

Magdalena detention center, specifically to question her on her knowledge of "Dr. Garcia." Ruiz insisted that there was no Dr. Garcia working in State Security. (Small at the time had no knowledge of who "Dr. Garcia" was, nor that New York NSIPS representatives had spoken with him.) On Oct. 25, however, Small overheard two officials in State Security refer to a "Garcia," and was told upon questioning that Inspector Garcia Nunez is the personal secretary to State Security Director Pena Salcedo, a high police official directly involved in the NSIPS case. Comisario Ruiz, when then confronted with the proven existence of the mysterious "Dr. Garcia," stammered that Garcia did exist, but that he had been on vacation and therefore could not have answered Mr. Quijano's phone call.

Oct. 21: NSIPS learns that the U.S. State Department knowingly lied to a Washington correspondent for a leading international wire service which ran NSIPS' press release on the arrests from Lima, by denying that the State Department had confirmation that Mrs. Small was in fact a U.S. citizen. NSIPS had kept the State Department informed of all details of the arrest since the evening of Oct. 17, and U.S. Embassy officials in Lima had already visited Small in jail. The same day, Small was told by State Security Director Pena Salcedo that NSIPS in Peru had been "expropriated" by the Peruvian government on charges of "frontal assault" on the government. Other officials continued to maintain that they were merely investigating certain "financial and legal irregularities."

NSIPS phone interviews with Col. Arisueno, the Deputy Minister of Interior, first brought no confirmation either of the detentions nor of the charges. Arisueno later informed Mr. Quijano that Small would be released without charges, but that Vasquez was subject to further investigation for "subversive agitation." Since then, Col. Arisueno has refused to come to the

phone to answer NSIPS' further queries. The Peruvian Embassy in Washington D.C. has for the entire time of the detentions claimed to have no official information that they could provide to NSIPS spokesmen.

Oct. 27: NSIPS Lima staff member, Hector Cuya, was arrested when agents of the PIP accompanied Mrs. Small to her apartment to "search for hidden weapons." He was taken to State Security headquarters and then interrogated as to his connections to NSIPS and its affiliated political organization, the Latin American Labor Committee (CLLA). He was specifically questioned on CLLA's position on terrorism. Mrs. Small was told on that day that an initial report on the case, indicating that the only basis for charges were connected to questions of legality, had been rejected by superiors who had demanded a more thorough investigation for "terrorist connections." Cuya was released much later that night, with orders to return the following day for further interrogation.

Oct. 28: Mrs. Small was picked up at the Magdalena detention center at 8:30 p.m. by several PIP officials and a legal official of the U.S. Embassy, and driven in an Embassy car to the airport. There she was escorted jointly by the Embassy personnel and the PIP officials right up to the departure gate. At no point was any explanation offered, although upon questioning the PIP official declared that there were no charges, insisting that this was not "a deportation."

Beginning at that time, two other NSIPS staff members were repeatedly called into State Security headquarters for informal interrogation, along the lines of Cuya's case. These interrogations continue to this date.

Nov. 3: Officials of the PIP reportedly raided the already-closed NSIPS Lima office, removing all files and NSIPS belongings in the office.

Venezuela To Try Kissinger's Terrorists For 'Crimes Against Humanity'

Nov. 6 (NSIPS) — The Venezuelan government this week justified its jurisdiction over the cases of four counterrevolutionary Cuban terrorists under international law because the men are being accused of "crimes against humanity." The four include top fascist hit-man Orlando Bosh and two men who have confessed to placing the bomb on a Cuban airliner one month ago which killed all 73 persons aboard. The government statement, issued by the Attorney General, opens the door to the full application of both the Nuremberg statutes and the relevant sections of the 1976 Carter of Peoples to prosecute the masterminds of the mass murder — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and U.S. Attorney General Edward Levi.

The urgency of bringing Kissinger and Levi to trial at the earliest possible date lies in the fact that the plane bombing atrocity was only a small part of a much more heinous design. The common objective of the coterie around Jimmy Carter and the Rockefeller agents in the Ford administration is an attempted rerun of the 1962 Cuban Missile crisis confrontation with the Soviet Union. The Soviets, however, have made it clear, both generally and specifically on the question of Cuba, that in 1976 or 1977, they will not back down. A high-level Soviet military delegation in Havana for the celebration of the Russian Revolution condemned continuing U.S. provocations of Cuba. The Soviet military newspaper Red Star of Nov. 4 ran an article entitled "Nobody Can Intimidate Cuba," which reports on the CIA control of Cuban counterrevolutionaries and concludes, "an ignominious end inevitably awaits plotters and murderers."

The Veterans of '62

The danger of nuclear war over Cuba is in no way diminished by the impending departure of Kissinger from office. The closest foreign policy advisors to Carter are the very men who engineered the Cuban Missile crisis of 1962 out of the Kennedy government: Dean Rusk, Paul Nitze, Cyrus Vance, and George Ball.

To date, the drive for a confrontation with Cuba and the Soviets involves three principle tactics strew political mines throughout every corner of the Caribbean; cripple or overthrow the government of Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez; and blow a smokescreen over direct action against Cuba through the reactivation of supposed "Cuban-backed" terrorists.

On Nov. 3, the New York Times ran a prominent article on a shoutout that supposedly took place Nov. 1 between supporters of Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley and members of the CIA-controlled Jamaican Labor Party (JLP) in Kingston. The article contended that JLP leader Edward Seaga had been shot at by Manley supporters. The supposed incident, wrote the Times, violated an unspoken ban on assassination attempts on party leaders and therefore opened the way to murder attempts against Manley and to civil war. The article concluded: "The effects of the attack could also ripple beyond Jamaica to its Caribbean island neighbors — particularly Cuba.... No one can predict what Cuba's reaction might be if the Manley government, one of its few friends in the Caribbean (sic), seems

threatened by violent overthrow. Nor what the American reaction would be to a Cuban involvement."

The next day, the Times ran a small followup article that revealed that the report of the attack on Seaga was a total lie. Both the Manley government and a JLP spokesman issued unequivocal statements that Seaga had never been fired on or in danger. But the first article had served its purpose: the message of an intended showdown with the Cubans had been broadcast worldwide.

The operations against the Venezuelan government of President Carlos Andres Perez are no less flagrant. For the last month the Perez government has been cooperating with the governments of Cuba and Guyana in a full and aggressive investigation of the Cuban plane bombing. In retaliation, Kissinger and his collaborators are working with the right wing of Perez' Accion Democratica Party (AD) to try to split Venezuela away from the Cubans, protect the Cuban counterrevolutionaries based in Caracas, and undermine the Perez government. Luis Pinerna Ordaz, a leader of the right-wing AD faction, declared from Portugal this week that the AD derives its strength from "homogeneity." "We tolerate differences of a tactical nature," he continued, "but in the strategic, we cannot permit ourselves the luxury of dissent." The party has learned this, he concluded, through "experience and coups." As Pinerua's barely disguised coup threat was being publicized, AP reported that mooted Carter Secretary of State George Ball was being sent to Venezuela for the supposed purpose of negotiating the nationalization of the Owens Illinois glass company by the Venezuelan government.

Political Mines

Hardly a great nation in the Caribbean has been spared some

form of destabilizing activity over the last week. An as yet unexplained state of emergency was declared in Trinidad-Tobago two days ago; the CIA-installed President of Barbados has accused his predecessor of plotting to overthrow him; the Nov. 2 Puerto Rican elections were rigged; and Panama has been hit with daily provocations run out of the U.S.-administered Canal Zone. The most outrageous one came on Nov. 1 when two cars belonging to a U.S. police officer were destroyed in a fight in U.S. courts to prevent any further negotiations over a new U.S.-Panama treaty over the Panama Canal. The group that took responsibility for the bombs and warned of further attacks dubbed itself "Yankee Go Home." The semi-official Panamanian daily Matutino was quick to respond to the absurd provocations and characterized the group as a "CIA-Penatgon" creation and the attacks as the "work of some Machiavellian spirit intent on creating another Pearl Harbor" so as to justify a U.S. invasion of Panama under the guise of "protecting the Canal from 'communist attacks.'"

In the Puerto Rican elections for governor, right-wing candidate Romero Barcelo scored a completely unexpected upset victory over incumbent Hernandez Colon. Barcelo is notorious for his virulent anti-Cuban ravings and keeps top Cuban counterrevolutionaries among the leaders of his New Progressive Party. Furthermore, the Puerto Rican Socialist Party was grossly defrauded, being awarded a piddling 12,000 votes out of 1.4 million cast. If the party leadership continues its current weak-kneed reaction to the fraud, the door is open to agents in the organization to renew the recently dormant push for terrorist activities in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Kissinger has long maintained "Puerto Rican terrorists" with supposed Cuban support and training as ready operatives to justify anti-Cuban attacks.