International Intelligence

Castro: Why we defended Grenadian butchers

In his "Farewell Address... to the Heroes Fallen in Unequal Combat Against Yankee Imperialism in Grenada," run in full as an advertisement in the *New York Times* Nov. 19, Fidel Castro compared the Austin-Coard group that conducted the coup in Grenada to the Pol Pot regime, "responsible for the genocide in Kampuchea," and then proceeded to justify Cuba's decision to stand and fight for the butchers.

"Hyenas emerged from the revolutionary ranks," said Castro. Calling the coupmakers "morally indefensible," the Cuban leader nonetheless declared that "If the imperialists intended to attack... to withdraw at that time would have been dishonorable."

In the midst of a diatribe against President Reagan for "lying" to justify landing troops on Grenada, Castro claimed that "there wasn't even one Soviet military adviser on the island" at the time of the landing.

U.S.-Nicaragua-Contadora peace deal?

Although the danger of all-out war is still very much alive, there is mounting evidence that a Central American peace deal involving the Nicaraguans, the Reagan Administration and the Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela and Panama), is in the making.

High-level sources in Mexico said Nov. 25 that the Nicaraguan Sandinista government is serious about making concessions to avoid a confrontation with the United States. Several thousand Cuban civilians left Nicaragua towards the end of November, and the Sandinistas have asked the leader of El Salvador's leftist guerrillas to close down their offices in Nicaragua and leave the country. Both of these have been key demands of the Reagan administration.

The government has also softened its stance towards the internal opposition, including the traditionalist Catholic Church, the press, and the private sector. Agrarian Reform Minister Jaime Wheelock, a member of the ruling junta, this week asked the private sector to meet with him, and offered to take steps to insure their property rights.

From the U.S. side, the Washington Post Nov. 25 leaked a CIA report stating that the U.S.-supported "Contras" fighting against the Sandinistas from Honduras, cannot now or in the foreseeable future become a credible threat to the Nicaraguan government.

The Contadora Group will meet in Panama the first week in December to present a package of peace accords for Central America. Early next year an economic development plan for the region—the Central American Economic and Social Development Committee (SIEDOC)—will be unveiled at the Quito, Ecuador, summit of the Ibero-American nations. This is an essential ingredient of any durable peace formula.

French terrorism shows increased coordination

Although there have not yet been any terrorist "spectaculars" of the kind that rocked Beirut, the climate for them is being created in France. The incidents thus far indicate an increased level of coordination both locally and internationally.

In early November more than 20 bombs exploded almost simultaneously in Corsica. A week later, an unprecedented wave of bombings hit the French Caribbean island of Guadeloupe. Responsibility was claimed by obscure separatist groups which are believed to be manipulated by the local Communist Party.

It is suspected that the actions were planned in coordination with the Soviets, the Cubans, and the international terorrist apparatus that had previously been based in Grenada. A major target is the territory of French Guiana, on the northeast coast of

South America, one of the main rocketlaunching sites in the western hemisphere.

In France itself, meanwhile, the Action Directe group has been conducting a small-scale bombing campaign against Catholic institutions, in response to French bishops' support for the strategy of nuclear deterrence.

More threatening has been the appearance of potential kamikaze commandos in cars or trucks. On Nov. 11, one of the main NATO oil refineries in Strasbourg was put on alert in response to threatened terrorism against the NATO pipeline to Belgium. Most French military bases followed suit on Nov. 17.

Soviets reviving Stalin and 'one-man command'

The Soviet Central Committee has decreed that the 1983 state prize for literature will go to the author of an adulatory novel on the wartime role of Josef Stalin.

This unusual decision reflects the growing predominance of the Soviet military in Soviet life, and the accompanying insistence on the principle of "one-man command"—meaning that the decisions of a military commander are not subject to review by the Communist Party.

The novel, War, by Ivan Standyuk, is described as the most effusive praise for Stalin to come out since Nikita Khrushchev's 1956 "secret speech" unveiling Stalin's crimes. When it first appeared in 1974, the novel was officially denounced as having "exaggerated" Stalin's wartime leadership role, and for "arbitrarily violating the principles of historical objectivity."

The flavor of the novel is captured in the following description of Stalin writing his first wartime speech while staring at his own portrait: "Yes, in the picture he breathed with immortality. Stalin himself thought that was just how he looked when he sat at his desk with a pen in his hand, writing, looking into the recesses of his own knowledge, freely and generously guiding obedient

thoughts, giving them energy, determining new basic principles and connections between comprehensive scientific ideas and

100,000 Ethiopians face death in famine

practical realities."

Unless Ethiopia receives emergency food and water-management aid, "We are talking matter-of-factly of 100,000 people dying within weeks, and that is only the beginning," a European source told EIR Nov. 23.

The Ethiopian government has asked foreign governments for \$500 million in emergency aid, but the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, and other Western countries have refused, arguing that Ethiopia is a Soviet satrapy.

The spread of famine throughout Ethiopia is helping feed insurgency movements in various parts of the country, both separatists and roving bandit-guerrillas. As the internal situation deteriorates, the likelihood increases that the Soviets and the mystical Coptic Church currents behind the ruling military command will encourage it to launch diversionary foreign adventures. The prime target is the Sudan.

The crisis is exacerbated not only by the moral callousness of Western nations, sources emphasize, but by the extremely stringent austerity demanded by the International Monetary Fund.

LaRouche to ICLC: 'World's gravest crisis'

There is a great danger of thermonuclear war in the first half of 1984, Lyndon LaRouche told 400 members and guests of the International Caucus of Labor Committees (ICLC) in the Nov. 19 keynote to the ICLC's international conference in Kiedrich. West Germany: "Facing the World's Gravest Crisis."

The ICLC was formed by LaRouche 15 years ago precisely to avert such an outcome, based on LaRouche's understanding that the world was heading for a new depression and concomitant political crisis.

The Soviets, said LaRouche, are confronting the United States around the globe. on the assumption that they will never again have the opportunity represented by their current military superiority and the economic-political breakdown of the Western alliance. Although they expect a fundamental U.S. backdown, the Soviet leadership is prepared for a war in which they would lose as much of their population as they lost in World War II.

But President Reagan's hesitation on an all-out industrial mobilization behind his beam-weapons defense policy, the Soviets calculate, will end with his reelection at the end of 1984.

LaRouche told the ICLC that to change the current, perilous course of world events, the ICLC must take leadership in "saturating" Western Europe with the development of American patriotism, thereby laying the basis for a "cultural revolution," a political renaissance of Western civilization.

The conference was a continuing reflection on that theme. It heard presentations on the world food crisis, and policies for an industrial renaissance in Ibero-America and Asia. Considerable discussion was generated by a historical presentation on Stalin's attempt to use Hitler for his own purposes.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche spoke on the method necessary for the defense of humanist culture, as expressed especially in the work of Plato, St. Augustine, Dante, Nicholas of Cusa, Bernhard Riemann, and La-Rouche himself. She challenged her audience to rescue civilization by mastering their method, declaring that "there is no bigger crime than not fighting when we must.'

The question of science and culture as political method was elaborated in presentations on geometry and language, and in performances of classics throughout the conference.

Briefly

- SWISS AUTHORITIES refused to inform Israel of a special terrorist planning meeting on Oct. 23 at Geneva's Hôtel Président, causing alarm bells to go off in relevant intelligence centers. Syrian intelligence chief Ali Duba, members of the Abu Nidal gang, and other terrorist groups met to discuss fomenting a Syria-Israel war through unleashing spectacular terrorism in the Middle East.
- WINSTON CHURCHILL III said "B.S." to the idea that the Soviets are contemplating a thermonuclear first strike. He thinks that they are "suffering from total inertia." Committee for the Free World-linked military intelligence sources in London do not agree.
- MAGGIE THATCHER now wants a global nuclear freeze. She endorsed Canadian P.M. Trudeau's plan for such at the Commonwealth meeting in New Delhi.
- LORD CARRINGTON is expected to be named NATO secretary general at the alliance's foreign ministers' meeting Dec. 8 in Brussels, according to enthusiastic NATO officials. However, a more cautious observer from the LaRouche presidential campaign suggested it were better if Lord Carrington allowed an investigation of a Buckingham Palace child sex ring (reported to have supplied young boys to diplomats around the world) to run its course before accepting the prestigious post.
- THE JESUIT ORDER demands euthanasia in a recent issue of its official journal, Civilt' a Cattolica. The article's author calls for changes in the legal structure on the model of some of those accomplished in the United States. Pedro Arrupe, the former general of the Jesuits, is an expert on the eugenics movement of the 1930s.