

International Intelligence

Chevron-Gulf hit by UNITA forces in Angola

Oil installations of Chevron-Gulf were shelled on March 24 by artillery of Jonas Savimbi's UNITA guerrillas in Angola's Cabinda province, a spokesman for the group claimed. The Malongo oil installations are guarded by Cuban troops, and provide a principal source of Angola's income, used by the Soviet-backed government to buy arms.

Reports on the incident varied. UNITA claimed "extensive damage," but the Angolan government's news agency ANGOP dismissed the report as "nothing more than a rumor." Spokesmen for Chevron in London and San Francisco admitted there had been fighting in the region, but denied that the oil installation had been affected in any way.

A South African source told this news service that the raid was indeed carried out, but by a faction of UNITA which apparently did not have official authorization for the strike. The source said that although the attack was not very effective, it was a signal of what UNITA could potentially do.

Terrorists attack U.S. embassy in Tokyo

A Japanese left-wing group, the Senki Kyosando (Battle Flag Communist Alliance) has taken responsibility for a bold daylight attack on the U.S. embassy and the Emperor's Imperial Palace in Tokyo March 24 using homemade rockets. There were no injuries, but the simultaneous attacks penetrated security already tightened in preparation for the May 4-6 annual economic summit of leaders of the top Western industrial nations and Japan. The Senki group has pledged to disrupt the economic summit.

Minister of Finance Shintaro Abe sent a personal message to U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield expressing regret and pledging to improve the guard around the U.S. embassy. American embassies around the world are already on alert because of the threat

from Libyan-backed terrorists.

Police said five explosive devices—7.5-inch-long aerosol hairspray cans filled with flammable liquid—were fired from cars outside the embassy and palace grounds.

None of the devices exploded, but one fell 500 yards from Emperor Hirohito's living quarters.

India, United States map anti-drug effort

U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese announced on March 25 that Washington and New Delhi have agreed to consider joint efforts to fight narcotics trafficking and terrorism. Addressing a press conference in New Delhi, at the end of a two-day visit, he said that his talks with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had "exceeded our expectations."

A key area of discussions was the composition of a working-group that would consider joint steps against drug trafficking. U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean said that the group would deal "with such areas as intelligence and information-sharing."

In a related development, Indian police on March 20 busted an international drug syndicate and arrested a Sikh in New Delhi for connections to separatist terrorists in Punjab. One hundred policemen raided a farmhouse near New Delhi and seized 553 kilograms of hashish, after a tip that an India-based narcotics syndicate with links in Europe was operating from there. The police said that they believed the militants had started raising funds through drug smuggling, to support separatist activities in Punjab.

Jewish theologian attacks 'collective guilt'

Frankfurt-based Jewish theologian Pinchas Lapide rejected the notion of the "collective guilt" of all Germans for Hitler's Holocaust, in a statement quoted by West Germany's *Die Welt* newspaper on March 25.

"The accusation of collective guilt orig-

inates from fascist thinking," he said. "To condemn all Germans alike would be a posthumous victory for Hitler, because such a generalized anti-Germanism would not be a verdict, but rather barbarism in contempt of the Bible."

Lapide recalled, "The Jews were the victims of the most long-standing, unjust collective-guilt accusation, that we had murdered Christ." He called on the media to give greater coverage to the "thousands of Germans who risked their lives to save Jews" under Nazism, and said these "heroes" should serve the youth of Germany as "examples to imitate, and images for a better future."

The "collective guilt" idea was imposed by the Occupation forces in Germany after World War II—Soviet and Anglo-American both—to destroy the positive heritage of German culture, along with the Nazi Reich. Unlike Gen. Douglas MacArthur, whose policies during the postwar occupation of Japan laid the basis for the moral, political, and economic revival of the defeated nation, the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany, Wall Street's John J. McCloy, determined to smash German national identity altogether. For 40 years now, Germans and the rest of the world have been brainwashed with "collective guilt" propaganda by the media.

General Noriega: IMF is strangling Panama

General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander of Panama's Defense Forces, declared in a television interview on March 22 that his country was being "strangled" by the International Monetary Fund.

The international financial institutions have asphyxiated the Latin American countries' weak economies, he charged. "We have inherited the debt policy that the international financial institutions left us, the political and social strangulation by these great entities. . . . Everything has been the product of the 'big stick' policy of the economic institutions which got governments indebted. . . . Panama cannot go out and assume

all-or-nothing postures, nor can it commit political, economic, or social suicide by saying it will not pay."

Referring to the announcement of the CONATO labor federation that it would break its ties with the government of President Eric Delvalle, because of his agreement to IMF austerity conditions, Noriega said he hoped that the government "will exhaust all avenues, will go all the way to prevent this rupture from occurring."

'Irregularities' found in Colombian union's funds

The Colombian labor ministry has discovered that millions of pesos "disappeared" from the accounting books of the Union of Colombian Workers, during the time period that individuals close to the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) were running the union.

According to a report published on March 23 in the daily *El Espectador*, "Grave irregularities in the accounting operations of the Union of Colombian Workers (UTC) since 1980 were discovered by the labor ministry, after a tax and accounting investigation in which 28,373,584 pesos were found missing, which seriously compromises the leadership of that worker confederation."

These funds, which add up to about \$300,000, were released by the union without proper documentation. Some of them were disbursed to federation president Víctor Acosta and to the Banco de los Trabajadores, a consortium that includes UTC leaders and narcotics mafia chieftain Gilberto Rodríguez.

The article says Labor Minister Jorge Carrillo requested the ministry to perform an audit of the UTC a year ago, when he was the confederation's vice-president. The audit found that 16 million pesos had disappeared from the union during audit periods when Tulio Cuevas was president (Oct. 21, 1980 to Aug. 15, 1982) and 13 million when Víctor Acosta was president (Aug. 6, 1982-March 31, 1985). The auditors found a lack of documentation on union income and a generalized absence of legally re-

quired bookkeeping procedures, according to *El Espectador*.

Neither the UTC headquarters nor the labor ministry has made any public comment on this matter.

As *EIR* reported on March 14 ("AIFLD: It's Not Labor, Nor Is It For Freedom"), both Cuevas and Acosta are heavily implicated in AIFLD's organized crime networks in Ibero-America. AIFLD is the foreign policy arm of the AFL-CIO on the continent, and receives funding from the U.S. State Department.

France announces moves against terrorism

France's new premier, Jacques Chirac, announced new steps to fight terrorism on March 22, to reverse the do-nothing policy which characterized the previous government of Socialist Premier Roland Dumas.

Chirac proposed measures for closer European coordination, including reversal of the policy of the last five years governing the extradition of terrorists. He called for the fight against terrorism be placed on the agenda at the upcoming summit of top industrial nations in Tokyo. Chirac has also expressed readiness to reopen the "Libyan file"—kept tightly closed by Dumas and his interior minister, Pierre Joxe—the newspaper *Le Figaro* reports.

The new government will create a National Committee for the Fight against Terrorism, under Chirac's personal direction, and involving the army, police, and justice ministry. A coordinating body will be formed in the interior ministry working in close coordination with the justice minister. The role of the judiciary against terrorists will be expanded.

Since 1981 and the disbandment of security-military courts, terrorists have been judged only for "criminal" offenses, but now "terrorist crimes" will be recognized. Also, the permitted length of time for interrogation of suspects will be extended to 72 hours.

Chirac met in Paris on March 22 with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, and the terrorism question was a principal topic of discussion.

Briefly

● **THE PRESIDENTS** of all five Central American countries, including Nicaragua, will meet in Guatemala on May 23-24 to discuss a negotiated settlement to the crisis there, Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo announced in Caracas on March 20.

● **THE FRENCH FOREIGN** ministry, prior to the departure of Socialist Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, denied charges that French Ambassador to Tunisia Eric Rouleau was plotting the overthrow of the Tunisian government, the daily *Quotidien de Paris* reported on March 21. The charge was made in *EIR* and the French newspaper *Nouvelle Solidarité*, whose coverage was reprinted by the Tunisian government.

● **FELIPE GONZÁLEZ**, the Spanish prime minister, will be visiting the Soviet Union from May 19-22. A 50-man delegation of the Spanish Industrial Confederation left for Moscow at the end of March.

● **THE SICILIAN MAFIA** and affiliated communist and separatist groups organized a week of demonstrations at the end of March, protesting a new housing tax law passed by the Italian parliament. Fighting broke out between citizens and police, and transport ground to a halt throughout the island. Sicily is the location of the U.S. base at Comiso, where American cruise missiles are to be deployed.

● **WEST GERMAN** Social Democrats demanded a parliamentary debate on SDI accords on March 27, citing a constitutional requirement that all treaties with political impact be approved by the Bundestag. Social Democrat Johannes Rau, who will challenge Chancellor Helmut Kohl next January, said the SDI agreements were unacceptable and did not serve German interests.