

war" than Massera and given perpetual reclusion, with hard labor and solitary confinement. Agosti, the air force junta member, was sentenced to only four-and-a-half years, since the air force under his command had fewer proven cases of barbarism.

Kissinger's best friend in Argentina, the Oxford and Harvard-educated de Hoz, has miraculously avoided being jailed, although more than one judge has put out a warrant for his arrest for "economic sabotage," under charges that at least \$5 billion of the \$35 billion in foreign debt with which he saddled Argentina during his five years in office is fraudulent. Although he is still on the loose, de Hoz's properties are under judicial embargo. De Hoz was not tried in the "dirty war" which covered up the multiple economic crimes of the "Patria Financiera" he represented, despite the facts that hit lists naming victims were found in his office.

Kissinger helped Warner Communications of Atlanta invest the lucre earned from promoting pornography and the rock-drug-sex counterculture to import soccer star Pele from Brasil to play for its New York Cosmos in 1975, and to make Trilateral Commission member Jimmy Carter President the next year. After Warner hired rock star Mick Jagger as "international consultant" to the Cosmos in 1978, the press corps found Mick and Henry loitering in the locker room after games. "It's difficult to resist not coming to the games," Jagger told *The New York Times*.

Argentina '78; Mexico '86

The World Cup finals will be played in Mexico City in June. Once again, Kissinger has his hands on the ball. In May 1983, he got himself appointed chairman of the U.S. World Cup Organizing Committee, ostensibly to get the games held in the United States. Aside from having President Reagan kick a soccer ball around the White House lawn, Kissinger did nothing.

After all, Kissinger's Mexican allies wanted to host the games for the same reasons as Videla and de Hoz. They became the winners of the contest Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid held among his entourage in 1982-83 seeking ideas on the best way "to entertain" the Mexican people while applying International Monetary Fund austerity. The narcotics and money-laundering mafia associated with former President Miguel Alemán and with Kissinger proposed hosting the World Cup. With the help of Kissinger and FIFA mobster Guillermo Cañedo, they got the federation to break its own rules.

So, while the Mexican population is beginning to suffer severe malnutrition and almost all productive projects have been canceled, several hundred million dollars are being lavished on putting on a World Cup extravaganza in June.

At the players' entrance to Mexico City's Aztec Stadium, there stands a 10-foot-high altar with an inscription which embodies Henry A. Kissinger's Aztec religious beliefs: "GOD AND FOOTBALL, SPIRIT AND WILL."

Spain: a referendum for 'decoupling'

by Leonardo Servadio

Politically, it is a big year for Spain. It has just joined the European Community; it will hold European Parliament elections in June; next October, the national political elections are coming up. But first, this spring, possibly in March, the Spanish people will have to vote for or against being part of NATO.

It is an absurd referendum. Twice already, the Spanish parliament has expressed an absolute majority, including the government and most of the opposition, with the only exception of the Communists, in favor of NATO. In 1981 Spain decided to join NATO. In 1982, the Socialist Party swept the national elections with the promise to hold a referendum on NATO and an electoral platform opposed to NATO. Then, Socialist Prime Minister Felipe González changed his mind, and is now apparently campaigning in favor of NATO, but he sticks to the idea of holding a popular referendum, the exact date of which should be announced in February, in connection with a parliamentary debate on foreign policy.

'Overcoming dependence on the U.S.A.'

Prime Minister González is playing a key role in the Trilateral Commission's game of "decoupling" Europe from its strategic alliance with the United States. "Anti-Americanism is very much an issue. NATO, conceived as a European security alliance, would not trouble Spaniards," wrote W. Pfaff in the *International Herald Tribune* of Jan. 8, expressing the essence of the Trilateral policy. That point has been made by Felipe González over and over: "Europe should overcome its dependence on the U.S. in security matters," declared González at the International Conference on the Future of European Unity in Madrid on Dec. 16. And the theme of European and, in particular, Spanish, independence from the United States is used extensively by González in the statements he makes in favor of NATO: "Yes to NATO but in our own way," says González.

To prove how independent from the United States he considers the role of Spain, González stated in mid-December that if the United States did not leave the military bases it holds on the Spanish territory of its own accord, he would unilaterally shut them down. Also in December, the Spanish government published a study indicating that it wanted the United States to leave its air force bases in Spain, although,

it would accept a temporary reduction of 50%.

The Pentagon immediately answered that the number of U.S. soldiers in Spain should not be cut. But immediately thereafter, negotiations started between U.S. State Department and Spanish representatives on a partial withdrawal of U.S. troops. The results of those talks are not known, but the general line seems to be that if the referendum went in NATO's favor, the U.S. objection to cutting its troops in Spain would vanish. This is exactly the Trilateral Commission policy of establishing a "European NATO" separate from the U.S.A.

A variation of this plan was floated by the Washington think tank, the Heritage Foundation, several months ago, around the idea that if Spain would also militarily join NATO, (González's stated policy is to stay in NATO but *not* to join its military command), it might at least partially replace the U.S. troops, which are bound to leave Europe under the decoupling policy. As usual, the "conservative" Heritage Foundation's line is oddly congenial with Soviet policy toward Europe.

A grotesque aspect of the situation is that at the same time it started to negotiate U.S. troop withdrawal, the Spanish government announced cuts in its military budget, which has been increased by only 2% from 1985 to 1986, far below an inflation rate of 8.3% per year.

If González wins the referendum he has called for, that will be considered a victory for his concept of an anti-American, Papandreou-style NATO, and his power internally will be massively fortified. If he loses the referendum, that will be used to push Europe to accelerate the decoupling from the U.S.A., alleging that Spain didn't reject NATO, but America's NATO, leaving open the idea that Spain would be ready to join a European defense which were somehow separate from the U.S.A.

Spain in the southern tier

Spain is a key country to control the Mediterranean Sea, through the Straits of Gibraltar and the Baleari Islands, and, in case of war, is the key for an air bridge between the United States and the eastern Mediterranean. A Spain formally in NATO, but in an anti-American position, would create an untenable situation for the West, since it would duplicate in the western Mediterranean what Greece's Papandreou is doing in the eastern Mediterranean. Naturally, a Spain out of NATO would represent the greatest advantage for the Soviets and for Qaddafi.

The opposition parties have been put in a very difficult situation by González's referendum policy: since, apart from the Communist party, they are predominantly in favor of NATO, if they want to push Spain in NATO, they are bound to support González. This would make González a sort of national hero above the parties. To avoid this, they are calling for people to abstain.

When Lord Peter Carrington, the NATO secretary-general and a "decoupling" advocate, visited Spain at the end of

December, González reiterated that he would consider the result of the referendum binding for his government. So, if he loses the referendum he will take Spain out of NATO; the opposition will call for him to step down and call for early elections; and the debate which will follow will be used by the Communist forces to rev up anti-NATO feeling.

Open door to terrorism

The decision to make the referendum binding is an important part of González's destabilization policy, since referendums in Spain are constitutionally only consultive, not binding. This step toward "direct democracy" has a great relevance in connection with the fact that Spain is the motherland for regionalism, especially in Cataluña and the Basque provinces, where there is a strong drive to call a regional referendum with the power to decide on creating an independent state.

These regional independence movements play a prominent role in Moscow's policy to destabilize the region. The famous Basque terrorist group ETA is nothing but the most extreme expression of these regionalist groups. On Dec. 27, 1985, the International Conference of the Stateless Nations of Western Europe met in Barcelona. One agenda item was the legitimacy of armed struggle, which was approved by everybody present, with the pretense that "every kind of struggle has to be respected." All the separatist movements from Europe and many other areas in the world were in attendance.

Through these movements, Moscow, directly or through Libya's Qaddafi, will try to stir up maximum anti-NATO activity around the referendum. Leading elements in the Basque Catholic Church, notoriously soft on the ETA terrorists, are pushing in the same direction. At the end of December, the Social Secretariat of the Dioceses of Navarra and of the Basque region issued a communiqué criticizing the Socialist government for having changed its mind on NATO, and insisting that the referendum on NATO has to be binding. Days later, 25,000 young people were organized by the Basque Church into a conference pushing for a global disarmament mobilization, led by the strange "Brother Roger," leader of an "ecumenical community" in Taizé, France, where Christian priests and monks of various denominations live together.

Such movements generate the social environment necessary for Moscow and Qaddafi to push through their policies of upheaval. The Spanish military security service warned in late December that the Mokhaberat, the Libyan secret service, was likely to move its European command center, from Rome to Madrid.

In the same period, the Spanish liberal press put on the front pages photos of the handful of peaceniks who staged anti-NATO demonstrations during Lord Carrington's visit. That is exactly the kind of climate Carrington would want, to push through his project for decoupling.