

International Intelligence

Hit-man revelations center on EIR exposés

The Dec. 10 *New York Post* carried a front-page exclusive story by Jack Anderson naming sixteen of the "Libyan hit men" and providing composite sketches of five of the core killers. Not surprisingly, of the five pictured, none were Libyan. Two of the identified terrorists were Iranian, one was Palestinian, one was Lebanese and one was German.

This strongly raises the question of the interface between the alleged Qaddafi teams and the known assassination capability associated with Muslim Brotherhood station chief Bahrain Nahidian and the Englewood Group, which is now holding secret terrorist planning sessions in Englewood, New Jersey involving representatives from the Middle East, the United States and Latin America. Of the 16 names identified, *EIR* had been directly investigating the background and activities of nine of the individuals and had made that information available to numerous law-enforcement and intelligence officials in Washington, D.C.

OAU peacekeeping force in Chad

Chad radio reported in early December that government troops were closing in on strongholds of anti-government rebel Hissein Habre. This occurred at about the same time as an Organization of African Unity-organized peacekeeping force entered Chad.

Habre's forces had reoccupied his old stronghold after Qaddafi precipitously pulled out his military from Chad in early November after invading and taking over the country in December 1980.

The African peacekeeping force, with troops from Nigeria, Zaire, and Senegal, was hurriedly organized to prevent the long-festered Lebanon-style

civil war in Chad, in which factional forces are supported by Qaddafi, from spreading to other countries.

Nigeria has the largest contingent in the force which Nigerian General Ejiga will head. Leery of getting drawn into the Chad imbroglio, Nigerian Foreign Minister Audu has noted that he does not want to repeat the experience of the Belgian Congo in the early 1960s, when the U.N. collaborated "with a government to crush a rebellion." Nigerian forces are to be stationed in eastern Chad where Habre has his base of operations.

northern region, and Senegal to the central region.

A coup in the works for Greece's Papandreou?

Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece may find himself the target of a military coup d'état over the next six to eight months if he continues his anti-NATO, anti-Turkish provocations, intelligence sources conclude. Backed by Secretary of State Alexander Haig, by British intelligence, and by the Eastern (Greek) Orthodox Church, the coup is to be carried out by two factions in the Greek armed forces: the royalists loyal to the deposed King Constantine, and the ultra-right-wing faction in the officers' corps connected to the networks of Bavarian Franz-Josef Strauss.

Arrangements for Papandreou's early political demise were built into his sweeping electoral victory two months ago. A long-time asset of British intelligence, he was put into power as part of a NATO-run operation designed to provoke a powerful right-wing backlash, and thus tighten the hold of the oligarchic elements in the country.

At the Dec. 8 NATO meeting in Brussels, Papandreou not only called for a "process of disengagement" from NATO, but at the same time provoked the Turks by asking for NATO guarantees against aggression from Turkey, spurning Turkish offers for direct bilateral talks.

According to sources, the coup against Papandreou would occur in the context of a renewed crisis over Cyprus, a crisis which in fact is now moving off the back burner.

Soviet corruption exposés: an opening salvo?

The Soviet press has mounted a vehement propaganda campaign to expose corruption. One purpose is doubtless to rally the population for personal sacrifices necessitated by the economic crunch in the U.S.S.R., which is turn is publicly attributed not only to droughts, but to the international situation, i.e., to the need for increased defense spending.

The new anti-corruption fight has further-reaching implications, however, since once exposing officials is in vogue, the weapon may be turned by rival political machines against each other in the battle for the leadership succession. Some intelligence specialists believe this is already taking place in the Ukraine, targeting leaders of party chief Brezhnev's industrial base there.

Pro-nuclear group launched in France

A new challenge has emerged in France against Socialist President François Mitterrand and his environmentalist government. Speaking to reporters Dec. 1 in Paris, Jacques Cheminade, the General Secretary of the European Labor Party, declared the newly formed National Committee for Nuclear Energy will fight to see that the original ambitious French nuclear program conceived under former President Giscard d'Estaing is completed.

"Even though there is a consensus in France in favor of nuclear energy, there had never been an organization for the development of the civilian atom. That gap is now filled," reported the leading

newspaper *Quotidien de Paris* the next day.

The Committee for Nuclear Energy was formed out of the Committee for Cattenom, which led the successful fight to restore construction plans for two nuclear reactors in northeastern France. Cattenom Mayor Alphonse Bohler was among the first of the leading public figures to join the new committee.

In response to growing opposition, the government recently announced that in certain cases it would allow local authorities to vote for or against the construction of plants, and would abide by that vote.

Cheminade has nonetheless warned French patriots against passivity. The press conference was covered by ten newspapers and technical publications.

OAS meeting wary of Haig's war plans

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig didn't quite get his way at the Nov. 27-Dec. 1 meeting of the Organization of American States on the tiny Caribbean island of St. Lucia. Haig was searching for a majority of the Latin American nations present to back his plan for establishing an Inter-American military force to intervene in Central America against Nicaragua and the Salvadoran left. But he ran into stiff opposition to this provocative idea from Mexico and Brazil—not to mention from the Pentagon itself.

Haig used his speech to the OAS, however, to characterize Nicaragua as a "platform of terrorism and war," and leaked (through an unidentified high State Department official) that the U.S. was encouraging the formation of a military alliance among Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica, buttressed by Argentine military advisers and training. The same official told journalists that the U.S. had not directly invoked the Rio Treaty—the 1947 "collective hemispheric security" accord which has been used to justify joint military operations in the past—but that

"the spirit rather than the specific letter of the Rio pact is what is being invoked here."

Haig scored a partial victory in his attempt to diplomatically isolate Mexico within Latin America. A Haig-dictated resolution supporting the plans of the Salvadoran junta to hold elections in March 1982, was approved by a vote of 22 to 3, with four abstentions. The only negative votes came from Nicaragua, Grenada, and Mexico.

Mexico has argued all along that elections under the current conditions of virtual civil war in El Salvador would be a farce, and that unconditional political negotiations among all the warring parties must occur first. The Mexican position was voted up this month by the Third Committee at the United Nations, 65 to 21, and has received important support from the Archbishop of El Salvador, Rivera Damas.

Indonesians endorse the Fahd Plan

Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr. Mochtar Kusumaatmaja has endorsed the eight-point proposal by Saudi Arabia's Prince Fahd for Middle East peace. Mochtar, appearing on a television broadcast in Jakarta, called the Fahd Plan "entirely different" and "fundamentally better" than the existing Camp David agreement.

The Foreign Minister condemned the Camp David agreement because it had "not even invited [Palestinians] to determine the fate of the Palestinians. For this reason a settlement under the Camp David accord would not be possible. . . and the eight-point proposal by the Saudi leader was a central point towards solution of the Middle East question, as in it mention was made about the formation of an independent Palestinian state, with Jerusalem as its capital.

Indonesia, one of the five ASEAN (Association of the South-East Asian Nations) states, is the only Asian member of OPEC.

Briefly

● **THE IMF** has decided to deny the government of Guyana the second tranche of an agreed-upon loan scheduled to occur this month. The \$80 million will be denied, according to the Fund, because Guyana has "failed its performance test": the austerity it has imposed is not severe enough. The Fund demands further import restrictions and cutbacks in credit availability.

● **THE CLUB OF ROME** has selected Little Rock, Arkansas as its model city in the United States. According to a source at the Winthrop Rockefeller Foundation, which is closely tied to the initiation of a Club of Rome "local" in Little Rock, the city is "the only place in the country which has 60 Club of Rome members," and Club co-founder Aurelio Peccei "has become interested in setting up a grassroots constituency" in order to "apply the globalistic ideas of the Club of Rome to the local Arkansas situation."

● **OLOF PALME**, Sweden's former socialist Prime Minister, met with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, in Tokyo Dec. 4, as the Palme Commission convened a three-day meeting at Tokyo's United Nations University. The Palme Commission is a promoter of the anti-war and anti-nuclear arms movement.

● **FRANÇOIS MITTERRAND**, in a Dec. 9 press conference, called for reviving "those values that have been inherited throughout the centuries from the reality of pastoral society. . . . After the destruction of rural and pastoral society, where I found my roots, my form of culture, where are my attachments? These huge cities, those huge concentrations of millions of men and women, have not yet found a civilization. . . ." The speech resembled those by Marshal Philippe Pétain the Socialist President attended as a youth.