

International Intelligence

Nicaragua's D'Escotto helped CIA in Chile

Maryknoll priest and current Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escotto helped the CIA overthrow socialist Salvador Allende and install butcher Augusto Pinochet in Chile in 1973, according to an article in the Aug. 24 issue of the Brazilian magazine *Veja*. The article cites former U.S. ambassador to Chile Edward Korry as saying D'Escotto's name was mentioned on two lists of "trusted people" of the U.S. embassy in Chile, and that he also helped the CIA to finance local political candidates.

Veja said that the Maryknoll order's magazine, edited by D'Escotto at the time of the overthrow of Allende, ran an editorial supporting Pinochet's coup d'état: "This was the only way to end the irresponsible adventures of the Allende government." D'Escotto, says *Veja*, was "recruited" to politics by the Belgian "anti-Communist" Jesuit priest Roger Vekemans in the late 1950s.

Soviets' Far Eastern chain of command

For the benefit of specialists and others studying the Soviet shooting down of the Korean 747, *EIR* has assembled brief profiles of the Soviet chain of command involved.

The Soviet planes that shot down the Korean Air Lines jet were deployed out of the PVO (Anti-Aircraft Defense) forces, whose commander-in-chief is Marshal Aleksandr Koldunov. The shooting occurred in the Far East Military District.

Below Minister of Defense Marshal Dmitri Ustinov and Chief of the General Staff Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, there are three main commanders who would have been involved in taking the decision to shoot down the airliner:

Marshal A. Koldunov, head of the PVO since 1978. Born in 1923, Koldunov was a pilot, a 1960 graduate of the General Staff academy, and then commander of various

air defense units including, as of 1968 in Baku, Soviet Azerbaijan. In 1971-78 he was Commander of Anti-Aircraft Defense, Moscow. Koldunov is a member of the Communist Party Central Committee.

General V. Govorov, born in 1924, is the son of Marshal Leonid A. Govorov, a famed World War II commander. V. L. Govorov headed the Moscow Military District, a vital command, from 1972 through 1980.

Official Western reports list Govorov as "Commander, Far East Troops," noting that this identification was made in March 1981. A Radio Liberty research report states that Govorov was promoted to full Central Committee membership at the 26th Congress (March 1981).

General I. Tretyak, born in 1923, fought in Byelorussia during World War II. In 1966 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general and made commander of the Baku garrison. From 1967 until 1976 he commanded the Byelorussian Military District. Tretyak took the Far East District command in 1976.

Soviet naval maneuvers near Italy NATO center

Just before the Soviets' "defense of airspace" in the Far East, their Black Sea fleet was conducting military maneuvers in the central Tyrrhenian Sea a few miles away from the NATO naval center of Naples, and then 30 miles away from Cagliari, Sardinia. The magazine *Il Mondo* wrote that "this is the first time that the Soviet navy has held its maneuvers in the middle-south Tyrrhenian. Never has the Soviet navy been seen so far north and so near to Italian territorial waters."

The Soviet navy conducted maneuvers on Aug. 25-28 in an area trafficked by ferries, tourist boats, and NATO warships. The Soviet naval groups included the Leningrad helicopter carrier of the *Moskva* class, a *Kashin*-class destroyer and an anti-submarine frigate. The ships passed near the island of Ustica (north of Palermo) and sailed up to few miles away from Capri island, before moving West. The Italian defense ministry

announced that "at the same time two other Soviet naval groups, the first including two *Kashin* destroyers and a *Krivak* frigate, and the second including two *Mirka* frigates, operated in the channels of Sicily and Sardinia. The maneuvers took place outside Italian territorial waters and "are believed to be concerned with anti-submarine maneuvers," the ministry said.

Craxi, Andreotti cross U.S. on Lebanon peace

On the advice of Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, Prime Minister Bettino Craxi is launching what he calls an "Italian peace plan" for Lebanon. A better title might be "partition plan."

The plan is based on 1) the involvement of the Syrians in the negotiations and 2) support for Druse leader and Soviet asset Walid Jumblatt. Its essence was expressed by the head of the Italian Communist Party's foreign department, Giancarlo Pajetta, who stated after an enthusiastic meeting with Craxi that he agrees with the prime minister, and that what is required is the dispatch of Soviet troops to counterbalance the Americans.

When Andreotti addressed the defence and foreign committees of the Chamber of Deputies Sept. 6, it was a "cold, skeptical, pro-Syrian" speech, according to the press, with constant polemics against President Reagan: "The agreement reached last May by Habib was partial and came too late, it showed limits that cannot be overcome—first of all the Syrian decision to oppose it. Italy always recognized the importance of Syria. . . ."

Andreotti also declared that one cannot hope for too much from the Gemayel regime and stressed that Italian troops, after consultation with the French, Americans, British, and Lebanese, will be ready to withdraw from Beirut. The United States has requested an increase in the Italian deployment.

Defense Minister Spadolini took the opposite position: "If behind the game of violence and the re-exploding of the civil war

there is the aim to a partition the country, the Western nations must say in a clearcut way that the only way out of the present crisis is an independent and united Lebanon."

'Right to Die' group founded in Colombia

The Jesuit order has helped give an organized voice to Colombians who think their life is no longer worth living.

Beatriz Kopp de Gómez and co-founder of the Death With Dignity Foundation Father Alfonso Llano, S.J., argue that their movement defends neither suicide nor euthanasia, only the "autonomy of the individual." Jesuit Llano, claiming to speak in the name of the Catholic Church, insists that the Church is equally a defender of the right to life and of the right to death with dignity.

One of the first projects of the Foundation has been to circulate copies of "living wills" which would force doctors to withhold life-saving assistance from dying patients who have signed the will.

'I was on Moscow's payroll': Negri

Professor Toni Negri, the most notorious Red Brigades terrorist in Italy and recently elected member of Parliament for the Radical Party, declared in an interview to *Il Giorno* Sept. 7 that he had worked in Moscow as a Communist Party functionary in 1957, during which time he met with such Politburo members as the late Central Committee Secretary Mikhail Suslov. Negri also bragged that he had been on the Soviet payroll for two months. It was following his Moscow visit that Negri became "evil," deciding that "the bosses must not exist."

Negri is charged with armed insurrection against the state; formation and participation in an armed band; promotion, organization and direction of subversive associations; and other things. As he was giving his interview, a special legislative commission voted to lift his parliamentary immunity

and to send him to jail. The recommendations of the commission, from which the Communist and Radicals abstained, have been sent to the parliament which must now decide between letting Negri go free or putting him behind bars—probably for life, since each of the crimes with which he is charged carries a life sentence.

A "compromise" proposal has been made by Socialist deputy Antonio Testa, to postpone the parliamentary vote until after the court completes its trial of Negri and his accomplices, scheduled to begin Sept. 26. The Socialist Party of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi has been repeatedly linked to terrorism by Italian magistrates. The Testa proposal is also supported by Paolo Cerino Pomicino, vice-president of the Naples Christian Democratic Party.

The Communist Party, formerly bitterly opposed to setting Negri free, has recently begun to come out in support of the terrorist.

Colombian government goes after drug mafias

With the appointment of Liberal dissident leader Rodrigo Lara Bonilla to the justice ministry last month, Colombian President Belisario Betancur guaranteed the opening of a long-awaited war on that country's drug mafias. Lara immediately initiated a congressional debate on the impact of "hot money" on Colombian politics and the economy; in one of his first acts he named the names of several leading "cocaine kings," including billionaire congressman Pablo Escobar and his colleague Carlos Lehder.

Escobar's threats to sue the new Justice Minister for slander have proven empty, but Escobar and Lehder have mobilized their substantial resources to demand Lara's resignation, and have won the influential Bogotá daily *El Tiempo* to their cause. *El Tiempo* is associated with the political faction of former president López Michelsen, whose presidential campaign last year failed despite multi-million-peso infusions from Escobar and Lehder.

Both Lehder and Escobar face criminal charges in the United States.

Briefly

● **ANISE MAKHLOUF**, the Armenian wife of Syrian President Hafez Assad, serves as the essential connection point between the Libyan regime and the most extremist wing of the Armenian Secret Liberation Army (ASALA) terrorist group, European intelligence sources report.

● **THE POPE** was the subject of an emergency security alert the morning of Sept. 3, initiated by the Italian secret services (SISDE).

● **MOHAMMED HIJAZI** has completed a tour of Europe for Libyan intelligence to plan new terrorism against targets decided by Qaddafi.

● **TIMOTHY LEARY** will not be allowed into Britain, the Home Office announced, since his involvement in drugs makes him "an offence to the morality of the country."

● **NEW LINKS** between Iran's Savama intelligence service and the Irish Republican Army (IRA) are being viewed by European security sources as critical in building a terrorist infrastructure targeting France, and in conducting nuclear missile-related technologies to Iran.

● **TASS** News Agency's correspondent in Geneva has been seen on more than one occasion meeting with leaders of the extreme Christian-integrist wing of the Lebanese Falangist Party in Lausanne, Switzerland.

● **SUDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG** Sept. 7 editorialized that the motivations behind the Soviet shooting-down of the KAL jet Sept. 1 could only be understood by familiarity with the writings of 19th-century mystic Vladimir Solovyev on the "Russian soul." Solovyev believed that Moscow must become the Third and Final Rome.

● **THEO SOMMER**, Helmut Schmidt's associate at *Die Zeit*, suggests that the United States is responsible for the Soviet air strike against civilians because it has not created a climate of trust.