.S.S.R.

Construction of the new Turkish embassy building in Moscow has become "one of the first victims of Mikhail Gorbachov's 'restructuring' policy," according to a report filed from Moscow in the Turkish daily *Milliyet* on Sept. 5. It seems that residents of the Vorovskova quarter in Moscow have occupied the construction site and forced the work to stop.

The embassy has not been officially informed by Soviet authorities why work has stopped, but it did receive a letter saying that construction work had halted to calm the protesters.

Perhaps there is a little more to this than disgruntled *babushkas* testing the limits of Gorbachov's "openness."

On Sept. 7, *Milliyet* reported that the Soviet Union "reacted strongly to remarks made by Prime Minister Turgut Özal and Industry Minister Cahit Aral, to the effect that the Soviet technology used in the Seydisehir Aluminum Factory is not up-to-date. The Turkish ambassador in Moscow has been summoned and informed about the reaction the remarks have created in the Soviet Union."

Soviet officials said that criticizing the Soviet Union in this way would conflict with the two countries' "good relations."

Then on Sept. 22, the Soviet military daily *Krasnaya Zvezda* published an article, "Who and What Is Threatening Turkey," which complains about Turkish "Atlantism." It accuses Gen. N. Öztoran, a former ground forces commander, of publicly discussing "Soviet plans for the occupation of Turkey," and reports that Prime Minister Özal, at a meeting of the North Atlantic Assembly in November 1986, talked about

"the threat from the North." Such Turkish "Atlanticists" are deliberately putting blinders on, to the traditional Soviet policy of peaceful coexistence with Turkey, says *Krasnaya Zvezda*.

Paris court allows Soviet libels of LaRouche

In a decision reversing all existing legal precedent in France, the First Court House of the Paris Tribunal de Grande Instance rejected on Sept. 30 the libel suit by Lyndon LaRouche and his associates against the Soviet magazine *New Times*.

Intelligence sources believe that the judgment is the result of heavy pressures on France to agree to a "New Yalta" arrangement between the two superpowers, including the "zero-option" arms control treaty. LaRouche is seen by Moscow as a principal obstacle to that agreement.

As *EIR* reported in our July 17 issue, LaRouche and the Parti Ouvrier Européen (POE) had sued the Soviet weekly in November 1986 for publication of a five-page attack describing them as "Nazis without swastikas." In a highly unusual development in international law, high-level Soviet defendants responded to the French subpoenas and appeared at the hearing on July 1, where argument was presented by both sides before a three-judge tribunal.

The Court's decision admits the Soviet use of Western published sources as a basis for the charge that LaRouche is a "Nazi" and "anti-Semite," gathering misquotes and invented "translations" to justify the accusations. Further, it says that it was not libelous for *New Times* to accuse LaRouche of being "involved" in the murder of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, since suspect Victor Gunnarson was "linked to the Swedish POE" (Gunnarson had once signed a POE petition; the investigation of him was dropped by Swedish authorities, after it provided grist for the international propaganda mills con-

cerning the alleged "LaRouche connection" to the murder.)

LaRouche and the POE have appealed the French Court's ruling.

Soviet plane intrudes into German airspace

A Soviet SU-24 nuclear bomber intruded into West German airspace on Sept. 17, crossing the German-German border at a very low altitude (about 1,000 meters) near the city of Braunschweig, and flying in circles over the city for several minutes until intercepted by two British F-4s. The SU-24 flight extended over a total distance of 100 kilometers within West German airspace.

A NATO spokesman, quoted in the West German daily *Bildzeitung* on Sept. 24, stated: "The flying curve of the attack aircraft was rather unusual. Whether it really carried atomic bombs, we don't know." The incident occurred while the NATO Certain Strike and Cold Fire exercises in the same region were moving into their final phase.

There have been a record number of recent Soviet military provocations in Europe against NATO allies in the month of September, even as the U.S. State Department is proclaiming that the imminence of an arms-control agreement means that "peace in our time" is at hand:

- A patrol of the U.S. military mission in East Germany was fired on by Soviet soldiers in a non-off-limits area, and one American soldier wounded.

- A Soviet long-range bomber entered Dutch airspace over the North Sea, and had to be intercepted by the Netherlands Air Force.

- A Norwegian Orion P-3B reconnaissance aircraft was winged by a Soviet fighter in international waters over the Barents Sea; one engine was knocked out, and the plane forced to make an emergency landing.

- A Turkish fishing boat was fired on and sunk by a Bulgarian coastal patrol craft in Turkish territorial waters.

Briefly

- **AMATEUR DIVERS** have discovered two caches of Russian-made TNT in the Stockholm harbor. According to press reports, divers discovered two plastic bags containing some 9 kilograms of TNT, near the site of the large AGA natural gas storage and distribution facility at Lidin-goe. AGA supplies gas to homes and industry throughout Stockholm. The Swedish press speculates that the TNT was put there by Russian spetsnaz (special commandos) or terrorists.

- **PARLIAMENTARY** leaders from the five Andean countries—Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia—will meet with Pope John Paul II on Oct. 9, to discuss the problems of the region. They will reportedly emphasize the negative role that debt payments are having on the growth of each country.

- **SOVIET RESIDENTS** of the "City of Brezhnev" have asked for their city's name to be changed, to remove the association with the late Soviet leader and his "epoch of stagnation," reports the Soviet weekly *Ogonyok*. Residents wanted the city's former name, Naberezhnye Chelny, to be restored. Earlier this year, another Soviet city, Ustinov (named after the recently deposed defense minister), had its former name, Izh-evsk, restored.

- **A BANGKOK** publishing house will soon reprint *Dope, Inc.*, the best-selling book by *EIR*'s editors. The book will be distributed in Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore.

- **CHINA** is implementing new anti-AIDS measures, according to the newspaper *Beijing*: People infected with AIDS cannot enter the country; foreign students and workers have to have an AIDS-free certificate; blood and used clothing cannot be imported; those infected and sick with AIDS must be registered; sexual contact with foreigners is forbidden; and the fight against prostitution has been intensified.