

International Intelligence

American arrested for clandestine Panama radio

The Bush administration's campaign against Panama's government and military suffered a setback April 5, with the arrest in Panama of Kurt Frederick Muse, an American "businessman" who was running a clandestine anti-government radio and television network on behalf of the U.S.-sponsored opposition to the government.

Muse admitted in a televised statement that he received his equipment and instructions from an entity called "the U.S. Program Development Group," housed at a military base of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama.

A Command spokesman denied that Muse was employed by the U.S. military, but admitted that the "Program Development Group" was housed at the base, and that it was a "U.S. government agency."

Fire bombings hit Frankfurt exchange

Molotov cocktails were thrown into the Frankfurt stock exchange by groups of terrorist supporters the morning of April 12. Minor material damage was caused. Two of the arsonists have been arrested by police.

The action was coordinated with a nationwide hunger strike by all 42 West German terrorists now in prison.

A similar action, also involving Molotov cocktails—homemade gasoline bombs—was carried out a night earlier in the city of Muenster, where the target was the office of an electric company supplying the military.

Anti-terror police take the two incidents to be the beginning of a broader wave of "terrorist solidarity attacks" in connection with the prison hunger strike, especially if one of the hunger strikers should die. A special anti-terror alert has been called.

Two of the prison inmates are reportedly in critical condition. By law, the authorities are forbidden to force-feed the inmates.

Slovenia demands right to secede

A proposal by the leaders of Yugoslavia's Republic of Slovenia to include the right to "self-determination and secession" in its new constitution could lead to the breakup of Yugoslavia, federal authorities in Belgrade warned April 10.

The amendment, proposed April 6 by the Constitutional Commission of Slovenia, was to be submitted to the republic's parliament April 14. If approved, it would undergo two months of public debate before being ratified.

To ask that a republic be allowed to secede without the approval of other members of the federation is "playing with fire" and constituted a "counterrevolutionary element," said Alexander Fira of the Yugoslav constitutional advisory council.

Peruvian daily blasts sentencing of LaRouche

The Peruvian daily *El Popular* printed an article on April 9 entitled: "15 Year Sentence to the Man Who Denounced Narcodollar Laundering: LaRouche Jailed in Virginia" *El Popular* says that the recent arrest of Peruvian diplomat José Manuel Pacheco in London is breaking open the biggest British judicial operation against "banking secrecy."

In fact, the paper continues, "this would be the second phase of a huge secret war between the 'narco-bankers' and those who have tried to unmask them, such as Lyndon H. LaRouche did in his book, *Dope, Inc.*"

Under the subhead, "LaRouche in Jail" the paper reports, "We have to say that the abovementioned economist and politician, who dared to confront the world narco-powers, is in jail in Virginia, U.S.A., sentenced to 15 years on charges of 'conspiracy to defraud the IRS.'"

"A dozen years before the Reagan administration launched its so-called War on Drugs, the economist and politician Lyndon LaRouche led a tremendous campaign

mainly directed against the political power which derives from the illegal sale of drugs in the world."

El Popular cites the testimony of Bolivian Gen. Lucio Añez at the trial, where he recounted his meeting with Lyndon LaRouche and his fellow defendant Dennis Small to discuss a 15-point program to fight drug trafficking. The lengthy article mentions that the "decisive investigations" of LaRouche and his co-workers "bother many people," including Henry Kissinger.

Seoul clamps down on 'church' subversives

The South Korean government is continuing to crack down on networks of the National Council of Churches who are coordinating the subversive actions of pro-communist opposition elements.

State prosecutors in the second week of April indicted Lee Bu-yong, the leader of Chonminyon, South Korea's main dissident coalition, and two other officials. Lee is accused of trying to arrange contacts with North Korea and organize protests in support of strikers at the giant Hyundai shipyard in South Korea.

One of the National Council of Churches' main operatives, Rev. Moon Ik-hwan, was arrested upon his return to Seoul April 13 from North Korea (by way of Beijing and Tokyo).

On April 7, police raided about 300 printing shops and bookstores and seized more than 10,000 copies of 61 books which praise North Korea and its leadership.

On April 11, North Korea postponed a scheduled border meeting with South Korean government representatives. A South Korean spokesman said the North notified Seoul it would not send a delegation to Panmunjom for the talks, which were intended to set up a meeting between prime ministers of the two Koreas. North Korea also had warned South Korea that there would be "serious consequences" if Moon Ik-hwan were arrested.

The leader of the largest opposition party, Kim Dae Jung, is meanwhile, attempting

to convince President Roh Tae Woo and conservative military leaders that he does not sympathize with the "reckless" Moon Ik-Hwan, the *Korea Times* noted.

Li Peng pays visit to Japan

Chinese Premier Li Peng began a visit to Japan April 12. The Japanese Foreign Ministry reported that human rights issues will not be discussed, but rather, improved trade ties.

Japan had a huge \$4-6 billion trade surplus with China through 1986, but by 1988, with bilateral trade up 23.5% at \$19.3 billion, China had a surplus of \$377 million after a 33% increase of exports to Japan.

Li will reportedly urge Japan to increase technology transfer and investment in China. A Sino-Japanese investment protection agreement signed in August 1988 when Prime Minister Takeshita visited Beijing, will come before the Japanese Diet for ratification soon.

Rock concert leads to Mexico riots

An estimated 120,000 youth turned out for a concert by British-born rock star Rod Stewart on April 9 in the La Corregidora stadium of Querétaro, Mexico, and as in similar affairs around the world, violence and death were the order of the day.

To begin with, buses were hijacked by gangs of youth in Mexico City and driven to Querétaro. Then, police threw 18 tear gas bombs into a mob of 5,000 drugged or drunk gang members who demanded to be let in for free. But police were then forced to step back when the youths started throwing them back at police. In the end, more than 20,000 youths forced their way into the stadium without tickets.

El Universal reported more than 3,000 injured; *Excelsior* reported that the head of the Red Cross had stated that five had died in the melee. The official report states only

that one individual was seriously injured.

Most Mexican newspapers covered up the disaster, however, reporting that "only" 200 were injured and that the concert went on calmly. Most also gave top billing to the "concert," publishing color photos of "Rod Stewart Live," accompanied by logos of the sponsor—the Pepsi Cola company.

Kissinger: India to have international role

Henry Kissinger gave the Indian News service an "exclusive interview" endorsing India's role as a "regional superpower," the *Hindustan Times* reported April 4.

Kissinger all but endorsed the Indian nuclear power program, and stated of India's rejection of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty: "If I were an Indian Prime Minister, I could understand the reasoning that leads India to take this position. I do not think it should become a fundamental bone of contention between the U.S. and India."

Kissinger said that India would become one of five top global powers in the near future, and the strongest country in South Asia. But there is no such future for Pakistan, according to Kissinger. While saying, "There is really no inherent reason why there should be conflict between China and India, Pakistan, of course, has been a different issue for India." India will pull ahead of Pakistan, Kissinger said, "Pakistan will be primarily a regional country, while India will play a more global role."

On the Indian nuclear program, Kissinger said that nuclear power "is the direction in which many countries who do not have large oil resources are to go. . . . The one clear-cut disaster that occurred [at Chernobyl, U.S.S.R.] was a combination of incompetence and the absence of any of the safety mechanisms that exist in any of the relatively advanced nuclear countries, like India."

Kissinger also said that non-alignment had served India well, and, in what may be considered very warm praise coming from him, said, "India judges issues on a very cold-blooded calculation of its interests."

Briefly

● **BRITISH** Foreign Office minister Lord Glenarthur visited Hanoi on April 9. He was the first Western official to receive a direct briefing since Vietnam's early April offer to pull its troops out of Kampuchea by September.

● **EGYPTIAN** authorities arrested 41 people including Sheikh Omar Abdel-Rahman, leader of Muslim fundamentalists, after riot police and Muslim militants demonstrating against the government exchanged gunfire in the town of Fayoum 60 miles outside of Cairo, according to Reuters wire reports. "Egyptian commentators said they viewed the violence as a symptom of growing discontent over Egypt's economic ills."

● **RUPERT SCHOLZ**, the West German defense minister, resigned on April 13 in a cabinet shakeup. He was the only remaining opponent, in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government, of the pro-Soviet policies of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. He was replaced by Gerhard Stoltenberg, who will leave the Finance Ministry to push through budgetary austerity measures which Scholz had rejected.

● **'RENATA TEBALDI** announced her candidacy for a seat in the European Parliament, on the Patriots for Italy ticket, to 'ward off the threat that opera and classical music might die because of the incompetence of present political and government institutions,' reported the April 15 U.S.-based magazine *Opera News* concerning the famed Italian soprano.

● **POLAND'S** Communist rulers April 13 called elections for June 4 and 18 which will bring the Solidarity-led opposition into parliament for the first time, and Lech Walesa said he was considering running for a seat.