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PRESS CONFERENCE

SPONSOR: THE MAROON RESISTANCE MOVEMENT FOR THE LIBERATION OF SURINAME

TIME: 10 a.m.

DATE: Friday, 27 March, 1987

PLACE: Room 2225 Rayburn House Office Building

SUBJECT: FOR A FREE SURINAME AND A RETURN TO DEMOCRACY

SPEAKERS: Dr. Chin A Sen, Honorary President of The Council For the Liberation of Suriname.

Dr. Eddy I.O. Jozefzoon, Distinguished Maroon opposition leader.

Mr. Edgar Wijngaarde, Suriname Industrialist and Fund-raiser for the Liberation of Suriname.

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MAROON RESISTANCE MOVEMENT FOR THE LIBERATION OF SURINAME

March 1987

OVERVIEW

- Suriname, a Wisconsin-sized country with some 400,000 inhabitants, whose main trading partner is the U.S. (alumina, aluminum), is located on the northeastern tip of South America. A former Dutch colony independent since 1975, it had a democratically elected government until February 1980, when 16 non-commissioned officers led by Sergeant Desi Bouterse seized power.
- Bouterse has strengthened Suriname's relationship with Soviet Block countries since seizing power, and today some 160 Libyans and other Soviet Block advisors provide tactical support to the Bouterse regime and hard-line Marxists control key government posts including the Ministry of Education and the Central Bank.
- On December 8, 1982, after a visit to Suriname by Grenada's Maurice Bishop, fifteen leading Democratic opponents were murdered.
- In July 1986, Sgt. Ronny Brunswijk, an ethnic descendant of the Black slaves, known as Maroons, formed the Jungle Commandos, and vowed to return Suriname to democracy. They immediately began resisting the Bouterse Government.
- In December 1986, Brunswijk signed a declaration of understanding with Dr. Henk Chin A Sen, honorary president of the Council for the Liberation of Suriname, and Dr. Eddie Jozefzoon, a Maroon and personal advisor to Brunswijk, confirming a rapid return of civilian rule to Suriname after the overthrow of Bouterse.
- The Brunswijk forces today number some 600 poorly equipped and untrained men, who have nevertheless been very effective in "hit and run" attacks on Bouterse's troops. Brunswijk controls about 1/3 of Suriname. His forces have paralyzed the economy by forcing a partial closedown of the \$500 million Aluminum Co. of America's bauxite, alumina and aluminum operations and have eroded Bouterse's political and economic power base. Brunswijk does, however, lack heavy weapons and training to destroy the Bouterse army units in open combat.
- Bouterse has reacted with a policy of scorched earth and killed some 250 Maroon villagers while some 6,000 Maroons have since fled to French Guiana.

For more information: contact (703)941-5979 or P.O. Box 527643, Miami, FL 33152-7643

MAROON RESISTANCE MOVEMENT FOR THE LIBERATION OF SURINAME

March 25, 1987

Dr. Eddie Jozefzoon, 49, was born in Suriname at the Maroon village of Ganse. The village today is covered by the Lake of Brokopondo, the water source for the hydro-electric power station at Afobaka.

Dr. Jozefzoon went to school at Ganse and in the capital city of Paramaribo, where he graduated in 1959, from the Teacher's Training College.

Dr. Jozefzoon worked for two years as a teacher in Suriname and then went to the Netherlands in 1961, where he studied education psychology and philosophy at the State University of Leiden. To finance his education, he worked as a teacher in Holland. In 1966, he received his Master's Degree in philosophy and in 1968, his Master's Degree in psychology.

From 1968 to 1970, Dr. Jozefzoon worked in Suriname as a professor at the University of Suriname and as director of the Teacher's Training College in Paramaribo. In 1971, he returned to the Netherlands as a professor for a training college for social workers.

In 1975, Dr. Jozefzoon was appointed advisor to the Minister of Education and Science. He developed educational innovation curriculum and in-service training programs for teachers. During this period, he also became the advisor for the Maroon political structure in Suriname.

At the end of 1978, Dr. Jozefzoon returned to Holland because he felt a military takeover of the democratically elected government was imminent. In the Netherlands, he joined the Dutch National Institute for Curriculum Development as head of the department for curriculum theory research and evaluation. In 1983, he also received his doctoral degree of philosophy at the Free University of Amsterdam. In 1986, he joined the Maroon resistance movement as a personal advisor to leader Ronnie Brunswijk.

Dr. Jozefzoon, together with Dr. Henk Chin A Sen, met in 1986, with resistance leader Ronnie Brunswijk in Suriname and signed a declaration of understanding with him confirming a rapid return to civilian rule in Suriname after the overthrow of Bouterse.

Dr. Jozefzoon also met with Brunswijk in Suriname this past week.

For further information: contact (703)941-5979 or P.O. Box 527643, Miami, Florida 33152-7643.

MAROON RESISTANCE MOVEMENT FOR THE LIBERATION OF SURINAME

March 1987

Dr. Henk Chin A Sen, 53, was born in Suriname in the eastern border town of Albina. After completing high school, Dr. Chin A Sen entered the medical school in Paramaribo, where he graduated as a general practitioner in 1957. He worked as a g.p. in Suriname for three years until he left for the University of Utrecht in the Netherlands, where he passed the Dutch medical exams and began a specialization in internal medicine.

Following the successful completion of these studies, Dr. Chin A Sen returned to Suriname in 1969, and was assigned to the District of Nickerie in the western part of the country. In 1970, he joined the staff of the St. Vincentius Hospital, one of the major hospitals in the capital of Paramaribo, as a internal medicine specialist.

From August 1979 to December 1979, Dr. Chin A Sen was in Nanking, People's Republic of China, studying traditional Chinese medicine and medical philosophy.

Shortly after his return to Suriname, the military coup took place (Feb. 25, 1980), and Dr. Chin A Sen was asked by Bouterse to head-up the new government as its prime minister, on March 15. Later, in August, he was also asked to assume the position of president.

Dr. Chin A Sen, who had always had an active interest in politics, but had never been formally aligned to any particular party, was able to form a government of national unity intending to follow a policy of modernization and renewal based on the participation of both the public and private sectors in the country.

Leftist political groups, including Marxist parties, however, began increasing their influence on the military leadership and brought in Soviet block advisors. This move eventually led to a clash with the Chin A Sen Government.

By August 1981, the Chin A Sen Government had prepared a new constitution and set a date for elections (Oct. 1982). The military, under the increased influence of the leftist groups, advised the Government of Chin A Sen that it did not accept the date set for elections. Dr. Chin A Sen's Government resigned on Feb. 4, 1982, and a leftist government, influenced by Cuba, took power.

Dr. Chin A Sen came to the U.S. at this time, and pursued a refresher course in medicine at the University of Pittsburgh. On Dec. 1982, after the cruel murder of 15 Suriname thought leaders by Bouterse's regime, Dr. Chin A Sen went into exile in Holland, where he joined the Suriname resistance and became chairman of the Council for the Liberation of Suriname. Presently, he is one of the major supporters of the Brunswijk Maroon resistance movement and honorary president of the Council for the Liberation of Suriname.

Dr. Chin A Sen, together with Dr. Eddie Jozefzoon, a Maroon himself, met in Dec. 1986, with resistance leader Ronny Brunswijk in Suriname and signed a declaration of understanding with him confirming a rapid return to civilian rule in Suriname after the overthrow of Bouterse.

For further information: telephone (703)941-5979, or P.O. Box 527643, Miami, Florida 33152-7643.

Dr. Eddy I. O. Josefszoon - Press Conference

March 27, 1987

2255 Rayburn House Off.

Washington, D.C. Bldg

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is good to know that the Jungle Commando of the Browns
wijk (as we normally call the Surinam National Liberation
Army) has over ~~the~~ fifteen hundred men. It does not consist
of only Maroons, but represents all ethnic groups in Sur-
nam. We can really speak of a national resistance
army. Yes indeed, the majority of the commando consists
of Maroons. They started the fight against Boukese and the
still form the ~~core~~ ^{backbone} of the commando. What I want to
say is that the liberation war in Surinam is not
ethnic or regional oriented; it is a national rebellion
against the military dictatorship in Surinam.

2. It is also good to know that the Maroons form 10% of
the total population of Surinam. ^{The population of Surinam is} ~~Surinam is~~ ^{about} ~~has~~ about
400.000. About 35% lives in the Netherlands. The to-
tal Maroons population is 40.000. ~~In Surinam~~ From
the past eight months; Boukese ~~has~~ murdered 1,2
of the Maroons; more than 25% flees from their
villages to the French territory, and a other 15 to
20% seeks protection elsewhere in the country. We can
really speak of a diaspora of the Maroon-population.
But they still are optimistic and believe that ~~this~~ ^{the} SNC
~~will~~ shall win the dictator.

3. It is clear that without the support of ^{the} civilians
and the interior authorities, the position of the Com-
mando will be weak. Boukese knows that very well
and that is the reason he now fighting against the
civilians and not against the Commando. I remind
you on the activities of the national army in Moir-
i and Wan-Lassi.

4 The situation at this moment is that Bouterse only controls the ^{coastal} ~~east~~ part of the country and the districts Coronie and Nickerie. As the fights in the past week shows, the Commando operates now from east to west. ~~At~~ It controls over 80% of the country.

5 Leading principles in this jungle fight are (a) coordination with the civilians — so it must be clear that the commando has not the intention to kill or to let them suffer from what else; (b) to demotivate the men of Bouterse, so they can refuse to fight for him, and (c) to keep military ~~press~~ and economic pressure on Paramaribo — ~~For now it is not so that~~ We are trying to avoid the battle of Paramaribo. We are convinced that ~~such~~ a battle of Paramaribo will cost a lot of blood. And that we don't want. We do not want a military victory. What we hope and want is to give the people in Paramaribo ^{an} protection, so they can move on the streets. We want a joint victory: the commando together with the civilians. That is a necessary condition to prevent future coup attempts. But ^{to} fulfill this, the Commando needs help. We need a radio transmitter so we can communicate with the population; we also need more ~~to~~ arms to increase the pressure on Paramaribo and to protect the population there. We hoped to get the help from Western democratic countries. But there is also another reason therefor.

6 Related to the three mentioned leading principles for the operation strategy are the goals, the object

~~What is~~ ^{that} ~~what~~ we are trying to achieve? In different documents in the past months Mr Brunwyk formulated the goals. For instance in the so-called Declaration of Moengotopo of November the 30th we can read

- The main task is to overthrow the military dictatorship as a necessary condition for re-establishing a democratic judicial order in Surinam.
- In this document he specifies what is meant by this. We can summarise it in the following way: the leading principle in new Surinam will be: Freedom of Choice and Enterprise

What we hoped was that the Western democratic countries should help us to realise this Western ideal. What takes place is, that they condemned Boukese; they put political pressure on him, but Brunwyk did (and still) not get the necessary help to realise this wonderful ideal. This is very frustrating.

7 Mind that Boukese still get support. For instance from Libya. Mind How many times it shall before the Western world shall realise what is going on in Surinam. Maybe they want to see more blood. One thing I know very well ~~and~~ is that with or without ~~to~~ help, we shall never stop before bringing democracy back in Surinam. I have a Jewish friend. Referring to World War II, he still repeat to me: Auschwitz, never again. I add: Moiwana never again! God bless and helps us

MOI, Ronnie BRUNSWIJK, Commandant en Chef de l'Armée de Libération Nationale surinamienne, [le Jungle Commando du Surinam], réitère que,

A - Le but de la résistance armée menée par le Jungle Commando est de renverser la dictature militaire régnant sur le Surinam, condition préalable à l'établissement de la troisième République surinamienne,

B - La troisième République surinamienne sera un Etat de droit, démocratique, au sein duquel le pouvoir militaire, mis au service de la nation, sera subordonné à l'autorité civile, dans lequel les droits fondamentaux de l'homme seront de nouveau respectés ; le principe de non-discrimination sera un principe de base, la sécurité des biens et des personnes, ainsi que l'indépendance de la justice seront garanties ; inscrites dans la Constitution, des élections libres, au suffrage universel et à bulletin secret auront lieu périodiquement en vue de la composition d'une Assemblée Nationale.

C - Immédiatement après le renversement de la dictature militaire, sera formé un gouvernement de transition, qui ne comprendra que des citoyens appuyant les principes de la résistance ou bénéficiant de l'appui de tous les partis politiques traditionnels ainsi que des groupes fonctionnels représentés à l'extérieur du Surinam.

La tâche principale de ce gouvernement sera de préparer et d'organiser des élections libres, au suffrage universel et à bulletin secret, concernant la composition d'une Assemblée Nationale conforme à la Constitution.

Les organisations internationales seront sollicitées pour dépêcher sur les lieux des observateurs, garants de la régularité du scrutin.

Afin de susciter une résistance civile (et politique), tant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur du Surinam, autant que possible alignée sur les mêmes positions et animé d'un idéal commun, celui de Jungle Commando, je demande, au nom de la résistance armée du Surinam, à Messieurs les Docteurs Henk R. CHIN A SEN, Eddy O.I. JOZEF ZON et Michel E. Van REY, de prendre en charge la responsabilité :

(a) de la coordination des aspects politiques et militaires d'une résistance totale,

(b) de la mise en place d'une structure organisée, au sein de laquelle les différents groupes pourront oeuvrer, de façon permanente, à la réalisation des idéaux de la résistance,

(c) et de faire tout ce qu'il faudra pour les besoins de la résistance, tant au Surinam qu'à l'extérieur du Surinam, dans le respect, bien entendu, des lois du pays de résidence.

Par ce manifeste, j'appelle tous les démocrates surinamiens, résidant au Surinam ou au dehors, à faciliter l'action des trois personnes ci-dessus nommées, et à coopérer avec elles afin de rétablir à court terme un Etat de droit au Surinam.

Le combat de la résistance n'est pas dirigé contre le peuple surinamien, mais contre les oppresseurs de ce peuple.

Les tyrans, ce sont les membres de la "Bande des Treize".

Nous, ceux du Jungle Commando, sommes confiants qu'avec la bénédiction du Très-Haut et l'aide du peuple surinamien, nous libérerons le Surinam de la dictature militaire et reviendrons à cet état de justice et de démocratie que tous appellent de leurs vœux.

30 novembre 1986.

-signé-
Ronnie BRUNSWIJK

Washington Inquirer

Vol. VII, No. 11

March 13, 1987

Twenty-Five Cents

Emigres Smash Glasnost

BY BERNARD MITJAVILE

Courtesy New York City Tribune

PARIS, March 8—In a public declaration, several leading emigrés have questioned the changes brought about by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, saying they do not affect the roots of the Soviet system and in particular its ideology.

The statement published Saturday in the Paris daily *Le Figaro* was signed by physician Yuri Orlov of the Helsinki Watch group, writers Alexandre and Olga Zinoviev, Vladimir Maximov, Edouard Kouznetsov, biologist Vladimir Bukovsky, sculptor Ernst Neizvestny, mathematician Leonid Plyushch and several other prominent Soviet exiles.

"Rejoicing" over the liberation from prisons of several human rights activists, the dissidents "take note of the selective manner" in which these liberations were granted—"in order to produce maximum effect at the price of minimum concessions."

If Soviet leaders have decided to change their attitude concerning human rights issues, "why did they not grant amnesty to all prisoners of conscience, instead of freeing one-by-one the most well-known among them?" the declaration asks.

A real change concerning human rights should include a public condemnation of the use of psychiatry in the repression of dissidents, and substantial progress concerning emigration policy, it says.

'Re-examination' Needed

As long as "a serious re-examination of the dominating ideology" does not take place, no meaningful change of the Soviet system can be implemented, it said.

"Ideology is the center of the system, and it does not allow the country to deviate from its line for too long," the statement said.

Some excerpts are as follows:

- "Let us consider the most bold of Gorbachev's proposals, concerning freer elections within the party.

- "If it is implemented, it will only bring us a bit nearer to the situation prevailing in South Africa. Our 'whites' [Com-

See GLASNOST, page 2

'Flying Tank' 2nd In Week

Contras Gun Down Soviet Copter

By PETER LaBARBERA

The Nicaraguan freedom fighters shot down their second Soviet-built helicopter in seven days last Thursday—a large MI-24 "flying tank" gunship which is the most deadly in the communist arsenal—the United Nicaraguan Opposition (UNO) reported.

The lethal helicopter was shot down on 2:00 p.m. on March 5, by the military unit REYNALDO SANCHEZ of the Regional Santiago Meza Command, led by Commander "ZACHRIAS," according to the UNO spokesman.

The shootdown provides further evidence of the effectiveness of U.S. aid to the anti-communist Resistance battling the

Sandinista regime. It follows the Contras' downing of a Russian helicopter (type yet unknown) in the Department of Zelaya (Central) on February 27.

UNO's Washington office also reported on the combat activities of the Resistance for the month of February, as well as a series of new desertions from the Marxist-Leninist Sandinistas to the Contra forces.

During the month of February, reports UNO, the Nicaraguan Resistance engaged the forces of the Sandinista junta in 119 combats, which took place in 9 of Nicaragua's 16 Departments: Nueva Segovia, Madriz, Matagalpa, Esteli,

See COMBAT, page 7

Suriname: Winning Without U.S.

By J. MICHAEL WALLER

Part One

With the American public's attention focused on the civil war in Nicaragua, a new resistance movement against another Marxist government in the Americas has been waging a struggle unnoticed here. In the small South American nation of Suriname, a guerrilla army led by 25-year-old former army sergeant Ronny Brunswijk took up arms against the repressive regime of Desi Bouterse last July, and is already on the verge of taking power.

As in Mozambique, where the resistance is also painfully close to ousting a Marxist government, the United States is playing no role in a victory for democracy.

Suriname is a former Dutch colony north of Brazil, sandwiched between Guyana on the west and French Guiana on the east, and meeting the Atlantic to the north. Granted independence from the Netherlands in 1975, Suriname enjoyed a democratic government until February 1980, when 16 Cuban-backed commandos led by Sergeant Desi Bouterse seized power and imposed a state of siege.

The following year, Bouterse declared Suriname a Marxist state, and after putting down some coup attempts by more hard-core communist factions in his government, he gradually moved his country into a closer orbit with Cuba, Libya and the Soviet Union.

Political opponents exiled, murdered

Between 80,000 and 100,000 citizens have fled Bouterse's rule and now live in the Netherlands. The political repression



Libyan Colonel Muammar Qaddafi and Suriname's dictator Desi Bouterse (untouched photo).

following his coup and the resulting destruction of the once-flourishing economy exacerbated popular unrest, to which Bouterse responded with more violence and repression.

On December 8, 1982, Bouterse had 15 of his leading opponents murdered. They included a trade union leader, four journalists, four attorneys, the dean of economics at the local university, and two former cabinet members. The Organization of American States has issued a report documenting the Bouterse government's repression.

As Suriname's dictator looked to Cuba and Libya, its people looked to the Netherlands, Brazil and the United States for help. All three countries have looked the other way.

U.S. rejected plan in 1983

The United States already has squandered an opportunity to restore democracy to Suriname with the support of the other countries in the region. A significant influx of Cuban and Libyan personnel alarmed Suriname's neighbors; the presence of a senior DGI intelligence officer as Cuba's ambassador, Osvaldo Cardenas Junquera, provoked further concern, especially in Brazil. Cardenas previously had been ambassador to Grenada.

Early in 1983, the Reagan administration developed a secret CIA plan to oust the Bouterse regime and its Cuban and Libyan advisers in order to restore a democratic government there. In accordance

See SURINAME, page 2

The Eye

Names In Lights: Lt. Col. Oliver North's "real story" is still at the tip-of-the iceberg stage, but nosy scribes are already working overtime to piece together a magnum opus called *Guts and Glory: The Oliver North Story*.



Folks at the Donald Fine publishing outfit describe the work in progress as "an unauthorized account of the life and career" of Ollie. And who's the author of this surefire bestseller? None other than

Boston political reporter Ben Bradlee, Jr., whose daddy Ben, Sr. labeled the current mess "the most fun we've had since Watergate." Ben Jr., who's winding up a stint with the Boston Globe to work fulltime on the book, told the N.Y. Daily News that his agent used a Globe piece he wrote last year on Ollie to peddle the book idea. The finished work is scheduled for release in early '88. CBS-TV is apparently angling for the tube rights already.

Komrade Kris: Actor/peacenik Kris Kristofferson may soon become the most anti-American actor of the decade. Kris's most recent target was Howard Rosenberg, the lib TV critic of the Los Angeles Times. Howard mentioned in a column on "Amerika" that Kris's pathetic and inarticulate defense of the Sandinistas and the Soviets on "Donahue" made him sound like naive Soviet apologist. An outraged Kris fired off a letter-to-the-editor that appeared in the Times on February 28 from "Kris Kristofferson, Malibu." Kris said he was not a "Soviet apologist," he believed that "the Soviets have a sincere desire for peace," and that we should perceive their new openness as a positive step "rather than dismiss each attempt at cooperation, i.e., arms control, as propaganda."

Kristofferson recently justified his jaunts to Nicaragua and the Soviet Union as a "responsibility" because he had the money to go. He claimed in his letter that "repeated lies by administration spokesmen" like Elliot Abrams in support of "a policy that is illegal and immoral" forced him to "speak out, however clumsily, against the injustices being committed in my country's name and to remember how I feel about those Germans who spoke up against Nazi atrocities and those others, who out of fear or philosophy, looked the other way."

Kris was also quoted in a recent Houston Post article, saying that he hears "people defending Russia who never spoke up before . . . No one spoke up for Russia when that KAL plane went down," said Kris. "We were screaming with outrage about the evil empire, in spite of the fact that the United States made that evil chess move with innocent civilians involved in the spy mess."

Coffin Burial? The Rev. William Sloane Coffin of New York City's Riverside Church may be on the skids. Coffin's harshest critics at Riverside, a group called the Men's Class, exposed a litany of Coffin's "deceitful, scheming behavior" in their latest newsletter and demanded his resignation. They accused Coffin, who tried to rid the church of an ailing black minister, of routinely pitting "blacks against whites . . . law abiders against lawbreakers . . ."

The group, formed at the request of the Rockefellers in the 1890s as a Bible study function, is financially independent of the church. Its newsletter revealed that during his tenure Coffin had transferred the church's assets from their previously safe haven at the Chase Manhattan Bank to three "friendly" investment firms. The result? A church deficit for the current year, ending June 30, of some \$1.47 million. The group blasted Coffin for his link with leftist church activist Cora Weiss Rubin and her unilateral disarmament clan. But the newsletter said that while "Riverside blares its disarmament horn," they're actually grasping for earnings from arms makers like General Dynamics, McDonnell Douglas and nuclear fuel maker Kerr McGee?

The Men's Class concluded that "if William Coffin had set out to destroy Riverside, he could not have acted any other way than he did. In the ten years of his stewardship, a once respected house of worship has become a notorious den for politicians of the Left, for KGB agents, for Communists of various nationalities, for political activities—some illegal—in fact everything but being a house of the Lord, which it was built to be."

Mikhail's Election Bid: Is Mikhail Gorbachev gearing up for a massive election-year p.r. blitz? Absolutely, says The New York Post. In a March 7 lead editorial called "Gorbachev the Candidate," the Post revealed that Mikhail is deftly setting this country's political agenda—by making major policy pronouncements that tempt the candidates and would-be into making responses. And while politicians of every stripe are preoccupied with the never-ending Iran arms revelations, Mikhail and Company pump out wads of disinformation on subject like SDI and revamped detente. According to "Disinformation Forecast," scores of Soviet "diplomats" and comrades on "cultural" exchange will lobby Congress and use the media to convey Mikhail's message of "new pragmatism" and desire for cooperation with the West. The top Kremlin honchos will appear "too busy with economic and democratic reforms to engage in foreign adventurism. Will the American public buy it? Maybe. Will the politicians buy it—by allowing Gorbachev to set the terms of debate in 1988? That, sad to say, is a bit more likely."

Glasnost

Continued from page 1

munist Party members] would obtain free elections for themselves, while they represent only about 7 percent of the total Soviet population."

• "As long as the ultimate goals and the basic principles are not questioned, the long-term strategy is pre-determined and Soviet leaders are dealing only with tactical problems."

• "They can decide upon the freeze or the thaw, but the summer never comes. They cannot live in peace with their own people or neighbors as long as the governing ideology is denying the possibility of peace with 'the class enemy.'"

• "In the end there is neither peace nor war, but only 'the fight for peace' obeying an unchangeable law: Soviet support to 'all the socialist forces of progress and national liberation.'"

• "If, as Gorbachev has acknowledged, no Soviet leader since Lenin has been able to make the doctrine work, maybe it is time to try something else. Did not Lenin say practice was the ultimate judge of a theory? Can a decayed theory pass the test of today's practice?"

Elite of Emigrés Invited Back

Regarding the possible return of dissidents to the Soviet Union, the emigrés wrote:

"Soviet officials have been proposing

to some prominent artists who have emigrated to return home as 'the prodigal son.' They do not understand that emigration does not result from some misunderstandings with the government, but from a deep dissatisfaction with a regime incapable of respecting the freedom to create.

"Instead of promising their 'pardon,' which nobody cares about, why do they not start by publishing our books and movies, and showing our paintings or sculptures? The only thing we are asking them is to stay aside and let people choose freely what they like" concerning the arts.

On the issue of Gorbachev's policy of *glasnost*, or openness, the dissidents wrote: "Openness should include the right to be informed, as well as the right to inform. It would be better served by the free access to photocopy machines than by an official campaign of criticism against Soviet realities."

If Soviet leaders want to regain public trust, they should allow the existence of some publishing houses independent of the party, suggested the group.

Several writers such as Goumilev and Nabokov have benefited from post-humous rehabilitation, they added. However, this privilege is exclusively reserved for the dead, who can no longer do anything unexpected.

Suriname

Continued from page 1

with the law, the administration presented the plan to the House and Senate intelligence committees for examination. Stiff opposition led by House Intelligence Committee chairman Edward Boland, a Massachusetts Democrat, forced the plan to be scuttled. Boland's objection reportedly was that Suriname was too unimportant to merit such "extreme" action.

As a result, that country was left alone by the United States. Bouterse's concern briefly mounted later that year in the aftermath of the October invasion of Grenada. Fearing direct U.S. intervention against him, he quickly expelled 100 Cubans and the Cuban ambassador. As the perceived threat died down, he allowed the Cubans to return, where they have remained.

By June 1984, an estimated 500 to 800 Cuban military personnel were based near the Brazilian border at Sipaliwini, far from any populated areas where they might be seen by the locals. Sipaliwini is the site of a terrorist training camp at which Libyan and PLO instructors are reported to be present.

In the surrounding unpopulated area, 26 new airfields were completed by early 1984, complementing those built by Cuban engineers in neighboring Guyana. Suriname became a key landing point between Cuba and Angola, allowing Castro's army to stop and refuel during the long flights between Havana and Luanda.

Ronny Brunswijk organizes resistance to Bouterse

Last July, one of Bouterse's former bodyguards, Sergeant Ronny Brunswijk, organized a group of ethnic Bush Negroes to form the core of an armed resistance movement. The Bush Negroes are one of many races of people which make up Suriname's culturally and ethnically diverse population. Descendants of the black slaves brought to Suriname more than a century ago, the Bush Negroes, or Maroons, as they are called, traditionally have lived in the rural part of the country away from the populated coast. The resistance fighters call themselves the Jungle Commando, or as they are known in Holland, the Suriname National Liberation Army (SNLA).

Several earlier attempts to unseat Bouterse had failed. Having faced attempted coups by more orthodox Marxist-Leninists on one hand, and by native Surinamese and foreign mercenaries on the other, Bouterse is being confronted with an entirely different threat posed by Brunswijk: a rural-based, popular uprising.

The new resistance fighters launched initial attacks on July 22, the first against a military post at Stolkertsijver, where twelve government troops were taken prisoner and communication links were cut with the central government. On the same date 70 miles away, Brunswijk led another attack, this time against army bar-

See BRUNSWIJK, page 7



The Washington Inquirer is published weekly by the Council for the Defense of Freedom, 1275 K St. NW, Suite 1160, Washington, D.C. 20005; Marx Lewis, Chairman.

Editor-in-Chief: Wilson C. Lucom
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Subscriptions: within USA \$20 per year mailed third class, \$30 per year mailed first class, overseas
\$60 Air mail, \$40 surface. Make checks payable to the Council for the Defense of Freedom.
Canada and Mexico first class mail only.

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Make N. Zealand Pay

By PETER SAMUEL

The U.S. Navy is doing the detailed planning for the shift of its Antarctic support operations from Christchurch, New Zealand to Hobart, Australia, according to Navy Secretary John Lehman. It should be possible to make the move in about two years, he said.

Secretary Lehman was speaking at a luncheon of the Hoover Institution in Washington this week.

"Hobart is a very attractive place. We in the Navy would like to move there and we have taken the necessary action to do the detailed work to make the move. I expect we will make the move in about two year's time."

Mr. Lehman said he was speaking for the U.S. Navy, not necessarily for the whole U.S. Government.

The Navy Secretary spoke bluntly about the reason for the U.S. Navy withdrawal plan from Christchurch: "Why should we provide these economic benefits to people who are kicking us in the teeth?"

The Christchurch operation, formally called Operation Deep Freeze, is the staging of men and supplies to U.S. research facilities at McMurdo Sound in Antarctica. It involved the transshipment of supplies flown in by U.S. Navy planes from the United States and the purchase of supplies in New Zealand as well as the servicing of planes and equipment for the U.S. Antarctic program. Some 200 American personnel work at Christchurch and about US\$20 million a year is spent on the local economy as part of the operation.

The U.S. Navy Secretary said that the United States must "isolate the New Zealand disease" because of its implications for damage to the rest of the Western alliance. He said the United States must not limit its retaliation to the New Zealand military because they were the ones most opposed to the break with the U.S.

Limiting U.S. action to the military "gives the New Zealand Left a double bonus," said Lehman, since the Left would gain not only the break with America but the weakening of New Zealand's defense forces—another goal it was working for.

The New Zealand policy of excluding Western nuclear warships "cannot but spread," said the Navy Secretary, unless the U.S. takes a harder line.

"It will prove irresistible to other social democratic governments to indulge and

buy off their extreme leftist factions at the expense of the U.S. Navy," said Lehman.

The issue is not a minor one or a moderately important one but "a life and death issue" for the U.S. Navy. He said that the U.S. Navy had suffered heavily in the 1970s from the exclusion of its nuclear warships from port calls to several countries for several years. Long continuous periods at sea would leave the Navy without were terrible for the morale of the Navy and led to an impossible loss of sailors.

The Navy had been not publicized the situation fully, said Lehman, but the loss of port call rights and resulting long periods at sea would leave the Navy without manpower. As an example, he said that in 1978 the aircraft carrier Eisenhower went 140 days without a port call while on duty in the Indian Ocean. When it finally returned to its base at Norfolk, Virginia, 85 percent of the crew resigned from the Navy, so great was the dissatisfaction. Lehman said afterwards he did not know whether Australia had refused to permit the carrier to visit Cockburn Sound, but the U.S. could not sustain operations without port calls and it could never accept the exclusion of nuclear weapons.

"We are willing to take the longterm write-off of relations with New Zealand to demonstrate that left-wing movements cannot be bought off by governments at the expense of the U.S. Navy," said Lehman. He stressed he was not speaking for the U.S. Administration but thought the Congress would act to reduce New Zealand's trade privileges in the United States.

"There are at least five bills in the Congress (limiting New Zealand trade rights) that sooner or later will pass the Congress. It will certainly be welcomed in the U.S. Navy, especially at the deckplate level."

If it is necessary to "make a martyr out of New Zealand Prime Minister David R. Lange in order to avoid the spread of the New Zealand disease, then that will be a price worth paying," said the Navy Secretary.

U.S. warship operations in the Pacific and Indian Oceans are more important than ever, said Lehman, because of the enormous growth of Soviet naval power—from 1,000 ships days ten years ago to 24,000 ship days in the region now.

"They have a large capability designed to go out and attack the interdependencies of the Western allies through trade. They



Secretary John Lehman

have 130 attack submarines targeted on the commercial and maritime links on which we depend."

The Soviet Pacific fleet now has 500 vessels compared to the U.S. fleet of 250, and the tonnage of the Soviet fleet is larger than that of the U.S. and Japan combined, Lehman noted.

He said that recently the Soviets have been practicing major mining operations aimed at disrupting shipping lanes between the U.S. and its various Asian allies.

A Pentagon official said tonight that it remains U.S. Government policy not to link the defense dispute with New Zealand to the Christchurch base or to trade issues. He said the New Zealand Government has been meticulous in maintaining U.S. operations through Christchurch to the Antarctic undisturbed. He conceded the U.S. Government might look at the issue again if New Zealand proceeded with anti-nuclear legislation.

The U.S. Navy will need to get the support of the Pentagon and other agencies, especially the State Department, to complete the move from Christchurch to Hobart, which Secretary Lehman says the Navy is planning. It will also need funding from the U.S. Congress to pay the expenses.

Lehman said he thought the Australian Government would welcome the Antarctic support operation in Hobart and got this impression most strongly on a recent visit.

Mexican Rights Groups To Meet

By JONATHAN T. STRIDE

About 50 Mexican human rights groups will meet March 21-22 in a Congress of the National Front Against Repression during a campaign to document cases of Mexican citizens who have disappeared during the past six years.

Representatives of the National Committee for the Defense of Prisoners, Persecuted, Disappeared and Political Exiles in Mexico (CNDPPDEP) told reporters last month that the Mexican police and military have clandestinely detained and tortured citizens, especially in the mid-'70s.

The campaign follows a report last month by Amnesty International (AI) on "over 450 cases of disappeared persons" in Mexico. The Mexican government has offered information on about 300. In many of those cases, "relatives of the disappeared are not satisfied with the official explanations," AI concluded.

Rosario Ibarra de Piedra, founder of the CNDPPDEP and a federal deputy, said the situation today is dramatically better than when the group was founded in 1969. She wears a medallion with the portrait of her disappeared son, Jesus. Eleven companions with her were either relatives of "disappeareds" or, in one case, an alleged "political prisoner."

The Mexican government denies there are political prisoners, saying there are only common criminals, she said. Clandestinely detaining and torturing citizens is illegal under the Mexican constitution. The government says it responded to the group's inquiries last year and is willing to respond to "any new cases" of abuse.

Among those reporting on the campaign is the Mexico City News, an English newspaper.

CNDPPDEP says 536 persons have disappeared since the Echeverria presidency began in 1970, and only 148 have "reappeared," most of them being in jails.

A few have been released, some as a result of a general amnesty program initiated by former president Jose Lopez Portillo during his administration.

AI's different statistics are the result of stricter criteria adopted by Amnesty and 11 other international human rights groups that have reported on Mexico. AI requires concrete evidence of disappearance as well as signed complaints of witnesses or relatives.

Ibarra said, "The difference between here and Chile or Argentina is that there, they estimated the number of disappeared persons, but we only seek those who have been detained by the Army or police and that we can document."

The majority of cases stem from the mid-1970s, but some people disappeared as recently as last year, Ibarra said. AI has adopted only 21 "active" cases as part of its current caseload in Mexico.

The government says the majority of the 21 Amnesty cases are either victims of armed confrontation between rival political guerrilla groups or drug traffickers caught in a shootout.

Ibarra said authorities have not provided concrete proof of death in any such case and have not presented evidence of drug trafficking or other charges.

Reagan "Terrorist": FAIR

By TIMOTHY B. PHARES



FAIR's Jeff Cohen

The chief spokesman for Fairness and Accuracy in Reporting (FAIR), a new leftist media watchdog organization, charged that "the Reagan administration is a terrorist regime" which has been "systematic in supporting terrorist movements around the world."

Speaking at a debate March 5 at George Washington University, Jeff Cohen, the FAIR representative, cited Reagan support for Nicaraguan freedom fighters, or Contras, and UNITA, the anti-communist resistance organization in Angola, as examples of these "terrorist movements."

When asked if the communist junta in Nicaragua, which is supplying arms to the Marxist rebels in El Salvador and other Latin American nations, was terrorist, Cohen replied, "Not in my book."

"This is not debatable," Cohen asserted.

"Does that make the Democratic Congress terrorist because [it supports] the Contras?" asked Cliff Kincaid, Director of Media Analysis for Accuracy in Media. "I'm proud to admit I'm an anti-

communist," Kincaid said.

"What we see in the news product is Cold War bias," Cohen charged. "Reporters who do a good job," he claimed, "are inevitably going to have their consciousness raised."

Cohen said his organization "tries to stand with reporters so they can do their job progressively in spite of the corporate structure."

But Kincaid pointed out that "reporters aren't even taught objective reporting anymore. They are taught to interpret the news, put it in context so the readers can get the background. Of course, that means use your own biases to shape the news."

"The sooner we realize that reporters are liberals," Kincaid said, "the better off we'll be."

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If Gorbachev Wants Truth-In-History . . .

Jim Guirard

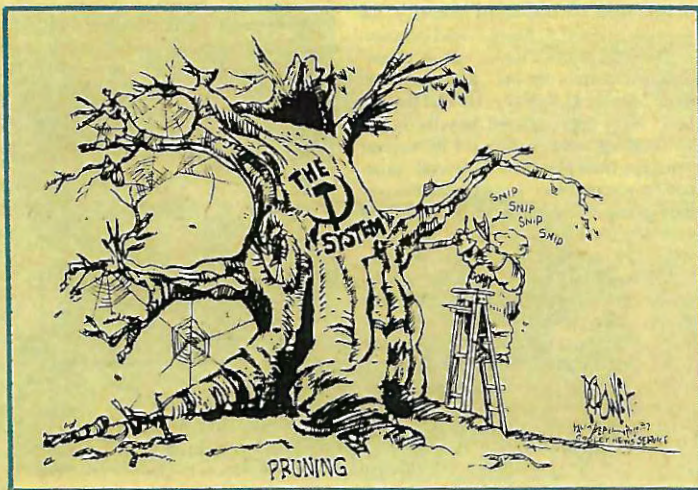
In a story overlooked by most of the media, Soviet Communist Party Chairman Mikhail Gorbachev has been quoted recently as calling for "a re-opening of Soviet books and the restoration of names and historical periods that have been cloaked in official silence."



If Mr. Gorbachev is really serious about making truth-in-history part of his "glasnost" (openness) policy, here are a few "officially silent" dates in Russian history which cry out for his immediate attention:

- The much-advertised 70th anniversary of the 1917 Russian Revolution should be celebrated on March 15, the date Czar Nicholas II was deposed—not on November 7, as is now planned.
- Then, April 16 should recall the belated return to Russia of V.I. Ulyanov (alias "Lenin") after several years of exile in Central and Western

Jim Guirard is a Washington lawyer/lobbyist. During 1981 he was National Affairs Director of the American Security Council Foundation. Previously, he served as AA to Democratic Senators Allen Ellender and Russell Long.



Europe—a month and a day after the popular Russian Revolution had forced the Czar to abdicate.

- On November 7, any proper commemoration should lament the infamous Bolshevik coup d'état—Lenin's brutal counter-revolution—which mortally wounded the multi-party "conditional" government of the Revolution, headed then by Alexander Kerensky.
- Next, on November 25 there should be official recognition for the long-forgotten parliamentary elections (held more than two weeks after the

Bolshevik coup!) which selected the multi-party all-Russian Constituent Assembly—with Bolsheviks winning less than 25 percent of the seats.

- Finally, on January 18-19 there should be a commemorative dirge for the final demise of the Russian Revolution, for on these dates in early 1918 the Constituent Assembly held its one official session—before being forced (after two major anti-Bolshevik votes) into permanent adjournment by Lenin's militia.

Such disastrous results for the minority, elitist Bolshevik Party prompted Lenin to

write in 1920 that these elections (and the resulting anti-Bolshevik Constituent Assembly) helped "prove to the backward masses why such parliaments deserve to be broken up." Never again would there be free, multi-party elections in a communist-controlled country. One time proved to be more than enough, thank you.

Party Chairman Gorbachev is quoted further as proclaiming, "History must be seen for what it is." Taking Comrade "Glasny" (for "glasnost") at his word, the media should now follow up on whether he finally confesses the true historical origins of the Soviet dictatorship—or whether he continues to bury the story of what really happened in 1917 and 1918 beneath one more layer of propaganda, lies and disinformation.

The odds that Mr. Gorbachev, who rose to power as a protégé of such Stalinist ideologues as Mikhail Suslov and Yuri Andropov, will actually begin practicing such truth-in-history is probably next to zero. Indeed, it may be less than zero—if he chooses, as is likely, to add still more revisionist fabrications to the old ones.

For such a man to admit the veracity and full implications of those dates and events listed above would be for him to commit ideological high treason. According to the Soviet system's own rules, Gorbachev would have to be tossed into the gulag for "anti-Soviet activity." He would be guilty of admitting the rank illegitimacy of the Soviet State, from the very date of its inception.

See TRUTH, page 7

Sandinistas Can't Hide Miskito Tragedy

Alfred G. Cuzán

When, after all-out efforts to prevent reports of their atrocities from reaching the United States have failed, Communist regimes have a standard procedure for suppressing the truth. This is to send a collaborator from one of the victimized peoples to give newspaper interviews and appear on T.V., denying that the atrocities ever took place and assuring Americans that those whom they had



been told were suffering from Communist persecution are actually beneficiaries of medical care, literacy campaigns, and other "achievements of their revolution." This dishonest and perverse propaganda ploy is now being used by the Sandinista Communists of Nicaragua to take care of what they and their American apologists call "the Miskito problem."

The Miskitos are one of several Indian tribes and ethnic groups who, until the Communists conquered Nicaragua in 1979, had been able to maintain a separate culture in Nicaragua's sparsely populated Caribbean lowlands. Numbering about 200,000, many of them Protestant, the Miskitos speak their own language, which was given written form by Christian mis-

sionaries. During the 50 years of the Somoza "dynasty," the Miskitos were left free to pursue a communal way of life dependent on hunting and fishing with little interference from the national government.

All this changed, however, after 1979. The Sandinistas who replaced Somoza as dictators of Nicaragua are Communists and Soviet agents who regard Castro's Cuba as their model. The Sandinistas' totalitarian ideology and militaristic methods do not tolerate any independence of thought or action in the economy, politics, or culture. One of their first policies was to blanket Miskito territory with soldiers, and to infiltrate Miskito villages with "teachers" and "doctors" from Communist Cuba. The latter quickly earned a reputation as indoctrinators and informers among the Miskitos, who, refusing this "fraternal assistance from the socialist bloc," kept their children away from school and traveled many miles to see a doctor they could trust.

Seeing that they had come under foreign military occupation, and sensing that their culture was in danger from Communists who treated it with contempt, the Miskitos raised their voices in protest and demonstrated for cultural freedom. The Sandinistas' automatic response to the Miskito protests was to put into effect ruthless repressive measures learned from their idols, Lenin and Stalin. Hundreds of Miskitos were arrested and summarily executed; thousands were forcibly relocated to concentration camps away from Miskito territory; entire villages were burned to the ground and many churches were torched.

As a direct consequence of Sandinista repression, an exodus of Miskitos has occurred since 1980. At least 50,000 Miskitos have fled Nicaragua for Honduras and Costa Rica. Another several thousand Miskito warriors—men and women—have chosen to fight for cultural survival, joining the anti-communist Contra guerrillas fighting to free Nicaragua from the grip of the Soviet bear.

The Sandinistas' Stalinist repression of the Miskitos has been well documented by Dr. Bernard Nietschmann, professor of geography at the University of California, Berkeley, who has studied the Miskitos since 1968 and is considered the world's leading authority on these Indians. In 1983, after spending more than two months in Miskito territory, this is what Dr. Nietschmann said to the Human Rights Commission of the Organization of American States:

"It is with sadness that I report widespread, systematic and arbitrary human rights violations in Miskito Indian communities. These violations by the Sandinista government include arbitrary killings, arrests and interrogations; rapes; torture; continuing forced relocations of village populations; destruction of villages; restriction and prohibition of freedom of travel; prohibition of village food production; restriction and denial of access to basic and necessary store foods; the complete absence of any medicine, health care or educational services in many Indian villages; the denial of religious freedom; and the looting of households and the sacking of villages." After giving

gruesome details of these atrocities, Dr. Nietschmann concluded that "The story of what has happened to the Miskito Indians in eastern Nicaragua (and to the Sumo and Rama), that has so long been hidden by denials or by excuses that shift blame to outside influences, will come out. There is simply too much evidence, too many people have been affected, and too many lives have been lost . . ."

But Communists are nothing if not persistent. Four years after Dr. Nietschmann spoke these words, the Castroite clones who rule Sandinista Nicaragua continue to deny and cover up repression against the Miskitos, which has not stopped. Recently, a man who said that he was a "Miskito Indian," a "Moravian pastor," and a "go-between his people and the Sandinistas" visited the United States, appearing on public television and giving interviews to local newspapers. His message was familiar. He laughingly denied the undeniable record of atrocities against the Miskitos, and said that the Sandinistas have brought literacy, medical care, and dignity to Nicaragua. Last but not least, he blamed the United States for the Nicaraguan civil war and called for an end to U.S. aid to the anti-communist Contras.

Communists do not right injustices. They simply deny them, and treat them as propaganda "problems." That's nothing new. The intriguing question is why does the "Coalition for Peace and Justice" of Orlando, Florida, bring to the United States a Communist collaborator to spread the Sandinista party line on "the Miskito problem."

Dr. Cuzán is Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of West Florida, in Pensacola.

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Media Pressure For Mediocrity

Reed Irvine

Lt. Col. Oliver North was riding high in the esteem of his colleagues and his countrymen prior to November 1986. He was credited with orchestrating the successful rescue operation in Grenada,



which saved over 600 American medical students and rescued the grateful Grenadian people from the clutches of the Communists. Over 90 percent of the Grenadians felt that they had been liberated according to a CBS News poll. North was also credited with masterminding the capture of the hijackers of the Achille Lauro cruise ship, another notable achievement that helped restore American pride. Col. North is also said to have played an important role in getting the Salvadoreans to clean up the "death squad" situation that had endangered American support for their efforts to resist the Communist guerrillas.

President Reagan called him a "hero," but Ollie North has become the principal goat in the Iran arms affair. His efforts to improve U.S. relations with Iran and secure release of American hostages held in Lebanon when a Syrian-controlled

publication in Beirut disclosed the super-secret negotiations and the sale of American arms to Iran. Many thought the effort was ill-conceived, but the evidence available to us does not suggest that it was doomed to failure from the beginning. It was evidently sabotaged by the most ex-

Even the most mediocre mentality is able to criticize a policy or program that has failed. That is one way the mediocre satisfy their desire to feel superior. But no honors should be awarded to those who scuttle a policy that might have succeeded and then crow over the failure. The specta-

and win a quick and decisive victory.

The Pentagon was opposed. The Army Chief of Staff, General John Collins, and the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Forrest Sherman, were sent to Tokyo to explain to MacArthur why his plan was unwise. The tides at Inchon were extraordinarily high; the channel was narrow and winding; it was a perfect location for enemy mines; and one sunken ship could block all the others. The operation would have to be carried out with great speed and precision, and it would take lots of luck. Adm. Sherman summed up the Navy's objections saying, "If every possible geographical and naval handicap were listed, Inchon has 'em all." General Collins agreed and added some objections of his own.

Accuracy In Media

tre elements in Iran, whose exposure of the deal was enthusiastically picked up and used by the American media to demolish any chance that the operation might succeed.

Ollie North was one of those rare public servants who was willing to take big risks to make big gains for his country. John Taylor, aide to former President Richard Nixon, recently said in a letter to The Wall Street Journal: "If the Iran initiative had freed all the hostages, toppled Khomeini or both, we would be reading about President Reagan's farsighted willingness to buck the anti-Iran political tide. Instead, the initiative failed, and the president is expected to have anticipated the failure and therefore never made the try."

cle of our media piling on President Reagan, Ollie North and the others who took on a high risk project sends a message to all public servants: Don't take any chances; be satisfied with mediocrity.

In August 1950, General Douglas MacArthur conceived a bold and risky maneuver to defeat the Communist North Korean forces who had invaded South Korea and had encircled the American and Korean forces that had retreated to the southern tip of Korea and were defending what was known as the Pusan perimeter. MacArthur proposed landing troops at Inchon harbor, just south of the Korean capital, Seoul. If successful, he could cut the supply lines of the North Korean forces that had been concentrated in the South

MacArthur responded by pointing out that it was precisely the high risk of the operation that made it attractive. The enemy would not expect us to take such a risk and would be taken by surprise. He staked his reputation on Inchon, saying it would save 100,000 lives. His plan was accepted, and it was executed with the results MacArthur predicted. One of the greatest risks was that the enemy would learn of the plan in advance. MacArthur paid tribute to the American press for helping keep the secret. In those days the American media were interested in America's success.

'Amerika' Might Have Become A Reality

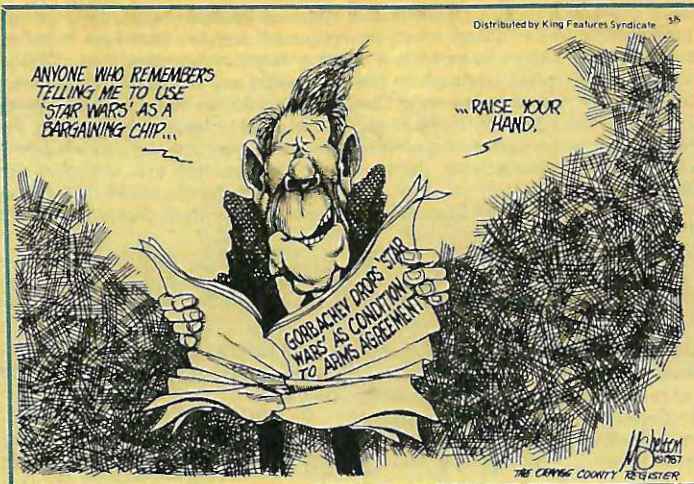
Robert Morris

ABC's recent airing of the television series, "Amerika," drew mixed reviews—outrage by pro-Soviet and leftist forces and criticism by their opponents for depicting the occupation forces as too lenient.



There is real meaning to the series, however. Few people now remember it, but the U.S. State Department, using its control of the Disarmament Agency, drafted and tried to implement an "Amerika"-type plan that would have enabled a Soviet-controlled U.N. force to occupy this country. Fantastic? Let's have a look.

On September 18, 1959, Nikita Khrushchev proposed to the U.N. General Assembly that "over a period of four years all states should effect complete disarmament and should no longer have any means of waging war." This proposal was broadly scoffed at. However, in late 1960 bilateral talks between the Soviet Union and the United States took place in Washington and Moscow and lasted until September 1961, when the parties came to an agreed set of eight principles on disarmament. These included the "disbanding of armed forces, dismantling of military establishments, including bases, cessation



of the production of armaments as well as their liquidation or conversion to peaceful uses."

On September 25, 1961, the United States State Department presented its "Program for General and Complete Disarmament." Some of its provisions were as follows:

"This disbanding of all national armed forces and the prohibition of their reestablishment in any form whatsoever other than those required to preserve internal order and for contributions to a United Nations Peace Force."

This was to be accomplished in three stages: first, reducing the armed forces of the U.S. and the USSR to 2.1 million and expanding progressively the United Nations authority for the development of international law. The second stage provided for "the establishment of an in-

ternational peace force within the United Nations" and "the dismantling or conversion to peaceful uses of certain military bases and facilities wherever located."

In the third stage:

"States would retain only those forces, non-nuclear armaments, and establishments required for the purpose of maintaining internal order; they would also support and provide agreed manpower for a U.N. Peace Force . . . the manufacture of armaments would be prohibited except for those of agreed types and quantities to be used by the U.N. Peace Force and those required to maintain internal order. All other armaments would be destroyed or converted to peaceful purposes."

"The peacekeeping capabilities of the United Nations would be sufficiently strong and the obligations of all states un-

der such arrangements sufficiently far reaching as to assure peace and the just settlement of differences in a disarmed world."

After that the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was set up by Act of Congress. Its purpose was to conduct support and coordination of research for arms control and disarmament policy formulation. And its Director would serve as principal adviser to the Secretary of State and the President.

This agency on April 8, 1962 offered the Soviet Union a treaty to implement the program for general and complete disarmament which we had set forth. In a four-page summary of this treaty it provided:

"Disarmament would be implemented progressively and in a balanced manner so that at no stage could any state or group of states obtain military advantage . . . Disarmament would be accomplished in three stages—the first would be carried out in three years; the second, also in three years; and the third, as promptly as possible within an agreed period of time . . . the United Nations Peace Force, which would be equipped with agreed types of armaments and would be supplied agreed manpower by states, would be progressively strengthened until, in stage III it would be fully capable of insuring international security in a disarmed world."

Another feature of the treaty was that it granted to an all-powerful World Court absolute jurisdiction and the parties to the treaty would accept without reservation the compulsory jurisdiction of that court.

In September 1962, Adlai Stevenson, our ambassador to the U.N., speaking before the General Assembly, said: "A great achievement of our last session was to See "AMERIKA," page 7

Robert Morris is author of *The World Under Siege, I and II*, and is chairman of the *Committee to Restore Internal Security*, based in Mantoloking, New Jersey.

Let Poor Opt Out Of Public Schools

Allan C. Brownfeld

American public education is a disaster whose steady decline has had an adverse impact citizens of all races. In the case of the black community, it has been particularly devastating.



Although we have compulsory education, and spend more money per student than we have spent before—and far more than is spent by any other country—we have an illiteracy rate which is skyrocketing: 20 percent of adults are functionally illiterate. Author Jonathan Kozol, in his book "Illiterate America," argues that the figure he has adopted—60 million illiterate and semi-literate adult Americans—is a conservative estimate. It is his view that more than \$250 billion is lost in income by people 25 to 35 years old who have less than high school level skills.

While middle class and affluent Americans are opting out of the public schools at an accelerating rate, in the nation's inner cities, black students remain captives of a school system which is not teaching them the basic skills and abilities necessary to succeed in today's American society. They are being abandoned to the cycle of poverty and hopelessness which remains, sadly, a reality for so many.

In 1976, Marva Collins started the West Side Preparatory School in Chicago's inner city West Garfield Park neighborhood. After visiting this school, William Raspberry of The Washington Post, who is black, reported that Collins "has proved wrong all the public school teachers and principals who say poor black children in crowded city neighborhoods can't be expected to learn. Collins dismantled all the excuses for public school failure by taking in 18 children the Chicago public schools had discarded as being retarded, troublesome and truant and bringing them above national test standards in reading and



math. And she did it with no public money."

Since then, Marva Collins has become well known. The television program "60 Minutes" devoted a segment to her story and actress Cicely Tyson played Collins in a television special. Her school is thriving and is no longer on the top floor of her house, but has been moved three blocks to an old office building. It has grown from one teacher and 18 students to more than 200 students. The walls are covered with papers of grade "A" students.

Teachers and school administrators from throughout the world have traveled to Chicago to visit Marva Collins' school. Collins often shakes her head. "It is as though I had some trick or instant soup," she says, "you know, you just add water and it's all there. They have even stolen the papers off the wall as if there were some secret in them. There's no secret to it. I believe in two-by-four teaching: the two covers of the book and the four walls. That and some strong legs to hold me up all day is all I need to stay right on top of these children. Common sense is rare. Men are always astounded by it."

In a seminar concerning "Black Educa-

tion and the Inner City" sponsored by the Lincoln Institute for Research and Education, Collins declared: "The experts got us into this mess. Their answer to our problems has been to dump more money on them. We say, 'You're going to learn or die.' And we haven't killed one child yet. If we don't make today different, these children will destroy tomorrow for all of us."

Marva Collins was a teacher in the public schools of Chicago for 14 years. Why did she leave? In her own words: "Basically, I think children are being recruited for failure. I hear such negative attitudes about what children learn and how they learn. I have never been so depressed as when I talk to educators and hear all these negative excuses—the children are underprivileged, they don't get parental support, there's no incentive, they've got learning disabilities. . . We've simplified and simplified the vocabulary of textbooks; we've cut down the amount of material to be covered in a year. For example, some textbooks we use now—five years ago they were written for normal children. All of a sudden the publisher states that after we use this supply, he will

sell us all the old books because he is issuing an easier-to-read series. And this book we use is now considered only for gifted children."

Discussing the failure of public schools, particularly in the inner cities, former Washington, D.C. school superintendent Vincent Reed, who is black, notes: "Parents, for some strange reason, sometime back, began to leave the business of educating their children to the federal government, to the states, and to the local schools. As a result of that, nobody was monitoring the practitioners of education to make sure that quality was maintained. As a result, we went into a whole decade of social promotion where we promoted youngsters from one grade to another based on age and maturity rather than developing skills; and as a result of that, we did away with expectations. We didn't expect our youngsters to do anything. We went through glorious clichés like 'You are black and underprivileged, and we won't expect you to achieve.' That's exactly what our youngsters did: they didn't achieve."

Many in the education establishment continue to tell us that what is needed is more money. They overlook the fact that we now spend more money on the education of children than any country in the world—and are now spending more than ever before. In 1970, for example, federal aid to students amounted to \$3.4 billion (in 1983 dollars), serving two million students. In 1983, the comparable numbers were \$11.4 billion going to 7.9 million students—a vast increase. Yet, while we are spending more money, education continues to decline dramatically.

J.A. Parker, President of the Lincoln Institute and a respected black conservative leader, states that, "Black students are harmed by our deteriorating public schools even more dramatically than other young people, because the majority of blacks in our inner cities are unable to exercise the same freedom of choice with regard to where their children will be educated as do more affluent families in the suburbs. While middle and upper middle class families have a choice of using the public schools if they are doing a proper job, or abandoning them for private education if they are not, most blacks are captives of this unresponsive, state-controlled system."

Mr. Parker argues that, "It is high time that we acted to eliminate the monopoly which inferior public schools now have in the nation's predominantly black inner cities." He urges a voucher system, under which parents, not government bureaucrats, would determine what schools their children attend.

Under such a system, parents would spend their "education vouchers" at the school which best met their needs. Professor Milton Friedman states that such an approach "would enable all parents to choose the schools their children attend—an opportunity currently limited to those of us in the upper income classes who can afford to pay twice for our children's schooling—once in taxes, once in tuition."

It is high time that we confronted the collapse of public education and took the necessary steps to provide all of our children, black and white, rich and poor, with educational opportunities to which we repeatedly say they are entitled. Our society will pay a high price indeed if we do not.

See BUSINESS, page 7

Anti-Business Bias In Media

Cliff Kincaid

The American business community has been a tremendous force for good in our society and the world. Indeed, business is responsible for the American way of life as we know it. Businessmen are the driving



force of our economic system, and have always been ready to defend it when it is threatened. But today it is threatened from within—by the media.

Although the media are themselves big businesses, there is a definite anti-business bias in the media, especially television. Businessmen are being depicted as evil and corrupt individuals who aim to profit at the expense of truth, morality and other good things in life. This insidious message is even being targeted at

the impressionable young minds of children.

On January 14, CBS aired a "School-break Special" for kids that portrayed businessmen involved in America's defense industry as selfish people who are fueling the arms race for profit and threatening a nuclear holocaust. The program was titled, "My Dissident Mom," and the hero was a businessman's wife who joined the "peace movement" and engaged in an illegal protest at a defense plant. Her husband and his business associates were portrayed as being in for the money. Their arguments in favor of armed preparedness were half-hearted and ineffective. They tried to defend themselves by insisting they were not "selling the bomb," only supplying the parts that went into it.

This program openly promoted a book, "The Trimtab Factor," by Harold Wilens, a leader of the nuclear freeze movement. The book advances the notion that business executives should play a major role in the anti-nuclear movement. The concluding scene of "My Dissident Mom" showed the husband embracing his

wife in jail after her arrest, as if to suggest he had decided to quit his job as a defense contractor.

The NBC series, "Miami Vice," which is highly rated and enormously popular with young people, aired an episode last year in which American businessmen were depicted as financing a terrorist operation in Nicaragua that killed an American missionary. The motivation was the hope of reaping huge profits after the Sandinistas were overthrown and the country was made safe for their investments. The evil businessmen were identified in the program as representing the "United Grain Company" and "Equinox Investments," in order to make the point they were the embodiment of big business in this country.

"Cagney and Lacey," the very popular CBS program, aired an episode last year that condemned American business investment in South Africa and suggested that American businesses were deliberately ignoring human rights violations in order to protect their profits. Another message was that South Africa's minerals are not vital to America's defense industry.

Cliff Kincaid is Director of Media Analysis at Accuracy in Media.

PRESERVATION COPY

Brunswijk

Continued from page 2

racks at Albina, on the border with French Guiana, in a four-hour battle. Lacking sufficient weapons, the resistance had to pull back, but not before inflicting serious damage on the army.

In retaliation, the army moved into Brunswijk's home town of Moengo-Tapoe and neighboring villages, rounded up the people, and held them as hostages.

The resistance fighters were waiting for support from a group of Americans who had promised them assistance. Six days after Brunswijk's first attacks, 14 American volunteers who were en route to Suriname to help Brunswijk were arrested by U.S. government officers in New Orleans.

It was a setback for the fighters, but they continued to push ahead. In the Netherlands on July 29, former Surinamese Deputy Prime Minister Andre Haakmat appeared on national television reading a statement issued by Brunswijk calling for the overthrow of Bouterse. Back in Suriname, the resistance kept attacking the army.

Top government commando joins Brunswijk

Bouterse wanted to crush the resistance before it got any stronger. Ronny Brunswijk had been a popular Robin Hood-type figure for over a year, and word of his revolution was spreading throughout the country. The Marxist leader dispatched his elite Echo Company commando unit to seek out and kill Brunswijk and crush the SNLA. On August 21, the Echo Company engaged them in combat. Four govern-

ment troops were killed, five wounded, and several were missing, according to official reports.

The fighting took place on the banks of the Marowijne River which forms the border with French Guiana, a department of France. Military boats patrolled the river itself, providing backup for the Echo Company with mortar and machinegun fire. Echo Company's sub-commander was killed in action.

What happened next must have shaken Bouterse's central command. French forces on the other side of the Marowijne were observing the entire exchange, but did not intervene. Then came a real shock: Echo Company Commander Henk Van Randwijk defected and joined Brunswijk's men. The battle was over. When the gunfire ended, the French went down to the river to pick up the dead and wounded.

Toppling Bouterse regime should be easy

With minimal material and logistical support from the outside, it would be very easy to oust Bouterse and bring democracy back to Suriname. The Surinamese army numbers only about 3,000 men; its air



Leaders of the Surinamese resistance: Suriname National Liberation Army (SNLA) leader Ronny Brunswijk, right, is waging a rural-based war against the Marxist regime of Desi Bouterse. On the left is Henk Van Randwijk, a former Bouterse commando leader who recently defected to the resistance.

force consists of only four prop-driven light Defender planes. One plane is said to have been shot down. Bouterse's only helicopter was rented, from an American company based in Brazil, for 40 hours September 6 for "agricultural" purposes. Its real purpose was to hunt down Brunswijk. But Brunswijk's men shot it down September 7, and burned it on the ground. Earlier that week, Bouterse postponed a scheduled trip to Libya, where he was to

meet with Muammar Qaddafi, because his hold on Suriname was so weak. He also canceled his trip to the Non-Aligned Movement summit in Zimbabwe for the same reason.

NEXT WEEK: Bouterse Teetering?

This article is reprinted from *West Watch*, the flagship publication of the Council for Inter-American Security.

Business Bias

Continued from page 6

The program showed detectives Cagney and Lacey at the headquarters of a pro-disinvestment, anti-apartheid group, where they encountered a black South African woman and her son. She told them a horrifying story about how her husband was killed by security forces, how she was thrown in jail for going to his funeral, and how the police split her son's head open for no reason and stitched it up without a pain killer.

In a discussion between detective Lacey

and her husband, Harvey, on the attitude of U.S. business toward this brutality, Harvey said that the "multinational companies don't want us to boycott South Africa" because of the minerals there. "Big business won't let us take a stand on this apartheid stuff," Harvey added. "What South Africa's got, they need." According to Harvey, the minerals aren't that important anyway, because they only go into "toasters, faucets, whatever."

The Turner Broadcasting System last

year aired a program, "Dark Circle," that was designed to scare people out of their wits about nuclear-related technologies. The program attacked by name a number of U.S. corporations involved in the building of nuclear power plants and weapons. The companies were charged with threatening the survival of life on this planet and concocting an imaginary Soviet military threat in order to make big profits.

Truth

Continued from page 4

Looking at this situation from the outside, one would think that the multi-party, civil-libertarian democracies—particularly the United States—would be insisting that the historical facts be clearly and unequivocally stated. But, instead, we find a general willingness in Europe and America to collaborate in the cynical Soviet deception about the birth, the short life and the violent death of the democratic Russian Revolution.

A most distressing evidence of this can be found in the fact that neither the U.S. State Department nor the Reagan White House plans to send an official—or unofficial—message to the Russian people in recognition of their overthrow of the Czarist dictatorship on March 15, 1917. But, tragically, an official message is planned to go to the Soviet State on November 7—the anniversary of the date on which Lenin, Stalin and company deprived the long suffering Russian people of their infant democracy. (The rule of diplomacy is that such "National Day" messages are sent on the date designated by that country's current government, even if this results in an outrageous distortion of history.)

If, for reasons of diplomacy and government-to-government "propriety," the State Department and the White House will not reverse this preposterous situation, then certainly the Congress should.

Although it is too late for Congressional resolutions to be introduced and enacted before March 15, concerned lawmakers should certainly discuss the matter formally in both the House and Senate. In this way, they might insure that in at least some quarters of the U.S. Government the real Russian Revolution is commemorated rather than forgotten, and that the ruthless counter-revolution of the minority "Bolsheviks" six months later is lamented rather than celebrated.

"Amerika"

Continued from page 5

endorse an agreement on a set of principles for general and complete disarmament in a peaceful world." By June 10, 1963, President Kennedy, in a speech at American University, said: "Our primary long-range interest in Geneva, however, is general and complete disarmament—designed to take place in stages, permitting parallel political developments to build the new institutions of peace which would take the place of arms." Kennedy also

said, "Meanwhile we seek to strengthen the United Nations . . . to develop it into a genuine world security system . . . [to create] conditions under which arms can finally be abolished."

I spent two years of my life opposing this plan and wrote a book called *Disarmament: Weapon of Conquest*. Even then it should have been apparent to all that the Communists were beginning to take control of the United Nations and would eventually dominate the U.N. Peace Force. Since then, some 25 nations have been taken over by the USSR and the trend

is continuing with no reversal in sight.

When the pragmatic Lyndon Johnson became President, he assessed the plan, and set up a commission to examine it. The commission recommended that the plan was not in the best interest of American security and Johnson summarily abolished it.

The rationale behind this plan still pervades the thinking of many of the world's leaders. "Amerika" was helpful in that it showed what would happen to our country if this kind of thinking should again prevail.

Combat

Continued from page 1.

Jinotega, Boaco, Chontales, Zelaya, and Rio San Juan. The Contras inflicted 1,153 casualties on the Sandinista army, of which 473 were fatal, according to UNO.

An UNO press release claims that defections from the enemy continued at the "normal rate" in February, "picking up toward the end of the month." Supporting this claim are a series of new defectors, including a high-ranking Sandinista commander, a Sandinista propagandist, and several elite Sandinista fighters.

Jose Maria Alvarado, who served the Sandinista junta as the Director of the Jail System and Minister of Communications, was recently granted political asylum in Costa Rica, according to UNO. Alvarado was joined in abandoning "Free Nicaragua" (as the Sandinistas refer to the country under their rule) by Alvaro Banarelos, a journalist who, UNO says, "worked for the Sandinista propaganda apparatus" before joining the Resistance.

Also defecting to the Contras, UNO reports, were five soldiers of the elite "Light Hunters" battalion of the Sandinista Army, and fourteen regular soldiers from the Sandinista Popular Army (EPS) ranks.

UNO reports that the Russian helicopter downed on February 27 was hit by a SAM-7 missile by the military unit JORGE SALAZAR No. 2, commanded by "RIGOBERTO." Due to

heavy fighting for control of the Zelaya region where it was shot down, the type of the helicopter has not been determined. The following is other Resistance activity reported by UNO for the month of February:

- Sandinista Army headquarters at Rio Blanco, El Guapotal, Cano de Maiz, and Masigue were destroyed during military actions, and two strategic bridges were dynamited. Two jeeps were destroyed, as well as 13 IFA military personnel carriers supplied by East Germany.

- Telephone and electric wiring facilities have been damaged at strategic points, in order to isolate units of the Sandinista Army. This has caused disruption in the communication services of Rio Blanco, Matiguas, and Matagalpa, and several towns in Nicaragua.

- On February 20, a boat ferrying military personnel on the Escondido River was attacked by Resistance forces. Eleven fatal casualties were inflicted upon the government forces, including the loss of one Lieutenant, at a place called Majageni.

- The Indian organization KISAN, which is affiliated with the Resistance, reported an attack on the Sandinista airstrip of Bilwaskarma. The runway was partially destroyed, and a large petrol deposit put to the torch. KISAN reported 50 casualties amongst the government troops, 30 being fatal.

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Washington Inquirer

Reagan Cannot Appear Critics

Marx Lewis

President Reagan's address to the nation, and the appointments he made to fill high positions in his administration, have gone over well with the American people. According to public opinion polls, the president's popularity ratings have risen by 10 points. But neither the speech, nor the appointments, did much to appease his political foes in Congress or the liberal media.



Although the president admitted that he made some serious errors in carrying out his Iran policy, he failed to "apologize." At one time his critics said that if he would apologize he would be forgiven. His enemies say it is now too late and that he should have done so four months ago. The truth is that Reagan did admit last December that serious mistakes were made.

What was typical of the media's reaction to Reagan's contrite speech was a statement in the Washington Post by David S. Broder, otherwise one of the more respected nationally syndicated columnists. Referring to the president as a "shaken and weak-minded old man," Broder asked: "What took so long?" The president's statement of last December was ignored altogether.

President Reagan's political foes know he had admitted last December that serious mistakes had occurred. And they have attempted to blame him for committing more serious mistakes: House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill said last year that, in his opinion, "Reagan knew about the possibly illegal diversion of profits from the arms sales to help the Nicaraguan Contras." Except for a document found in Lt. Col. Oliver North's office, which it is believed never reached Reagan, there is no credible evidence that the president knew.

O'Neill's successor, Jim Wright, remains faithful to the O'Neill tradition of handling the truth recklessly. Speaker Wright urged "Reagan to admit errors," knowing full well that the president did so four months ago. But Wright went O'Neill one better. He said the Reagan

administration violated the law by selling arms to Iran. There is a law which requires that the president give "timely notice" of such sales. But this law leaves it to the discretion of the president to determine what constitutes "timely notice." In this case, earlier notice would have endangered the lives of the American hostages.

Wright proposed that President Reagan should acknowledge in his address that the Iran arms sales policy—not just its implementation—was deeply flawed. But this was a policy decision, not a violation of the law. Reagan refused to grovel and make such an admission, for good reason. The administration had good reason to believe that there was a possibility that such sales might lead to a restoration of normal relations with Iran when the Ayatollah is succeeded by one of the rival groups.

To insist that Congress—not the President—has final say on foreign policy matters, is to violate the U.S. Constitution. The President may make mistakes. In an interview following the release of the report of his namesake, former senator John Tower said all presidents have made mistakes, some far more serious than anything that transpired during the Iranian affair. A list of such mistakes, some of them costing American lives, would fill a large volume. In this case, the mistake was in the implementation of policy, which did not cost a single American life, but actually may have saved the lives of three American hostages.

The Tower Board found that the mistakes in the implementation of policy occurred in the National Security Council, where incomplete and inadequate records were kept of the Council's meetings and decisions. The president is technically responsible for what happens in every agency, and Reagan accepted the responsibility. But who would attribute such mismanagement to him?

That there has been disarray in the administration's foreign policy is true. Careful scrutiny would probably find that true of most government agencies. The bureaucracies become too large to be managed efficiently.

ly. But it is doubtful that any government institution is in greater disarray than Congress. Hearings are conducted with only one or two members present, bills are passed without being read by the members, and after nine-month sessions action on many important bills is taken in the closing days. More than once in recent years the government's business came to a standstill because appropriation bills were not passed in time.

As to lack of credibility, a major Democratic charge against Reagan, it is equally doubtful that the Democratic leadership can match its own to Reagan's. The most recent example of that was the scheme by which Speaker Wright recently handled the salary increase bill covering members of Congress and others. Wright had promised that every congressman would have an opportunity to vote the increase up or down. Instead, he let the increase go into effect without a vote, and when it was already in effect he took a voice vote. It was a shocking example of legislative fraud.

The president seems to have labored under the mistaken impression that if he would only act promptly to uncover what went wrong in the administration's implementation of his Iranian policy, and uncover and expose it himself, his foes would be appeased. Although Reagan should be commended for his forthrightness, he must now understand that *his foes want his scalp*. New appointments, "apologies," his agreement to cooperate fully with committee investigations—all will be to no avail.

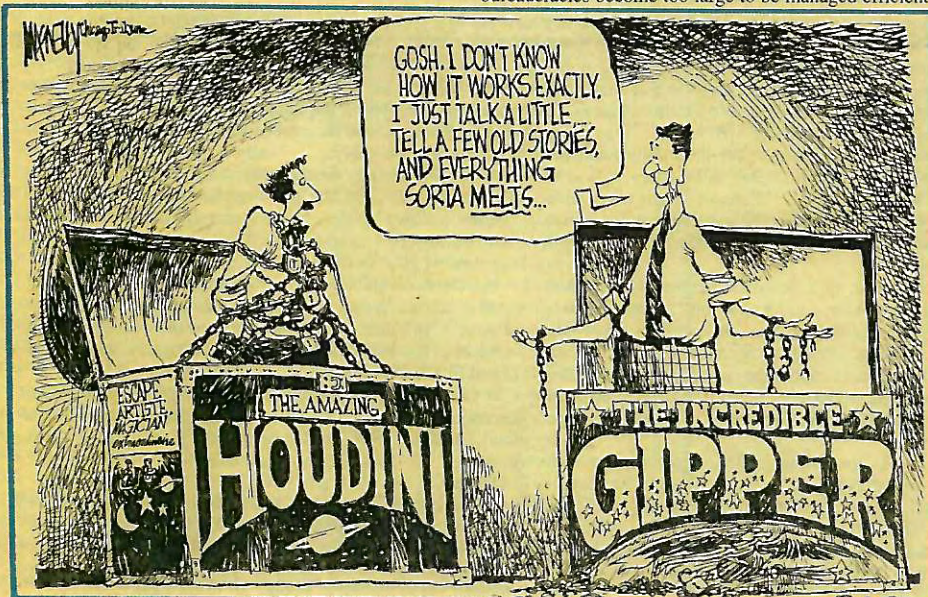
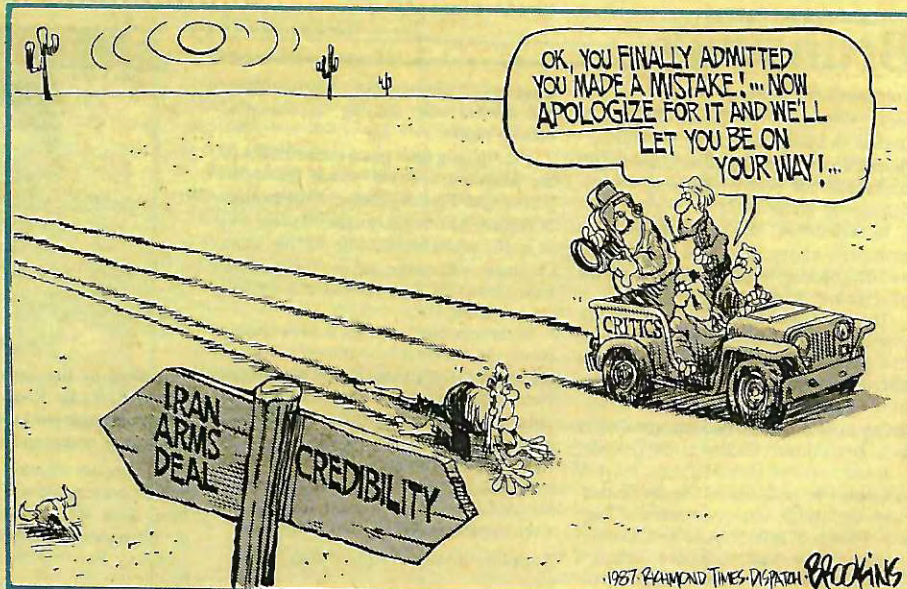
The president is now compounding the error of thinking he could appease his hungry critics by seeking a "partnership" with Congress. He will seek it, but not find it, except on the terms the congressional leaders will impose, which will call for his surrender on the key issues.

It is regrettable in all of this that the important substantive issues regarding the conduct of foreign policy, over which the president and Congress are on a collision course, have largely been ignored. One of them is the proposal that the president consult with Congress in undertaking policy initiatives. The other is that covert action be ruled out as an instrument of U.S. foreign policy.

Neither proposition is feasible. To consult with Congress before every foreign policy action would give our enemies advance information of plans they could prepare to frustrate. Such information would immediately be leaked to our adversaries. The same would happen if we failed to act covertly.

A partnership must be based on an agreement as to goals and the methods by which they are to be reached. There is no such agreement now. The president believes that peace can best be assured by keep the nation militarily strong. The Democrats have opposed virtually every weapons system that would accomplish that. The president believes that the communist system is evil. The Democratic leadership denounced him for saying so. The president believes, as at one time Democrats believed, that those resisting communist tyranny should get U.S. support, as is the case with Nicaragua. The Democrats have been fighting him tooth and nail on that.

It might have been better if the president would have pointed out these differences, noted that his most difficult foreign policy problems—such as Iran and Nicaragua—were created by a Democratic administration, and then told the nation that he will fight to the end to fight for what is right: policies that will strengthen and expand the Free World.



Washington Inquirer

Vol. VII, No. 12

March 20, 1987

Twenty-Five Cents

Soviet Nuke Tests Alleged

By PETER SAMUEL

The Soviets may have engaged in at least ten low-yield nuclear tests during their own self-proclaimed testing moratorium last year, according to intelligence sources.

The secret Soviet nuclear tests are thought to be connected with Soviet missile defense developments and with warheads for new families of highly accurate Soviet ballistic and cruise missiles.

No official has publicly accused the Soviets of conducting secret tests, but a U.S. government official specializing in Soviet military intelligence told this reporter late last week that there were "substantial indications" that the Soviets conducted a covert nuclear testing program right through the period of their year-long unilateral moratorium. He drew my attention to an obscure paragraph in the President's "Unclassified Report to the Congress on Soviet Non-Compliance with Arms Control Agreements" dated March 10:

See TESTS, page 2

"Left-Wing" Dems Chided On Vote

By PETER LaBARBERA

A leading congressional conservative last week accused "left-wing Democrats" of living in a "fantasy world" which denies the Soviet/Communist threat, and said he will work to expose the "factual inaccuracies" underlying their foreign policy arguments.

Rep. Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), reacting to the March 11 House vote in favor of a moratorium on aid to the Nicaraguan freedom fighters, said he plans to "get real experts to study left-wing Democratic statements made during the debate." He will then "write each Member who spoke with error and ask [him] to put a statement in the Congressional Record indicating where [he was] factually wrong."

Gingrich, speaking in a near-empty House chamber on a "special order," said he will invite those Members who will not change their position—"even when it is indicated they are factually wrong"—to debate the subject on the House floor.

The Georgia conservative said he was motivated to launch his truth campaign by the belief that "we should argue off the same set of facts," regardless of differences in opinion.

Gingrich cited as one rather blatant example of "left-wing Democratic ignorance" the remark by Rep. Joe Kolter (D-Penn.), who said the Nicaraguan Contras are "Communists" who were "led by a man named Uno." The United Nicaraguan Opposition (UNO) is the political organization representing the Contras, who are anti-communist guerrillas battling the Marxist-Leninist Sandinista regime. (Kolter made the comments on a C-SPAN program in February; they were reported in the March 6 issue of the Inquirer.)

Gingrich said "there are clear facts which are systematically inaccurate when presented by left-wing Democrats" who, he said, "survive only by describing a world that is not real. . . ."

Gingrich, who was a history professor prior to his election to Congress, said it must be the goal of anti-communists in Congress "to pin the debate to the historical record and to clear up factual errors."

"Over the next few months we should slowly, and calmly, Member by Member, and factual mistake by factual mistake, clear up the record."

See Gingrich, page 7



Democrats Rep. David Bonior (D-Mich.), Majority White Tony Coelho and Majority Leader Thomas S. Foley are jubilant after House voted to block aid to Nicaraguan freedom fighters.

Stephen Crowley/The Washington Times

Glasnost Called Fraud

By TIMOTHY B. PHARES

The new Soviet policy of *glasnost*, or "openness," is a fraud which makes the Soviet Union more dangerous to the Free World, according to a panel of Soviet emigres. Vladimir Bukovsky of Resistance International charged that the new policy is designed to fool the West into believing that the Soviet Union is less of a threat than it was before.

Bukovsky, a veteran of the Soviet Gulag, said the "main goal" of Mikhail Gorbachev's new policy "is to make the West pay for Soviet ventures around the world."

"Why have they released only a few political prisoners, one by one?" Bukovsky asked. "Why haven't they declared a general amnesty?" Bukovsky noted that those who were released were required to sign statements pledging not to engage in "anti-Soviet activities."

Dr. Dmitry Mikheyev, a Fellow at the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis who spent six years in Soviet labor camps, pointed out that "there are 10,000" political prisoners in the Soviet Union,

and Gorbachev has released 158. "These are all celebrities," he said.

"Why not allow free elections?" Bukovsky asked. "Why not allow uncensored newspapers and access to copy machines?" According to Bukovsky, "The Soviets want maximum public relations at minimum cost."

The real question, Bukovsky said, is "not how far these changes will go, but how long they will last." The West consistently underestimates the effect of ideology on the Soviet system, he said, and that is why the Soviet system cannot stand more than five years of *glasnost*. "The current campaign is not planned to last very long, and the Soviet leaders know it," he said. Exiled research engineer Dr. Yuri Tuvim endorsed this view, saying that "if it continues for a long time, there might be some changes."

"There has been no change in Marxist-Leninist ideology," Tuvim stated. According to Bukovsky, this ideology "translates ideas into structures, social institutions and language." It is this ideology, Bukovsky said, which

provides the Soviets' "purpose, goal, and strategy."

One of the major threats to the Soviet ideology, Mikheyev said, is the Strategic Defense Initiative. "The only thing that



Bukovsky: Gorbachev has ulterior motive.

makes the Soviet Union a superpower is nuclear parity and military parity," he stated. "SDI is a major threat to end nuclear parity." Pointing out that the Soviets are already working on their own "Red Shield" space defense system,

See FRAUD, page 7

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The Eye

Lifestyles Of The Rich Infamous: Some of Wall Street's ex-high rollers may find that reading some inside tips on prison protocol may ease the pain of trading places. For instance, a Manhattan mag called "Avenue" offers a Michelin-type



guide to prisons, listing those with tennis courts, VCRs and good kitchens in an article titled, "The Last Resort." Leavenworth's minimum security hostelry even has a softball team, though a prison spokesman hastily adds, "All our games are home games."

Spy mag, in a campy piece called, "So You're Going To Prison," doles out tips from those who know the ropes, i.e. G. Gordon Liddy. "Learn how to fight," chirped Gordon. He advised that "the ringer handle on top of a wash bucket makes an excellent weapon." Attorney Peter Fleming, a white collar crime specialist, told the N.Y. Post that Eglin prison (Florida) used to attract a best-and-brightest upscale crowd. "You'd meet some interesting people there," noted Fleming. "Lawyers, chief financial officers, you name it." That yuppie ambience has changed, since the Federal Bureau of Prisons tosses white collar types in with drug dealers, who are also classified non-violent.

Martin, Go Home: Actor Martin Sheen, who moonlights by sleeping on grates with his homeless pals in Washington, may become persona non grata in Nye County, Nevada. That's the location of the Nevada Test Site, which has become the favorite protest target for Martin (recently busted for trespassing) and his peacenik chums Robert Blake and Kris Kristofferson. But after two years of well-publicized protests, local residents and lawmen are not only fed up, but broke. Local D.A. Phillip Dunleavy told the N.Y. Post that each arrest costs \$500 to \$1,000. The most recent incident, where 500 were busted, drained "a quarter of our annual budget. We don't mind them protesting," said the D.A., "but they insist on getting arrested." Phil compared Martin Sheen's behavior to "an adult temper tantrum. He just wants attention."

Publish or Perish: No sooner did the flamboyant Roy Cohn succumb to AIDS last year, than two biographers started scribbling overtime to finish their books about his life. But suddenly the book by Roy's handpicked choice, Sidney Zion, got the heave-ho from Random House publishers. Longtime scribe Sid promptly filed suit against the pubs. That leaves Roy's life in the hands of none other than (horrors) lib pundit Nicholas von Hoffman, Roy's other biographer and well-known adversary.

But, why did Random House suddenly cancel Sid's book, a

re-write with add-ons of Roy's own memoirs? Their stated reason was that Sid missed the November 1, 1986 deadline by a week. But Random House, owned by Roy's pal Sy Newhouse, may be doing their departed friend's memory a favor. Publishing veep Howard Kaminsky called the book "another one of Zion's kamikaze attacks," adding that it doesn't meet their specs for quality. Tom Bolan, Roy's law partner at Saxe, Bacon and Bolan, which holds the copyright to the book, says he knows nothing of the details and hasn't seen the ill-fated manuscript. But Sid claims that the power brokers fear what's in the book. Both the copyright owner and the publishing owner say they know nothing about the cancellation, says Sid. "If you believe that, then Jonah swallowed the whale."

Company Man? Ex-CIA turncoat John Stockwell, who makes his living by knocking America and kow-towing to the Reds, gave his views on the Iran imbroglio in a Los Angeles Times piece on February 23. John implied that laws were broken and funds were stolen to aid the Nicaraguan freedom fighters. However, said John, "the same and/or other similar laws were broken in 1975-76 by the Angola team that I directed for Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and CIA Director William Colby. We went unpunished, setting the nation up for the current Iran-Contra disgrace." Eye would be most interested in hearing Bill Colby's reaction to this statement.

Brief Eyetems: Svetlana Stalin and George Englund (Cloris Leachman's ex) have been spotted making the rounds in Hollywood to peddle a film about Svetlana's life . . . Victor Lasky's smashing piece, "The Dark Side of Mario Cuomo," in the March issue of *American Politics* mag, reveals a mean-spirited pol whose public bravado belies a penchant for campaign "dirty tricks." Could Mario suffer from insecurity? . . . Rep. Lane Evans (D-Ill.) recently recommended that every member of Congress see the film, "Platoon." It would make them "have second thoughts about committing U.S. troops again to a conflict in which their hands effectively are tied." . . . Ex-White Houser Don Regan is rumored to be scoping out some D.C. digs to dash off a book about his stint at Casa Blanca . . . In the déjà-vu category, John Erlichman, asked in view of the Iran affair, if he would have done anything differently during Watergate, replied: "Take the Fifth."

The Eye would appreciate receiving contributions for this column. Please send suggestions to The Eye, c/o The Washington Inquirer, Suite 1160, 1275 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Tests

Continued from page 1

"During their test moratorium, the Soviets undoubtedly maintained their sites because they quickly conducted a test soon after announcing their intent to do so. Furthermore, there were numerous ambiguous events during this period that can neither be associated with, nor dissociated from, observed Soviet nuclear test-related activities."

My source says that the "numerous ambiguous events" in President Reagan's report is a veiled reference to what are believed to be secret Soviet nuclear tests. Soviet nuclear tests are monitored with a combination of seismic measuring equipment, photographic and atmospheric surveillance. Photographic surveillance can sometimes pick up evidence of the Soviet drilling of nuclear test bores before tests occur, and in the case of shallow underground tests of cratering, after them. Air sampling can sometimes detect slight increases in atmospheric radioactivity after tests that have "vented" from underground. But the major source of intelligence on nuclear tests is seismic measurement of test shock waves using equipment in China, Turkey, Pakistan, Norway, Australia and other countries, as well as in the U.S. itself.

American analysts believe that a substantial part of the Soviet nuclear testing program is connected to the development of low-yield warheads. Traditionally, the Soviets have built warheads in the range of 300 to 600 kilotons. But with dramatic improvements in missile guidance systems, the Soviets no longer need huge nuclear explosives to be able to destroy Western targets, especially since most of these targets are relatively "soft" or unprotected from blast and other destructive effects.

The short-range family of SS-21, 22

and 23 missiles deployed by the Soviets against Western Europe, China and Japan are estimated by the Pentagon to have 50 percent probability of impacting within 100 feet or 30 meters of their target, compared to half a mile or 800m accuracy in the case of their predecessors. According to Dennis Gormley, a Washington defense consultant, in the Fall 1985 issue of *Orbis* magazine, warheads with from 300t (0.3kt) to 5 kt yield are now quite adequate for use with the new family of Soviet short-range ballistic missiles in Europe and Asia. Soviet Frontal Aviation with new cruise missiles such as the AS-15 will similarly use quite low-yield nuclear warheads.

At the intercontinental level, the Soviets are also believed to be downsizing their nuclear warheads as accuracy increases and the West does little to harden its targets. Small nuclear warheads are being developed for various Soviet air defense and anti-ballistic missile systems, including the ABM-3, SA-10 and SA-12.

With small warheads, "collateral" or unintended damage can be minimized and areas attacked occupied more quickly.

The covert nuclear testing program by the Soviets, if confirmed officially, could hamper efforts by proponents of nuclear testing to have them ratified in the U.S. Senate. Already, moves for ratification of the Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT) have bogged down in the Senate. This treaty supposedly limits tests to 150kt explosive yield, but there is general agreement here that this cannot be adequately verified without Soviet acceptance of seismic measurements of tests on their territory. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee this week published a report citing 24 suspected violations of the 150kt limit and said that the Soviets have been gaining increasing military advantage of unilateral U.S. compliance.

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Editor-in-Chief: Wilson C. Lucom
Managing Editor: Peter La Barbera
Assistant Editor: Timothy Phares
Business and Editorial Offices: (202) 789-4294

Subscriptions: within USA \$20 per year mailed third class, \$30 per year mailed first class, overseas
\$60 Air mail, \$40 surface. Make checks payable to the Council for the Defense of Freedom. Canada and Mexico first class mail only.

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Surinamese Fighters Press On

By J. MICHAEL WALLER

This is the second in a two-part series on the growing resistance movement in Suriname.

Libyan Colonel Muammar Qaddafi came to the rescue of Suriname's dictator Desi Bouterse when, on October 10, an estimated 100 Arabic-speaking men carrying Surinamese passports landed at Paramaribo. The Libyans Qaddafi sends to Suriname are already conversant in Taki-Taki, the local dialect.

The Suriname National Liberation Army (SNLA), led by Ronny Brunswijk, has been able to capture airstrips long enough to land planes with food and supplies: The resistance has also brought

in the army.

Of the estimated 3,000 men in the Surinamese military, only about 200 are considered firmly loyal to Bouterse, according to one Surinamese source. The regime is driving more and more of the population into desperation by closing down Catholic and Moravian churches, schools and hospitals, by burning other church-run education and health centers, and by bombing and shelling civilian areas. Surinamese troops have killed civilians indiscriminately in an effort to blame the SNLA resistance.

The interior of the country has been sealed off from the capital; there is no way in or out by vehicle or aircraft. No provisions have been sent to rural towns since early September, resulting in acute shortages of fuel, food and medical supplies. As a result, many people are fleeing to French Guiana, while others join the resistance. Thousands have fled to Paramaribo on foot as refugees, in search of food, shelter, or income.

The Rotterdam newspaper, *NRC Handelsblad*, reported that Bouterse is desperate and is capable of going to extremes to maintain his grip on power. In a moment of frustration, the Surinamese dictator let slip in front of a reporter, "Our patience is exhausted. We will shoot and flatten everything."

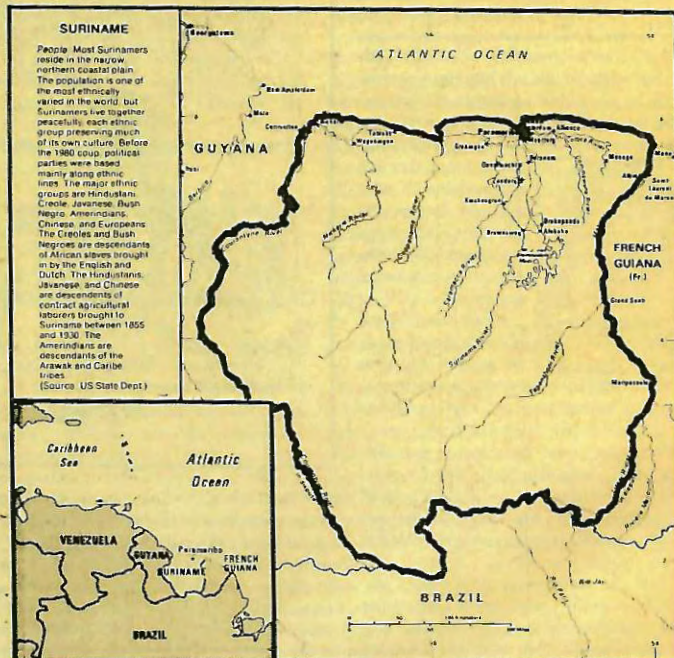
The Suriname National Liberation Army is receiving some critical outside support from private sector groups in the Netherlands. Little other material assistance is being provided by any government, sources say. The Dutch government has little will to overthrow Bouterse, in spite of its distaste for his rule. Brazil has switched its policy of pressuring Bouterse to one of appeasing him by giving him military advisers and equipment, apparently to keep Suriname from serving as a base from which to train or harbor Brazilian terrorists.

Only one other country in the area is capable of providing significant support to Brunswijk, and that is France. Neighboring French Guiana, a department of France, is the site of Paris' Ariane rocket base, from which European commercial and government satellites are launched. A prime target for Soviet-sponsored espionage and sabotage, this facility is reported to be guarded by the French Foreign Legion.

Reports from that area indicate that the French Foreign Legion is giving logistical support to Brunswijk's resistance group, while other local reports say that the French are merely looking the other way while the resistance lands and delivers equipment across the Marowijne River into Suriname. Either way, France's attitude is invaluable.

This reporter could find no evidence that the United States is aiding the Surinamese resistance. The administration is taking a "hands off" stance toward Bouterse. As one observer put it, "If the Reagan Administration was backing the Surinamese freedom fighters, you can be sure it would have been leaked to the press long ago."

This article is reprinted from West Watch, the flagship publication of the Council for Inter-American Security. For more information write: Council for Inter-American Security, 122 C Street, N.W., Suite 330, Washington, D.C. 20001



U.S. Berates "Allies" On Cuba Vote

By JACK SKELLY

WASHINGTON—The ambassadors from Venezuela, Colombia, Argentina and Peru were called to the State Department and read the "riot act" for their anti-U.S. vote at the U.N. Human Rights meeting in Geneva last week.

French News Service (AFP) reported that Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Elliot Abrams, speaking for President Reagan, told them of the President's disgust.

The four Latin American nations joined other countries such as India in voting against a U.S. resolution asking the U.N. to discuss Cuba's violations of Human Rights.

"Your position is inexplicable and indefensible," Abrams told each ambassador in separate interviews.

Of the Latin American countries, only Costa Rica voted for the U.S. resolution. Brazil abstained, which is almost equiv-

alent to a "no" vote.

Abrams told each ambassador that "your negative vote will have serious repercussions on your relations with the United States."

Each of the countries is in serious economic trouble because of huge foreign debts, owed mostly to U.S. banks. They are all looking to the U.S. and President Reagan to help them get out of their predicament.

Brazil's case, of course, is the most serious, and the one most dependent on the United States for help.

AFP said that Venezuelan Ambassador Valentin Hernandez confirmed having been called in by the State Department.

The ambassadors told Abrams that they had also voted against a Cuban resolution condemning the United States for violations of human rights of American Indians, blacks and Puerto Ricans.

See VOTE, page 6



SNLA leader Ronny Brunswijk

Power base eroding

A combination of events has eroded Bouterse's power base. Some Bouterse lieutenants have been purged. Others, like the Echo Company commander, are joining the resistance. Still others have become disgusted with the government; some have left and some remain, hoping to oppose Bouterse from their military and official positions.

Bouterse's top comrade, Captain Etienne Boeraveen, is presently in a Miami jail on charges of conspiracy to smuggle narcotics into the United States. The regime was to make its territory and facilities available to international drug traffickers in exchange for U.S. dollars. In September 1986, Boeraveen and others were arrested by drug agents in Miami, who had tape recorded and videotaped the smuggling agreement.

Reports indicate that Bouterse was supposed to go to Miami to conclude the drug deal personally, but stayed behind in order to resolve "local problems" with factions

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Media Belittles Nicaraguans' Struggle

Cliff Kincaid

ABC News correspondent Sam Donaldson has reported that a White House public relations campaign for aid to the Nicaraguan freedom fighters will not employ the "brass knuckle tactics" of former communications director Pat Buchanan, "who accused Democrats of standing with Ortega and the Communists if they voted against aid."



Donaldson himself must be relieved. He acknowledged in a recent article in Washingtonian magazine that he has received "boxes of letters" accusing him of being pro-Communist. One hate letter was addressed, "Sandinista Sam, Washington, D.C." Donaldson said. "I didn't mind that so much, but I must say I was put out that the Post Office unhesitatingly delivered it to me."

There are many in the media and Congress who would prefer not to think of the struggle in Nicaragua as between freedom and communism. Reporters like Donaldson never refer to the "Contras" as freedom fighters and seldom, if ever, describe the Sandinistas who rule Nicaragua as communists. Only people like Buchanan do that.

Incredibly, there are politicians on Capitol Hill who don't even know which side is which. The Washington Inquirer revealed that Rep. Joe Kolter (D-Pa.),

Cliff Kincaid is Director of Media Analysis at Accuracy in Media.



who helped lead the fight against aid to the resistance in the House, had publicly stated before the vote that the "Contras" were "Communists" and that one of the resistance groups was "controlled by a man named Uno." Of course, the resistance forces are anti-communist, and UNO is the acronym for the United Nicaraguan Opposition, the umbrella group representing the freedom fighters.

There is also ignorance in the White House press corps. At a White House press briefing on the Nicaragua issue, UPI reporter Helen Thomas asked, "Are you going to continue a war, or are you going to try to find peace?" Spokesman Marlin Fitzwater responded that the U.S. continues to favor peace through negotiations. When Thomas protested that the U.S. has had "no emphasis on negotiations for six

years," Fitzwater noted that the whole purpose of aid to the resistance is to pressure the Sandinistas to negotiate and live up to their promises of a free society. Thomas seemed ignorant of the fact that the Sandinistas have adamantly refused to even negotiate with the resistance forces, and have stalled on negotiations with the United States and the Contadora countries over the last several years.

Fitzwater said that, in the months ahead, the White House will try to "do a better job" of focusing attention on the Soviet threat in Nicaragua and will highlight the accomplishments and achievements of the resistance. He extended an invitation to U.S. reporters to visit Nicaragua and report on the struggle.

One such report aired on ABC's "World News Tonight" on March 3. For a

change, the American people were finally given a chance to hear members of the resistance answer questions about something other than secret bank accounts. Correspondent Peter Collins wanted to know what they were fighting for. "I'm fighting communism so that Nicaragua may be truly free, and we can end this slavery here," said one. Another said, "The dogs tried to recruit you into their army by force, so I decided to fight for the liberty of all Nicaraguans."

Collins reported that only a "handful" of men in the unit he accompanied had been members of the Somoza national guard, and that a fifth were Sandinista defectors. He said unit leaders had been trained in the U.S. to respect human rights.

Nevertheless, the issue of human rights has emerged as a big one. When the Sandinistas were fighting for control of Nicaragua, civilian casualties were portrayed as an unavoidable consequence of the war. Now when they occur, they are depicted as deliberate "atrocities" committed by the anti-Sandinista resistance. Shortly before the recent House vote, the New York Times published a sensational front page story by Stephen Kinzer claiming that the resistance fighters were assaulting "civilian targets." Rep. Ted Weiss (D-N.Y.) cited the story on the House floor in arguing against the aid.

What Weiss didn't mention—and which Kinzer admitted later on, in the part of the story carried on an inside page—was that "armed and uniformed Sandinista soldiers" had also been killed and that the dead civilians included what were described as "government employees."

Reassessing Russia's Last Czar

Oleg Volkonsky

It was on the 15th of March, 1917, 70 years ago, when Czar Nicholas II of Russia abdicated and a new "Provisional Government" came to power.

This ended the Romanov dynasty which had ruled Russia for 300 years and a new era began.

The new government was hastily put together in the wake of food riots in the Empire's capital, Petrograd. Troops refused to disperse the demonstrators and joined them instead. This was the real Russian Revolution.

The new regime was composed of members of the Duma, an elected national assembly which the czar had established in 1906. The new Prime Minister was Prince G. Lvov, a centrist. After four months he resigned and Alexander Kerensky, a socialist-revolutionary, became the new leader. The "Provisional Government" was composed of mainly well-meaning, democratic-minded men who proved, nonetheless, incapable of preventing the country's calamitous slide towards the Bolshevik takeover of power eight months later in November 1917.

On this anniversary it is fitting to say

Oleg Volkonsky is a broadcaster in Russia to the Soviet Union. He has worked for Radio Liberty, Munich, the BBC, and the Voice of America. He specializes in Russian history.

something about Nicholas II.

His abdication in a railway carriage at the town of Pskov, and the end of Imperial Russia, were, to a great extent, his own doing. During the last years of his reign Nicholas had managed to alienate everybody: the delegates from the Duma were demanding his resignation; the grand dukes at his own court were plotting to overthrow him; the generals around him (he was at that time Commander in Chief)—deserted him.

The failures of Russia's last czar are well known. Less well known are some of his successes.

On his ascension to the throne in 1894, the young emperor had inherited a vast empire which was only just beginning to emerge into the modern, competitive world. His father, Alexander III, although a peacemaker abroad, was a reactionary at home. He had torn up a draft for a constitution on seeing the mangled body of his father, Alexander II, known as "The czar liberator"—the victim of a terrorist bomb.

At the beginning of Nicholas II's reign, famine still occasionally threatened parts of the empire. Towards the end of it, Russia was the greatest grain exporter in the world, supplying almost a third of the world's total needs. It led the world in oil production and was building railroads faster than any other country. By 1913, the standard of living of the peasants and workers was higher, all things considered, than it is today in 1987. Officially, Russians worked a six-day work week, but 49

public and religious holidays a year made it five. Officially, it was a ten-hour work day, but the norm, more often than not, was eight. Any company with over 1,000 employees had, by law, to build and maintain a hospital for the free health care of its workers. Consumer goods were plentiful in Russia and the bread was the cheapest in Europe. The wages were roughly comparable. Nikita Khrushchev in his memoirs recalls that as a young semi-skilled laborer in 1913, he lived in a two-room apartment which cost him 25 percent of his income and his wife did not have to work.

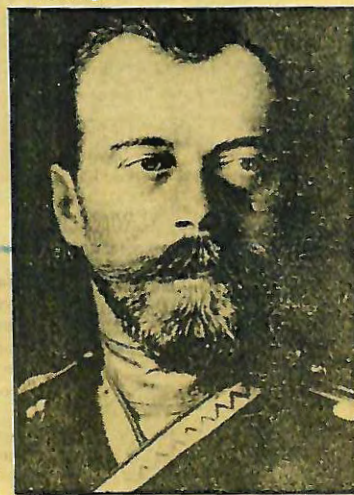
Russia had a sound judicial system based on trial-by-jury and the presumption of innocence. In some celebrated cases it acquitted notorious bomb-throwers and terrorists because their acts were "political." (Those bomb-throwers did not want reforms; they wanted their own "socialist" revolution.)

Politically, with the establishment of the Duma, the country was slowly but surely moving in the direction of a Constitutional monarchy, for which Nicholas would have been ideal. He was not an autocrat by nature.

A pre-revolutionary issue of *The National Geographic Magazine* called Russia "The land of limitless opportunity" and predicted that by the year 2000 its population would reach 600 million.

Everything changed with World War I. Russia's exports fell by 94 percent. The country was woefully unprepared for war, as defense was not a high priority then, as

it is now. By 1915 Russia's armies had run out of ammunition. Within one and a half years 3 million of her soldiers were killed or missing.



Czar Nicholas II

For the real causes of the Russian Revolution do not look for social, economic or political factors. By 1914 these had become secondary. Look, instead, to the fields and forests of Tannenberg in East Prussia, where in just one battle in August 1914, 200,000 of Russia's noblest and

See NICHOLAS, page 6

PRESERVATION COPY

Dan Rather's Beacon

Reed Irvine

Dan Rather's favorite word is "courage." For a brief period he used it to end his report on the CBS Evening News, but he dropped it when people started poking fun at him. That didn't mean he lost his



courage. He showed that on March 10, when he had an op-ed article in *The New York Times* in which he came pretty close to attacking Lawrence Tisch, the president of CBS, Inc., as insensitive and concerned only with making money.

Rather railed against Tisch's cost-cutting ukase which had lopped 215 people off the CBS payroll, including quite a few employees of CBS News. He said this was done so that "the stockholders would have even more money in their pockets." Mr. Tisch is CBS's largest stockholder, owning nearly 25 percent of the shares. The way Rather put it, it sounded as if Mr. Tisch was wrecking CBS News, making it difficult to carry out its noble mission, simply in order to increase his dividends. That takes courage.

But Dan Rather's argument that Mr.

Tisch is wrecking a vital and indispensable service because of his greed might backfire. What if Mr. Tisch were to commission a study of how well CBS had measured up to Rather's claim that journalism is "a beacon that helps the citizens of a

dor, and of carrying out surveillance of an organization called the Committee in Solidarity With the People of El Salvador for no good reason. Schlesinger didn't know that this group was supporting the communist guerrillas in El Salvador. He

Accuracy In Media

democracy find their way?" What if he were to demand that Dan Rather demonstrate that the \$300 million being spent each year on CBS News was providing the public with news that was reported "accurately, and fairly, with independence, courage, completely, and with a sustained commitment to excellence," as Rather contended in his op-ed article?

He might ask what was accurate and fair about the two-part report by correspondent Richard Schlesinger on February 10 and 11, which gave nationwide publicity to charges against the FBI made by a man named Frank Varelli. The FBI was accused of carrying out an illegal break-in, of having links to death squads in El Salva-

didn't report the results of the congressional hearing where Varelli's charges against the FBI were discredited when it was revealed that he had been telling a completely different story previously and had been dismissed as a "nut" by some who had tried to check out his credibility. The only thing the viewers of CBS News learned about Varelli was his smear of the FBI, not that he was discredited.

Mr. Tisch should also ask Dan Rather why he and this same Richard Schlesinger had given viewers the impression that reports of Sandinista attacks on bases of the freedom fighters in Honduras a year ago were just a propaganda ploy. He should ask Rather to explain why there had been no report on the CBS Evening News that

Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega had admitted those attacks.

A few years ago, after President Reagan had said that a Soviet ship was carrying military equipment to Nicaragua, CBS News tried to prove that the president was wrong by airing footage of the ship after it docked at a Nicaraguan port, saying that there was no sign of military equipment aboard. Mr. Tisch should ask Rather why he didn't tell the viewing audience that the footage had been taken by a Cuban camera crew. Was it because such a disclosure might have cast doubt on the point that CBS News was trying to make?

This kind of reporting raises a question about what kind of beacon CBS News really is. Does it help the citizens of our democracy find their way to broadcast unfounded smears of the FBI and not report when they are discredited? Do you prove your commitment to excellence by covering up the fact that the Sandinistas carried out attacks across the Honduran border and refusing to report their own admission of the raids? Does it display dedication to accurate, fair and complete reporting to buy film footage from the Cubans and put it on the air to refute the president of the United States without disclosing its dubious source? If Mr. Tisch were to ask these questions he might discover that Dan Rather isn't really worth his \$2.5 million salary when judged by his own criteria.

Gorbachev's Arms Control Con

Peter Samuel

The Soviets may be trying to sell the U.S. a shonky arms control agreement at a time when the Reagan Administration is politically vulnerable and tempted to produce some superficial "good news."

Soviet Party Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev said late February he no longer insists on linking SDI limits to an agreement on "Euromissiles" and that he wants to quickly sign the understanding reached before Reykjavik. The Administration is now caught up in arms control enthusiasm and says it too wants an agreement quickly.

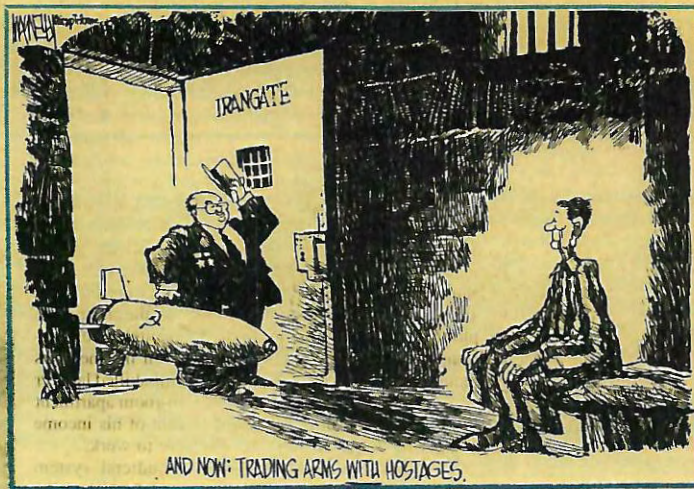
The treaty proposed by Gorbachev is a slight variant of a "zero-zero" option that President Reagan himself proposed as far back as 1983.

What is the sudden rush? What's the timing?

That Mr. Gorbachev suddenly agrees to the zero-zero option at this time of Mr. Reagan's deepest domestic political troubles is an indication of Soviet motives—to exploit American divisions and nail down a proposal that many security specialists see as going dangerously far in concessions to the Soviets.

NATO Commander in Chief General Bernard Rogers, with his characteristic bluntness, recently called the idea of adopting a zero-zero option, by itself, "sheer madness." This is because the Soviet Union has an overwhelming superiority in conventional armed forces, with its artillery, tank and aircraft numbers and ready divisions of troops outnumbering NATO forces two and three to one. The Soviets

Peter Samuel is regular reporter for the *Inquirer*, specializing in defense issues.



have vast chemical and biological weapons capabilities the West cannot match and are believed to have in place huge networks of saboteurs and assassins in the form of Spetsnaz or special forces contingents.

In addition, the Soviets have developed a new family of highly accurate short-range tactical nuclear missiles (SS-21, 22, 23) which have no American counterpart whatsoever. The Soviets have nearly a thousand of these compared to about 100 British and French missiles of the same type.

Former NATO Commander, then President Reagan's first Secretary of State, Alexander Haig, said at the Heritage Foundation recently: "Revisiting the zero option is to revisit the original mistake of trading a necessary modernization (Pershing II) for only one Soviet system (SS-

20)."

This would be to fall for the "walk-in-the-woods formula," which Haig said was a "potent weapon" for disrupting the Western alliance and forestalling weapons modernization programs in the West.

President Carter's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski predicted as recently as February 23 that the Soviets could cause severe tensions in the NATO alliance by taking President Reagan up on the so-called "zero-zero" proposal. Brzezinski said President Reagan's proposal was very attractive to the Soviets because it contained political and logistical asymmetries which favored them. The Soviets could move their remaining 100 missiles into Eastern Europe more quickly than the U.S. could move its remaining 100 missiles into Western Europe. Also, the U.S. would face greater political diffi-

culty in rapidly reinforcing NATO than the Soviets would face in redeploying their weapons inside the Warsaw Pact area.

"We will be hard-pressed to extricate ourselves from this unfortunate proposal," said Brzezinski.

According to European defense expert Dennis Gormley, the Soviets need only attack the relatively few NATO targets with short-range nuclear weapons in a surprise attack in order to achieve quite decisive strategic results in Western Europe. S.P. Ivanov, a Soviet strategist, has written that a good commander must fully exploit surprise "to inflict a decisive defeat on the enemy's first strategic echelon; and then by continuing with a speedy offensive into the depths of his territory, to complete his total defeat before he is able to mobilize and make use of his military and political potential."

As Gormley envisages a Soviet attack, Soviet Frontal Aviation's long-range Su-24 Fencers and Tu-26 Backfires could coordinate nuclear attacks with short-range nuclear missiles.

Gormley says that about 50 nuclear weapons storage bases, 10 Western airbases equipped with nuclear weapons and some 20 garrisons housing Pershing, Lance and cruise missiles, would be top priority targets for a surprise Soviet attack using high speed attack aircraft or short-range missiles. Additional targets would be NATO's 15 major command, control and communications bases. The destruction of most of these targets would only require rather small nuclear warheads, maximum 10 kilotons, given the impressive accuracy the Soviets can achieve with their short-range systems.

Some military observers speculate that the Soviets could even decapitate NATO

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Pollard Case Raises Many Questions

Allan C. Brownfeld

Jonathan Jay Pollard, a former civilian intelligence analyst for the U.S. Navy who pleaded guilty to spying for Israel, was sentenced to life in prison in a highly emotional session in Federal District Court in Washington, D.C. early in March. His wife was sentenced to two concurrent five year prison terms.



While Mr. and Mrs. Pollard have been found guilty and sentenced, the questions which this case raises concerning Israeli espionage in the U.S. remain to be answered.

One day before sentencing the Pollards, a federal grand jury indicted a prominent Israeli Air Force officer, Aviem Sella, on espionage charges, saying that he had conspired with three other Israelis and Pollard to obtain top secret American military information for Israel.

Intelligence experts say that it is not possible to overestimate the damage which Jonathan Pollard did to the U.S. The U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia, Joseph E. diGenova, said that the "severity of the sentence is the best evidence of the gravity of the damage done to the national security by Mr. Pollard's operation." An assistant U.S. Attorney, Charles E. Leeper, stated that, "This defendant has admitted that he sold to Israel a volume of classified documents 10 feet by 6 feet by 6 feet." He said that Pollard provided Israel with thousands of pages, including secret information on the location of American ships and training exercises.

Nicholas II

Continued from page 4

bravest lay dead. And that is the meaning and the purpose behind Alexander Solzhenitsyn's book of the same name.

By the end of 1916 Russia actually began to recover. Its armies were almost mended, and none of Germany's strategic objectives had yet been attained. But its

VOTE

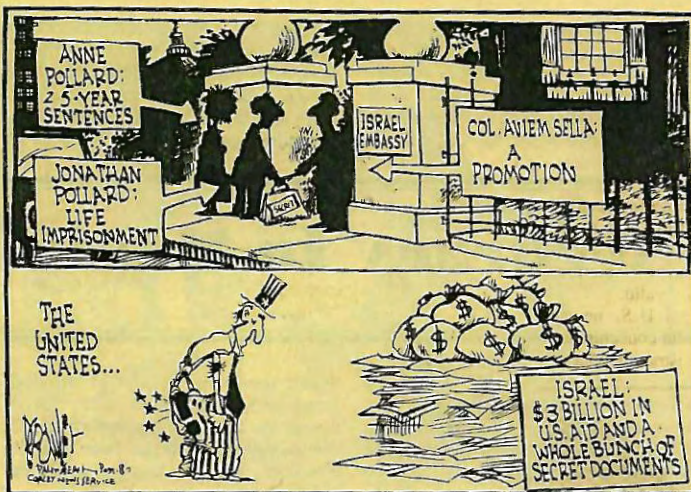
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The Argentine Embassy had no comment, according to AFP. However, AFP reported from Buenos Aires that Secretary of Education Julio Rajneri said the U.S. resolution was inappropriate and technically unsound.

A Venezuela embassy source expressed doubt to AFP that its vote in Geneva would affect U.S.-Venezuelan relations. He noted that U.S. ambassador to Venezuela, Otto Reich, who is in Washington for consultations, lunched at the Venezuelan embassy with the ambassador the same day that the ambassador was called to the State Department.

Meanwhile, Brazil's largest newspaper, *O Estado de Sao Paulo*, in an editorial, blasted the U.N. Human Rights Commission for condemning Chile for Human Rights violations, while refusing to take up the Cuban case.

The editorial singled out Mexico, author of the resolution condemning Chile while absolving Castro's Cuba, for its hypocritical action.



In an affidavit, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger said, "It is difficult for me, even in the so-called year of the spy, to conceive of a greater harm to national security than that caused by the defendant in view of the breadth, the critical importance to the U.S., and the high sensitivity of the information he sold to Israel."

Wolf Blitzer, Washington correspondent of The Jerusalem Post, states that, "... far from the small-time bungler portrayed in some news accounts, Pollard was a master spy, who provided very important information to the Israelis ... What Pollard did was to make virtually the entire U.S. intelligence-gathering apparatus available to Israel."

In human terms, Pollard is something of a tragic figure. He calls himself a "misguided idealist" and says that he acted to help Israel, not to hurt the United States. He was confused about where his real

loyalties rested, and a part of the confusion was based upon an upbringing in which he was told that Israel was meant to be the "center" of his life. He described his childhood as "very politicized, principally from a Zionist point of view" and said that, "It was with me every waking moment. The first flag I remember was the Israeli flag. I started learning Hebrew at a very early age ... All the time growing up, all I heard was stories of individuals we knew ... who had performed what I call a racial obligation. This is a term with which I grew up."

Who failed Jonathan Pollard? Who confused Judaism, a religion of universal values, with the State of Israel, a sovereign political entity—a foreign country? Perhaps Jonathan Pollard was indeed an "idealist," although the funds he took from the Israelis—and their commitment to pay him \$300,000 over a ten year period—make this claim dubious. But

even so, what were the "ideals" which led him to betray his own country? In examining the motivation for espionage, further study of the Pollard case is in order.

The government of Israel has acted in a questionable manner in this entire affair. In addition to indicting Col. Sella, the Justice Department is now seeking to revoke the immunity it initially granted to the three other Israelis described in the indictment as part of the spy ring with Mr. Pollard. A Justice Department spokesman says that the three Israelis engaged in a "massive deception" and added that if the department succeeds in revoking their immunity, "we would seek their indictment on espionage charges."

The indictment identifies one of the three other conspirators as Rafael Eitan, former chief of operations of the Mossad, Israel's foreign intelligence service, who was also a former adviser on terrorism to Prime Ministers Menachem Begin and Yitzhak Shamir. In 1981, Mr. Eitan was named head of the Bureau of Scientific Affairs, a small intelligence unit charged with gathering scientific information.

While Israel has repeatedly described the Pollard spy ring as a "renegade operation" that was not sanctioned by its government, American and Israeli officials have said that it was inconceivable that Mr. Eitan could have engaged in an unauthorized operation.

Pollard himself disputes the idea of a "renegade operation." He states that, "The number and type of Israelis who were associated with this affair suggest a high degree of Government awareness, if not intimate supervision of their behavior." He argues that, "The type of collection guidance I received suggested a highly coordinated effort between the naval, army and air force intelligence services ... At the end of each month, I was given an extremely detailed list of materials which was needed by the various organizations." He said that one Israeli "handler" sought details of the National Security Agency's electronic eavesdropping in Israel, as well as names of Israelis spying for the U.S. Pollard contends that Israel's 1985 raid on the Tunisia headquarters of the PLO was aided by material he passed along.

After the Pollard sentencing, Rep. Richard Cheney (R-Wyo.) charged Israel with waging a deliberate espionage campaign against the United States. "I don't like it. I consider it an unfriendly act," Mr. Cheney said. At the same time, the State Department informed Israel of its strong displeasure with the appointment of General Sella to command Israel's second-largest air base.

"The U.S. Government believes that the promotion or reassignment to a position of major responsibility of any Israeli involved in violation of U.S. espionage laws is inconsistent with the spirit of cooperation in which we have wanted to proceed with the government of Israel in the Pollard affair," the State Department said. Earlier, the State Department reminded Israel of its promise that any Israeli involvement in the Pollard case "would be called to account," adding that "we expect the government of Israel to stand by these undertakings."

Are there other Israeli spies in key U.S. government agencies—or was Jonathan Pollard indeed an exception—part of a "renegade operation"? The U.S.-Israel relationship will remain under a cloud until such questions are answered.

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WNTR AM 1050

PRESERVATION COPY

Arias Hits Mexico On Sandinistas

By JONATHAN T. STRIDE

In the face of Mexican objections to his proposal to add democracy to peace in Central America, Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez has blamed the Sandinistas ruling Nicaragua for tensions between his government and that of Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid.

Arias visited Mexico City at the end of February and ran into hostile questions from reporters about the 10-point initiative he advanced as a kind of amendment to the Contadora process pushed by Mexico.

The French news agency reported Arias as saying that Mexico disagreed with his proposal because Mexico believes no one should suggest that another country should be more democratic. Sometimes it is called "interference," he said.

Arias commented ironically to *Unomasuno*, a Mexico City daily, that "we always thought that one big reason for overthrowing Somoza was to return democracy to the Nicaraguans so that they could enjoy a pluralist regime and exercise liberties without restriction. This definitely is not what Nicaragua has right now."

"This is why our people are disappointed and dissatisfied with what is currently happening in that country. This is why any government that agrees with the Sandinista regime is, in my opinion and that of the Costa Rican people, against my country."

"I would say that this Manichean position is what makes us hypersensitive. This has certainly produced tension between Costa Rica and Mexico."

Arias also told *Unomasuno*: "It would be difficult to find a country that became as involved as Costa Rica did during the war against Anastasio Somoza. Those who are governing Nicaragua now lived with us for many years, and we unconditionally lent them our territory to enable them to overthrow the Somozist regime."

Such days of helping freedom fighters do not apply to the contra-communists, however, Arias said in an interview (with Mexico City Channel 13 television).

Both Channel 13 and Panamanian news agency ACAN reported that Arias said his administration has not allowed its territory to be used for actions against the Sandinistas and denied press reports of threats against Costa Rica for his closing an airstrip built near his Nicaraguan border. The preceding Costa Rican administration (of President L. A. Monge Alvarez) had allowed its use against the Sandinistas. Arias denied that the United States had threatened to cut \$80 million in aid to Costa Rica.

Fraud

Continued from page 1

Bukovsky said that due to SDI, the Soviets are "already talking about eliminating intermediate-range missiles in Europe. In reality they will be destroyed only on one side. That's their defense mechanism," he concluded.

If the Soviets really wanted to reform, Bukovsky said, "they would get out of Afghanistan. They have to find a way to leave without leaving."

Nunn Shifts On ABM Treaty

By BILL THOMAS

An influential Democrat said last week that America's public and allies must realize the U.S. may have no alternative to deploying missile defenses, because of Soviet violations of the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty. Senate armed services Committee chairman Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) said this in a major speech in the Senate in which he also argued strongly that a "narrow" interpretation of testing is legally valid.

All U.S. newspapers and broadcast media concentrated on this attack on Administration policy, though Nunn's anti-



Sen. Sam Nunn

ABM Treaty stance may be more significant in the longer term.

Nunn, who may be a presidential candidate in 1988, represents an important middle ground in American politics and his foreshadowing of an American withdrawal from the treaty limiting "Star Wars" testing is an important political development.

The ABM Treaty was signed in 1972 in the expectation of strict observance by the Soviet Union of limits on defenses and of significant reductions in offensive nuclear weapons, said Nunn.

Neither expectation has been fulfilled," he said.

The Soviet Union, far from reducing its offensive forces, had engaged in relentless expansion of nuclear warheads, and made massive investments in strategic defenses which at least "contradict the spirit of that agreement, that both sides accepted in 1972 that there should be no shield against retaliation," said Nunn.

He added that violations of the ABM Treaty by the Soviets undermined the integrity of the treaty.

"In the light of these circumstances and considerations, the Soviet Union must recognize that the United States commitment to the ABM treaty cannot be deemed unilateral and open-ended."

If arms control and American strategic modernization failed to restore strategic stability Nunn said, "the United States may well have to deploy strategic defenses designed to protect our retaliatory forces, and our command, control and communications."

Unless the ABM Treaty could be amended to permit such missile intercept systems, this would require the United States to "exercise our right under the supreme national interest clause of the treaty to withdraw on six month's notice."

Any U.S. withdrawal from the ABM treaty would be "enormously controversial," said the senator, but if the U.S. could not "solve our present vulnerabilities through arms control or our own strategic programs, we may have no recourse but to consider deploying some form of strategic defense in the future."

Nunn strongly differed from the Administration on whether the ABM Treaty can be interpreted broadly to permit the testing of new technology strategic defenses. The State Department's support for the broad interpretation was "not credible," he said, alleging that a crucial exchange in the Senate during ratification of the treaty had been portrayed by the Department's legal counsel in a "distorted manner."

The Democratic defense leader said there are "more honorable responses" available to the U.S. than doing tests under a "broad" interpretation of the ABM Treaty. These include: (1) insistence on Soviet compliance, (2) proportional U.S. violations and (3) "if necessary and nothing else suffices, abrogation of the agreement based on these violations."

Senator Nunn's speech could be the beginning of an emerging bipartisan view that the ABM Treaty may have outlived its usefulness and that defenses against nuclear missiles should be deployed.

Latin America Roundup

By JACK SKELLY

Miami's Spanish daily *Diario las Americas* reports that travelers arriving in Florida from Managua, say the Sandinista Army is grabbing recruits as young as 15-years old wherever it can find them for the Army.

The women's division of the Sandinista front was having a fair in the center of the towns of Masaya the paper reports, when Army trucks full of soldiers arrived suddenly and grabbed the "draft age" youngsters.

In Masatepe, according to the *Diario* story, soldiers raided a movie house and grabbed males up to the age of 40.

Meanwhile, the head of the Managua military district, Col. Manuel Salvatierra, said that for the past 40 days there have been an average of six to eight confrontations daily between the Sandinista Army and the "contras." He said fighting had been the heaviest in Jinotega.

President Daniel Ortega, meanwhile, said that since 1981 the war has caused 37,594 victims, including dead and wounded. Ortega said that of this total, 17,930 were caused by "terrorist mercenaries" backed by the Reagan Administration. * * *

Nicaraguan exiled bishop Mons. Pablo Antonio Vega told reporters in Tegucigalpa, Honduras that he will not return to Nicaragua as long as there is no guarantee of civil liberties for everyone in his country.

Mons. Vega said he has never been told why he was expelled. Yet, he said that in travels in Spain, Colombia and Peru diplomats have informed him that Nicaraguan officials told them that "I

should have been in jail, or executed for the crimes I committed."

* * *

Relations between France and the communist Sandinista regime here cooled considerably recently, according to wire service reports.

Sandinista Vice President Sergio Ramirez refused to receive the number two ranking person in France's foreign ministry, Didier Bariani, who had criticized the Sandinista regime's lack of civil liberties while travelling in Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras.

France has given almost \$50 million in aid to the Sandinista government since it took office in July 1979.

Con

Continued from page 5

with conventional explosive warheads using their short-range missiles. In any case, they have no need to hit NATO's strategic infrastructure with massive nuclear explosives because of NATO's lack of hardened targets and the Soviets' great missile accuracy. This would minimize collateral damage to civilians and the hazards to invading armor and airborne troops. American cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles currently constitute an element of deterrence against such a decapitating attack.

So, removal of the single family of Soviet medium range SS-20 missiles would by no means end the Soviet threat. Observers also wonder how effectively the U.S. could enforce compliance with such a ban, given the complete lack of Soviet scruples about violations.

Bariani cancelled a press conference and turned around and left Managua immediately upon learning that he would not be received by President Ortega or Vice President Ramirez.

Gingrich

Continued from page 1



Rep. Newt Gingrich

Gingrich referred back to a report he had done following the March 1986 Contra aid debate, to make a number of stinging charges at the prevailing assumptions underlying the foreign policy positions of "McGovernite Democrats."

Rep. Robert Walker (R-Penn.) joined in the criticism: "McGovern may not have won the election, but at this point he certainly has become the soul brother of the Democratic Party because they appear to embrace precisely the kind of appeasement and accommodation that the American people rejected overwhelmingly in his platform in 1972."

PRESERVATION COPY

Washington Inquirer

Media Should Be Investigated

Marx Lewis

Rep. Dennis E. Eckart (D-Ohio) has called for congressional hearings on what he has described as a "disarray of the network news divisions." This was prompted by the recent layoff of more than 200 writers by the new CBS owner, Lawrence Tisch, who says he is trying to cut



\$30 million from the corporation's annual budget. Rep. Eckart says his proposal is intended to result in having Congress and the Federal Communications Commission devise "fitness tests" for future network owners.

Eckart says that such "fitness tests" are needed because "corporate cannibalism" prevails in the network industry and it has ravaged the stability of network journalism for the past few years. His complaint is that all three networks are suffering from a "mergermania" which is turning the news divisions into "poker chips in takeover games."

Much of what Eckart says about mergers may be true, but there is a far greater problem with the networks than the one he mentions, and it is not caused by the mergermania, nor would it be affected by "fitness tests" of new owners. The problem is that the networks enjoy a near monopoly in an area vital to the country's future: the news. And their employees are generally far to the left of the average American. They misinform and disinform the American people.

Congress has dealt with other monopolies which have proven dangerous to the American economy. In the late nineties, it acted to curb some of their abuses. The legislation may not have worked perfectly, but it did curb some of the practices which called for remedies. Our free enterprise system grew and prospered. But efforts have been

resisted by the networks, and when attempts were made to correct them, Congress backed down. These abuses endanger our national security, since the networks have even usurped the right to decide what is needed to insure our national security.

The ownership of the networks is not the problem. Big business has always owned the networks. The World Economic Review published in December 1985 gives a detailed account of TV network ownership. It reveals a Who's Who of American business, and is an interlocking directorate of banking and industrial connections. Instead of three networks we actually have only one. This helps to account for the striking similarity in the programs offered to the public.

A congressional investigation into the operations of the network should be directed at determining the bias and one-sidedness of the media and anchormen who suppress and distort the news. This is a good time to undertake it. An investigation of the media's reporting of the Iranian affair might be a good place to start. It would reveal that if there is a scandal, it resides in the way the media managed to turn a rather insignificant episode into a worldwide attack on the President of the United States and his policies.

We have discussed in this space some of the issues involved in the Iranian affair. Some of them are in dispute. Those in the media who are leading the fight to expose a "scandal" have been the president's enemies, mainly because of his determination to halt communist aggression. The media is trying to repeat what they did to Richard Nixon, who also opposed communist aggression. They hope to destroy Reagan for the same reason and by the same means. They are out to prove that no anti-communist can be elected or permitted to govern.

The media has another objective as well. It is to demon-

strate that the policies of any president with whom they disagree cannot succeed. This is the arrogance of power. The media oppose the president's attempt to prevent Nicaragua from becoming another communist base and a springboard for a complete communist takeover of Latin America—largely to prove that they, the media, will prevail over the president's policy. That this will bring communist aggressors closer to our country is of no concern to them.

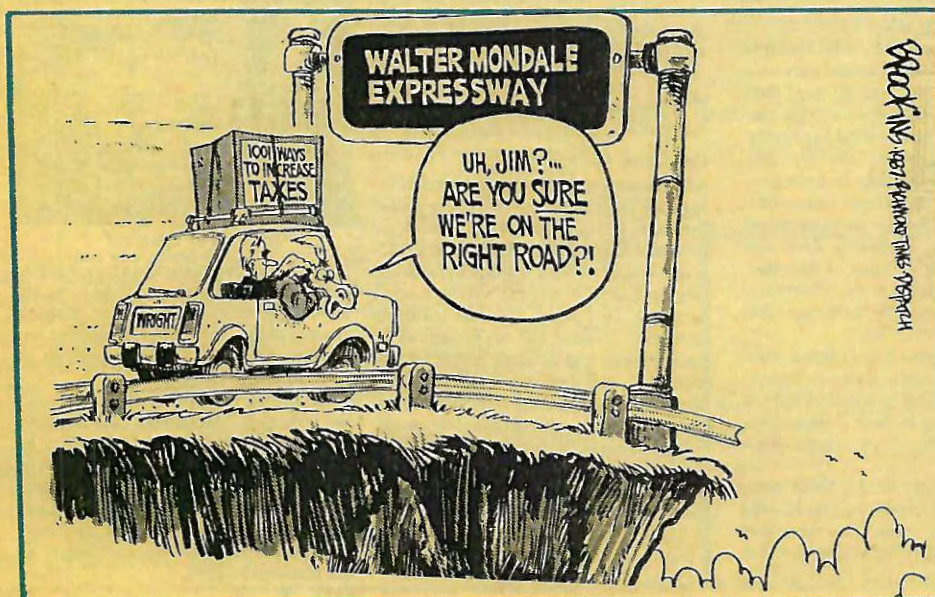
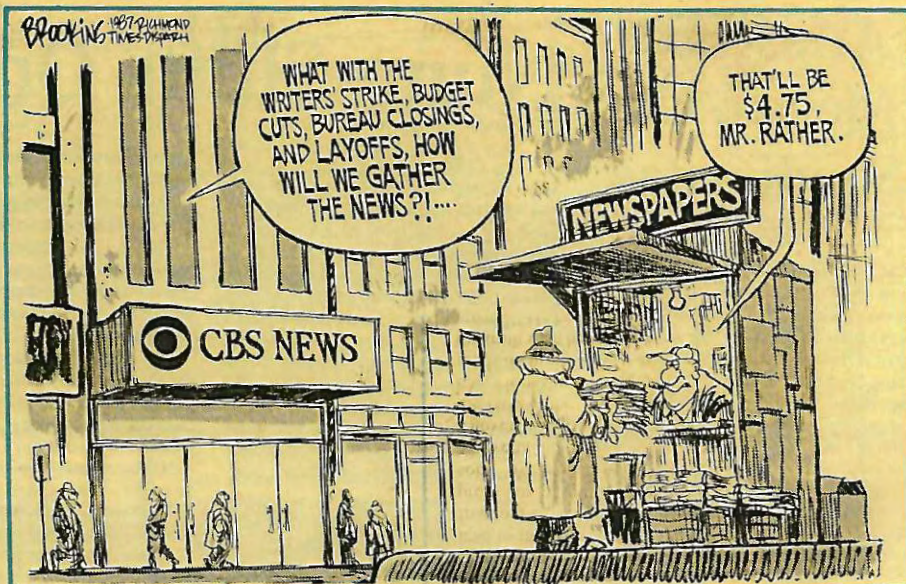
The crucial issue which the nation must face up to is the lack of objectivity of those who manage and twist the news, and whether a nation that relies heavily for its survival on an informed public can permit them to function with such a reckless disregard for the truth.

The media's sins of omission and commission have not been lost on the public. A 1980 study by Stanley Rothman of Smith College and Robert and Linda Lichter of George Washington University found that of 240 journalists interviewed, constituting the "media elite," 54 percent admitted to a leftist ideological tilt, compared to 17 percent who called themselves conservatives. Of those who voted in the 1976 presidential election, 81 percent had voted for Carter over Ford and for McGovern over Nixon in 1972. In 1984, according to a Los Angeles Times survey the "media elite" voted 2 to 1 for Mondale over Reagan.

The public's distrust of the media, although it is influenced by them in the absence of any other news, is confirmed by public opinion polls. The Times Mirror Company, using the Gallup polling organization, released last year the findings of a survey on the media and found that the public gives the media at least six negative evaluations. Forty-five percent—a plurality—think news organizations are "politically biased in their reporting"; 53 percent feel they "favor one side" of any issue; 55 percent say they "try to cover up mistakes"; 53 percent feel they are "often influenced by powerful people and organizations"; and 73 percent believe "they invade people's privacy."

It would be unfortunate if the people's distrust should lead to the enactment of legislation which would restrict freedom of the press. The strongest advocate of a free press among our Founding Fathers was Thomas Jefferson. "Were it left to me to decide whether we would have a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate for a moment to prefer the latter," he said. But he also said that "the man who never looks in a newspaper is better informed than he who reads them; inasmuch as he who knows nothing is nearer the truth than he whose mind is filled with falsehoods and errors." He had himself become what he called the victim of a thousand columnies.

But in Jefferson's day there was no press monopoly. The media consisted of numerous small papers operated by individuals who were fiercely partisan. Anyone with a point of view could, and did, enter the field. A diversity of opinion was offered to the reader. The media maligned Washington, Jefferson, and others. But they did not constitute a clear and present danger to the country. When, recently, Sen. Jesse Helms thought that he and others who want to introduce competition in the world of ideas could acquire a controlling interest in CBS, the media pounced on him; it would be a challenge to their monopoly. It would have been a takeover the country badly needs.



PRESERVATION COPY

Another test of the Reagan Doctrine

Resistance Fighters Close to Victory in Suriname

by J. Michael Waller

With the American public's attention focused on the civil war in Nicaragua, a new resistance movement against another Marxist government in the Americas has been waging a struggle unnoticed here. In the small South American nation of Suriname, a guerrilla army led by 25-year-old former army sergeant Ronny Burnswijk took up arms against the repressive regime of Desi Bouterse last July, and is already on the verge of taking power.

As in Mozambique, where the resistance is also painfully close to ousting a Marxist government, the United States is playing no role in a victory for democracy.

Suriname is a former Dutch colony north of Brazil, sandwiched between Guyana on the west and French Guiana on the east, and meeting the Atlantic to the north. Granted independence from the Netherlands in 1975, Suriname enjoyed a democratic government until February 1980, when 16 Cuban-backed commandos led by Sergeant Desi Bouterse seized power and imposed a state of siege.

The following year, Bouterse declared Suriname a Marxist state, and after putting down some coup attempts by more hard-core communist factions in his government, he gradually moved his country into a closer orbit with Cuba, Libya and the Soviet Union.

Political opponents exiled, murdered

Between 80,000 and 100,000 citizens have fled Bouterse's rule and now live in the Netherlands. The political repression following his coup and the resulting destruction of the once-flourishing economy exacerbated popular unrest, to which Bouterse responded with more violence and repression.

On December 8, 1982, Bouterse had 15 of his leading opponents murdered. They included a trade union leader, four journalists, four attorneys, the dean of econ-



Leaders of the Surinamese resistance: Suriname National Liberation Army (SNLA) leader Ronny Brunswijk, right, is waging a rural-based war against the Marxist regime of Desi Bouterse. On the left is Henk Van Randwijk, a former Bouterse commando leader who recently defected to the resistance.

onics at the local university, and two former cabinet members. The Organization of American States has issued a report documenting the Bouterse government's repression.

As Suriname's dictator looked to Cuba and Libya, its people looked to the Netherlands, Brazil and the United States for help. All three countries have looked the other way.

U.S. rejected plan in 1983

The United States already has squandered an opportunity to restore democracy to Suriname with the support of the other countries in the region. A significant influx

of Cuban and Libyan personnel alarmed Suriname's neighbors; the presence of a senior DGI intelligence officer as Cuba's ambassador, Osvaldo Cardenas Junquera, provoked further concern, especially in Brazil. Cardenas previously had been ambassador to Grenada.

Early in 1983, the Reagan administration developed a secret CIA plan to oust the Bouterse regime and its Cuban and Libyan advisers in order to restore a democratic government there. In accordance with the law, the administration presented the plan to the House and Senate intelligence committees for examination. Stiff opposition led by House Intelligence Com-

Colombian Conservative leaders host CIS's Bouchey

CIS President L. Francis Bouchey was the featured luncheon speaker at a September 18 meeting in Bogota, Colombia, and held meetings with senior leaders of the Colombian Conservative Party, including two former presidents.

Speaking before the *Centro de Estudios Colombianos*, Bouchey warned Colombia of the threat a Sovietized Nicaragua poses to the American hemisphere, and explained how the division of power between the Democrat-controlled House and Republican President Reagan has to a large degree paralyzed U.S. policy and action in Central America.

He had private meetings with former President Misael Pastrana Borrero and ex-President Belisario Betancur. Additional meetings were held with Conservative Party leader Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, who was that party's candidate for president in the spring 1986 elections.

In his speech to the *Centro de Estudios Colombianos*, Bouchey warned, "We are already in the third world war," Soviet Union and its proxies are waging war against western democracies through subversion and terrorism.

During his meeting with former President Betancur, whose term ended earlier this year, in a candid but frank exchange Bouchey indicated his disappointment with Betancur's view that intervention in Latin America by the U.S. must be avoided even at the cost of allowing the Communists to turn Nicaragua into another Cuba.

Bouchey's visit to Bogota was widely covered by the Colombian radio, television, and print media, and was viewed as a sign of the importance with which American leaders regard Colombia as a constructive force in the hemisphere.



CIS President L. Francis Bouchey (left), confers with Colombian Conservative Party Leader and 1986 presidential candidate Alvaro Gomez Hurtado.

Radio Havana notes Bouchey visit

Fidel Castro's Radio Havana noted Bouchey's visit with Colombian conservative leaders in a broadcast on September 22. In its "Our America" commentary, the Cuban government discussed the Reagan Administration's support for the Nicaraguan resistance and its commitment to toppling the Sandinista regime.

Radio Havana continued, "In addition, during a meeting with members of Colombia's Conservative Party, Francis Bouchey, head of the so-called Council for Inter-American Security, admitted that Ronald Reagan has not dismissed direct armed intervention against Nicaragua, although this is regarded as politically difficult for the time being." The broadcast then warned the United States not to intervene against the Sandinistas.

New CIS document distributed in Geneva

In an effort to get more West European political leaders involved in supporting U.S. policy in Central America, CIS published a new monograph outlining Central America's importance to the NATO alliance.

Dr. Daniel Fitz-Simons, a professor at Georgetown University and the University of Virginia, authored the report, titled "Central America and its Strategic Importance to NATO." In the 24-page study, he discusses the effects that Soviet control of strategic locations in the Caribbean basin would have on the security of Western Europe, explaining NATO's heavy dependence on ports and shipping routes on the southern border of the United States.

By linking the security of Central America to the security of NATO, CIS hopes to motivate more Europeans into backing President Reagan's initiatives in Central America. (To order, see page 7).

West Watch editor almost killed at Soviet-sponsored "peace" rally

COPENHAGEN—*West Watch* editor Michael Waller escaped death on a Copenhagen street when he was pushed in front of an oncoming car by communist toughs who provided security for the World Peace Council demonstration October 19.

Waller and his companion, *Washington Inquirer* editor Pete LaBarbera of Accuracy in Media, had infiltrated the World Peace Council's "World Congress Devoted to the International Year of Peace" which was held in Denmark in mid-October.

The World Peace Council is a Soviet front organization based in Finland. The U.S. delegation to the event was dominated by pro-Soviet activists.

At the congress' concluding event, a "peace" demonstration in front of Copenhagen city hall, Waller and LaBarbera passed out flyers criticizing the Soviets for

not permitting the delegates to condemn their invasion and military occupation of Afghanistan. LaBarbera was grabbed by a man with a slavic accent who called over six thugs to have the two Americans "removed."

Waller and LaBarbera were roughed up, then dragged out to a busy street, where they were momentarily held. One of them told Waller, "I'm going to kill you," whereupon he waited for an oncoming car. As the automobile approached, Waller was thrown face-first onto the pavement, and the driver had to swerve to avoid running him over. Another security agent dragged Waller across the street and threw him against a steel rail in an apparent effort to break his backbone. Waller managed to break free, and left the scene on foot with LaBarbera.

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WEST WATCH will be sent for a year to persons who make a minimum contribution of \$25 (or \$15 in the case of students) to the Council for Inter-American Security.

Publisher: L. Francis Bouchey
Editor: J. Michael Waller

Soviets Continue 'Active Measures' Against SDI

In an effort to stall or prevent American deployment of a space-based defense system against Soviet nuclear ballistic missiles, Moscow is aggressively continuing its secret war against President Reagan's proposed Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI).

The Soviet Union's global campaign against SDI is aimed at isolating West European and American supporters of the defense program. Exploiting the political differences between European socialist parties and the conservative parties, the Soviets have been issuing steady propaganda from official sources (Tass, Novosti, statements of public officials, etc), while disseminating unofficial propaganda through their various international fronts such as the World Peace Council, World Federation of Trade Unions, and through national communist parties. Much has ended up in the western news media.

Active measures in the United States

The United States political arena is not immune from Soviet active measures; to the contrary, the American political system is highly vulnerable to being manipulated by Soviet disinformation, propaganda, and other devices to influence government policy. The U.S. Congress is the

principal target of Soviet active measures campaigns.

While numerically very small, the Communist Party USA (CPUSA) receives a steady stream of funds and directives from the KGB through the Soviet Mission to the United Nations in New York, and the Soviet Embassy in Washington. Its strength lies in its reported fronts such as the U.S. Peace Council, the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship, the National Lawyers Guild, and a host of other organizations which attract non-Marxist activists to promote Soviet policies.

The CPUSA maintains contact with congressional offices on Capitol Hill, most notably that of Congressman Ronald V. Dellums (D-CA), who is a member of the House Armed Services Committee. Recent CPUSA membership directives show that the party, in particular its youth branch, infiltrated the political campaigns of Democrat candidates for the United States Senate this fall (see *West Watch*, October-November 1986) with an emphasis on SDI.

In particular, the CPUSA works closely with non-communist anti-nuclear and disarmament organizations which abandoned their 1982 quest for a nuclear freeze, and are now working to derail SDI.

Representatives of several such groups recently went to the World Peace Council's

conference in Copenhagen, Denmark, in observance of the United Nations' International Year of Peace. The WPC took pains to obscure its involvement in the event, but *West Watch* infiltrated the proceedings and confirmed that the entire "peace" congress was under firm Soviet control. A full report on the event will be made in a future CIS publication.

Individuals from the National Association of Radiation Victims, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Center for Defense Information, the Nuclear Freeze Campaign, Peace Links, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Pax Christi, International Alliance of Atomic Veterans, the U.S. Student Association, Institute for Space Studies, Women's Strike for Peace, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, YWCA, Citizens Against Nuclear War, SANE, and other groups participated in the World Peace Council event as members of the American delegation.

Former U.S. Navy Captain was prominent

The World Peace Council's forum received added legitimacy by the presence of a retired U.S. nuclear submarine commander, Captain James Bush of the Center for Defense Information (CDI). The CDI has long been beneficial to Soviet propaganda; one example is when CDI director Admiral Eugene LaRocque appeared on Soviet television denouncing his own country's defense policies. The Soviets liked what he said, giving him a full two hours to air his views.

Bush was similarly inclined. During a meeting between the American and Soviet delegations, Bush sat at the dais, sharing the floor with Soviet "peace" propagandists and party officials, talking in an earnest way how Soviets and Americans should work together for world peace. Not a word about Afghanistan, nor a peep about Soviet arms control treaty violations.

The "People's Peace Treaty"

Last May, the People's Peace Treaty campaign was unveiled, in an attempt to influence an expected summit between President Reagan and Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev. In the United States the campaign is being conducted by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

The People's Peace Treaty was circulated at the World Peace Council congress in Copenhagen among the U.S. and Soviet delegates. Howard Frazier of a group called "Promoting Enduring Peace" explained that the petition was "To help change Mr. Reagan's mind. Mr. Gorbachev's mind doesn't need to be changed."

Provide for the Common Defense: The Case for Space Defense

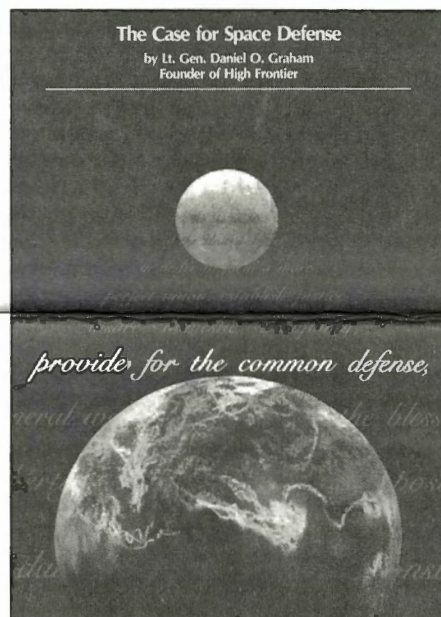
by Lt. Gen. Daniel O. Graham (USA-Ret.)
Director, High Frontier

The United States Constitution clearly requires that our government "provide for the common defense." Can we in good conscience do otherwise? Can our government mandate the defenselessness of our Nation? Have nuclear missiles so changed the world that we can no longer defend ourselves? Some say yes. This small book says no!

In less than 100 pages, General Graham cuts right to the heart of the national security debates swirling endlessly and fruitlessly around the nation's Capitol and clearly identifies the real problem—bad strategy.

Graham points out why Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) has been a catastrophic failure, why the assumptions underlying MAD have been destroyed by United States technological advances, and how space technology can provide a non-nuclear shield against what MAD considers to be the "ultimate weapon"—the long-range nuclear missile.

In a follow-up to the landmark 1981 report which pioneered the concept behind the Strategic Defense Initiative, General Gra-



ham discusses the political, military, moral, economic, and technological reasons why we must go full speed ahead to deploy strategic defenses.

For your copy of this must-read for anyone who wants a concise and up-to-the-minute brief on SDI, send \$1.50 to High Frontier, 1010 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005 or call (202) 737-4979.

Suriname Insurgency Close to Ousting Marxists

SURINAME, from page 1

mittee chairman Edward Boland, a Massachusetts Democrat, forced the plan to be scuttled. Boland's objection reportedly was that Suriname was too unimportant to merit such "extreme" action.

As a result, that country was left alone by the United States. Bouterse's concern briefly mounted later that year in the aftermath of the October invasion of Grenada, fearing direct U.S. intervention against him, he quickly expelled 100 Cubans and the Cuban ambassador. As the perceived threat died down, he allowed the Cubans to return, where they have remained.

By June 1984, an estimated 500 to 800 Cuban military personnel were based near the Brazilian border at Sipaliwini, far from any populated areas where they might be seen by the locals. Sipaliwini is the site of a terrorist training camp at which Libyan and PLO instructors are reported to be present.

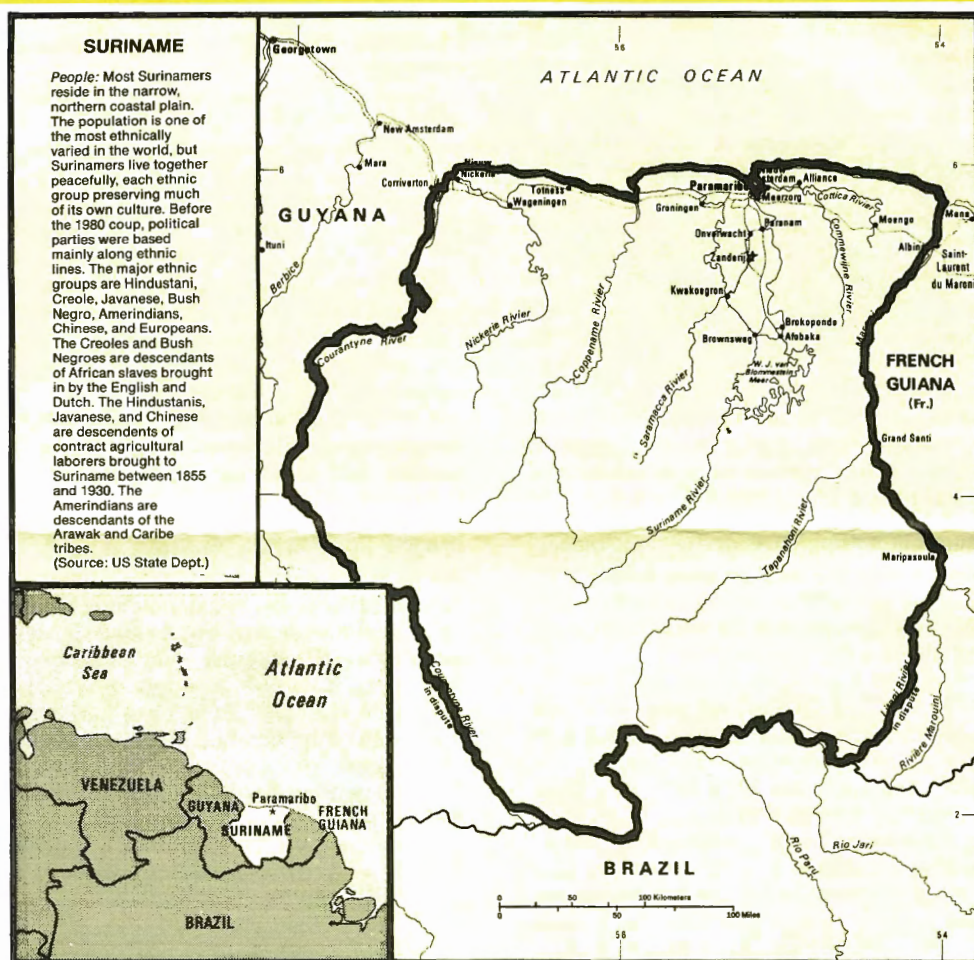
In the surrounding unpopulated area, 26 new airfields were completed by early 1984, complementing those built by Cuban engineers in neighboring Guyana (see *West Watch*, November 1985). Suriname became a key landing point between Cuba and Angola, allowing Castro's army to stop and refuel during the long flights between Havana and Luanda.

Ronny Brunswijk organizes resistance to Bouterse

Last July, one of Bouterse's former bodyguards, Sergeant Ronny Brunswijk, organized a group of ethnic Bush Negroes to form the core of an armed resistance movement. The Bush Negroes are one of many races of people which make up Suriname's culturally and ethnically diverse population. Descendants of the black slaves brought to Suriname more than a century ago, the Bush Negroes, or Maroons, as they are called, traditionally have lived in the rural part of the country away from the populated coast. The resistance fighters call themselves the Jungle Commando, or as they are known in Holland, the Surinam National Liberation Army (SNLA).

Several earlier attempts to unseat Bouterse had failed. Having faced attempted coups by more orthodox Marxist-Leninists on one hand, and by native Surinamese and foreign mercenaries on the other, Bouterse is being confronted with an entirely different threat posed by Brunswijk: a rural-based, popular uprising.

The new resistance fighters launched initial attacks on July 22, the first against a military post at Stolkertsijver, where twelve government troops were taken prisoner and communication links were cut with the central government. On the same date 70 miles away, Brunswijk led another attack, this time against army barracks at



Albina, on the border with French Guiana, in a four-hour battle. Lacking sufficient weapons, the resistance had to pull back, but not before inflicting serious damage on the army.

In retaliation, the army moved into Brunswijk's home town of Moengo-Tapoe and neighboring villages, rounded up the people, and held them as hostages.

The resistance fighters were waiting for support from a group of Americans who had promised them assistance. Six days after Brunswijk's first attacks, 14 American volunteers who were en route to Suriname to help Brunswijk were arrested by U.S. government officers in New Orleans.

It was a setback for the fighters, but they continued to push ahead. In the Netherlands on July 29, former Surinamese Deputy Prime Minister Andre Haakmat appeared on national television reading a statement issued by Brunswijk calling for the overthrow of Bouterse. Back in Suriname, the resistance kept attacking the army.

Top government commando joins Brunswijk

Bouterse wanted to crush the resistance before it got any stronger; Ronny Brun-

swijk had been a popular Robin Hood-type figure for over a year, and word of his revolution was spreading throughout the country. The Marxist leader dispatched his elite Echo Company commando unit to seek out and kill Brunswijk and crush the SNLA. On August 21, the Echo Company engaged them in combat. Four government troops were killed, five wounded, and several were missing, according to official reports.

The fighting took place on the banks of the the Marowijne river, which forms the border with French Guiana, a department of France. Military boats patrolled the river itself, providing backup for the Echo Company with mortar and machinegun fire. Echo Company's sub-commander was killed in action.

What happened next must have shaken Bouterse's central command. French forces on the other side of the Marowijne were observing the entire exchange, but did not intervene. Then came a real shock: Echo Company Commander Henk Van Randwijk defected and joined Brunswijk's men. The battle was over. When the gunfire ended, the French went down to the river to pick up the dead and wounded.

Continued on next page

from previous page

Toppling Bouterse regime should be easy

With minimal material and logistical support from the outside, it would be very easy to oust Bouterse and bring democracy back to Suriname. The Surinamese army numbers only about 3,000 men; its air force consists of only four prop-driven light Defender planes. One plane is said to have been shot down. Bouterse's only helicopter was rented, from an American company based in Brazil, for 40 hours September 6 for "agricultural" purposes. Its real purpose was to hunt down Brunswijk. But Brunswijk's men shot it down September 7, and burned it on the ground. Earlier that week, Bouterse postponed a scheduled trip to Libya, where he was to meet with Muammar Qaddafi, because his hold on Surinam was so weak. He also canceled his trip to the Non-Aligned Movement summit in Zimbabwe for the same reason.

Qaddafi came to Bouterse's rescue, when, on October 10, an estimated 100 Arabic-speaking men carrying Surinamese passports landed at Paramaribo. The Libyans Qaddafi sends to Surinam are already conversant in Taki-Taki, the local dialect.

The resistance has been able to capture airstrips long enough to land planes with food and supplies. They also brought the war to the country's only international airport, at Zandernij. On October 30, the Paramaribo airport was closed; the Brazilian airline Varig had canceled its scheduled flights there, and the government-owned Surinam Airways flew its passenger planes to Miami, where they were parked overnight for fear of sabotage back home.

Suriname is desperately short of foreign exchange, and cannot afford to purchase large quantities of military equipment. The U.S. and the Netherlands continue to maintain an economic embargo of that country which was imposed in response to Bouterse's killings in December 1982. However, Brazil has extended Surinam a \$100 million line of credit from which it can purchase quality Brazilian armaments.

Power base eroding

A combination of events has eroded Bouterse's power base. Some Bouterse lieutenants have been purged. Others, like the Echo Company commander, are joining the resistance. Still others have become disgusted with the government; some have left and some remain, hoping to oppose Bouterse from their military and official positions.

Bouterse's top comrade, Captain Etienne Boerenveen, is presently in a Miami jail on charges of conspiracy to smuggle narcotics into the United States. The regime was to make its territory and facilities available to international drug traffickers in exchange for U.S. dollars. In September 1986, Boer-



Libyan Colonel Muammar Qaddafi and Suriname's dictator Desi Bouterse. (unretouched photo).

evenen and others were arrested by drug agents in Miami, who had tape recorded and videotaped the smuggling agreement.

Reports indicate that Bouterse was supposed to go to Miami to conclude the drug deal personally, but stayed behind in order to resolve "local problems" with factions in the army.

Of the estimated 3000 men in the Surinamese military, only about 200 are considered firmly loyal to Bouterse, according to one Surinamese source. The regime is driving more and more of the population into desperation by closing down Catholic and Moravian churches, schools and hospitals, by burning other church-run education and health centers, and by bombing and shelling civilian areas. Surinamese troops have killed civilians indiscriminately in an effort to blame the SNLA resistance.

The interior of the country has been sealed off from the capital; there is no way in or out by vehicle or aircraft. No provisions have been sent to rural towns since early September, resulting in acute shortages of fuel, food and medical supplies. As a result, many people are fleeing to French

Guiana, while others join the resistance. Thousands have fled to Paramaribo on foot as refugees, in search of food, shelter, or income.

The Rotterdam newspaper *NRC Handelsblad* reported that Bouterse is desperate and is capable of going to extremes to maintain his grip on power. In a moment of frustration, the Surinamese dictator let slip in front of a reporter, "Our patience is exhausted. We will shoot and flatten everything."

The Suriname National Liberation Army is receiving some critical outside support from private sector groups in the Netherlands. Little other material assistance is being provided by any government, sources say. The Dutch government has little will to overthrow Bouterse, in spite of its distaste for his rule. Brazil has switched its policy of pressuring Bouterse to one of appeasing him by giving him military advisers and equipment, ~~apparently to keep Suriname from serving as a base from which to train or harbor Brazilian terrorists.~~

Only one other country in the area is capable of providing significant support to Brunswijk, and that is France. Neighboring French Guiana, a department of France, is the site of Paris' Ariane rocket base, from which European commercial and government satellites are launched. A prime target for Soviet-sponsored espionage and sabotage, this facility is reported to be guarded by the French Foreign Legion.

Reports from that area indicate that the French Foreign Legion is giving logistical support to Brunswijk's resistance group, while other local reports say that the French are merely looking the other way while the resistance lands and delivers equipment across the Marowijne River into Suriname. Either way, France's attitude is invaluable.

West Watch could find no evidence that the United States is aiding the Surinamese resistance. The administration is taking a "hands off" stance toward Bouterse. As one observer put it, "If the Reagan Administration was backing the Surinamese freedom fighters, you can be sure it would have been leaked to the press long ago."

All in the Family

The best way to draw attention away from yourself is to point to the other guy. That's what American apologists for the Sandinistas like to do when it comes to being connected with the old Somoza dynasty in Nicaragua.

One of the highest-ranking members of the Sandinista government who happens to have been a *somocista* is Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, pictured here in a family photo with his father and his godfather, General Anastasio Somoza Garcia.

D'Escoto's father can be seen standing on the left. The Sandinistas' current foreign minister, in a more youthful stage, is



standing on the right. And his godfather, General Somoza, is seated in the center.

The Solidarista Movement: A Proven Alternative to Class Struggle

by Tomas Rodriguez

Class conflict traditionally has been the method with which disputes between workers and management have sought to resolve their differences. Over the last century, hostility between the two has resulted in economic crises, civil strife, terrorism, and outright war.

The concept of class warfare was used by the Bolsheviks to seize power in 1917, and continues to be the primary device for recruiting people into the service of the international communist movement. Class struggle is the single most important issue which is provoking the bloody upheavals and enabling Soviet penetration in the western hemisphere today.

Since World War II, the United States has sought to stem the appeal of Soviet-sponsored class struggle by covertly promoting non-violent class struggle by means of aiding socialist parties in western Europe and in Latin America. In Central America, U.S.-promoted policies of state socialism have destroyed what communist guerrillas have not; the case of El Salvador is a perfect example. Currently, the Reagan administration is reviewing this trend. . . .

Solidarista Movement offers a new solution

An innovative solution to Latin America's many economic and social injustices is being implemented in Guatemala and Costa Rica, but the governments are not involved. This new development is known as the Solidarista Movement, a revolutionary concept in employee-management relations which is an entirely private sector initiative.

The Solidarista Movement combines into a single, coherent, institutional framework a viable set of principles which make labor and management partners—not adversaries. It consists of a program of capital or stock ownership by an employee association or by individual employees. Other benefits like workers' credit unions, health plans, and life insurance are integral parts of the Solidarista concept. No government bureaucracy in Latin America ever has successfully implemented such benefits.

A private program born in Costa Rica in the late 1940's, the Solidarista Movement now has over 1200 associations active in Costa Rica, Guatemala, and to a lesser extent, in El Salvador and Honduras. They have a combined membership of over 140,000 people, and a total combined capital of US \$25,000,000. The Solidarista concept has been adopted by multinational corporations, agricultural plantations and manufacturing as well as service facilities. Over ninety percent of the multinational corporations represented in Costa

Rica have solidarista associations, including Firestone, McDonalds, Coca-Cola, Pizza Hut, IBM, Colgate Palmolive, and Del Monte among others. In Guatemala, companies like Cementos Progreso (cement firm), CONAPEL (paper manufacturers), Banco de la Construcción (private bank), Finca La Perla (coffee plantation), Calzado Coban (major shoe firm), GUATEPLAST (plastic manufacturers) and others have established or are establishing Solidarista employee associations.

Philosophy and history

The Solidarista movement was started in 1947 by Alberto Marten Chavarria of San Jose, Costa Rica. His objectives included widespread individual access to private property and capital, free markets and limited government. It strongly embraces the free enterprise economic system and stresses individual economic liberty as the only way of achieving political and social justice.

Mr. Marten maintained that workers ought not only to better their lives materially, but that they must also gain in dignity through the establishment of a climate of communication and harmony within the work-place, as opposed to one of hostility and class struggle. This humanization of the work-place was also to be manifested by employee ownership of a percentage of the employment entity or a subsidiary corporation to their principal employer. Appropriate stock would be accumulated initially through the Solidarista Association as an intermediate step, leading to individual ownership by members of the Association.

How the Solidarista Movement operates

The basis of the Solidarista Movement is the Employee Association or Solidarista Association. Membership in an Employee Association is totally voluntary, open to all employees, whether blue or white collar, and totally controlled by the employees.

If an employee chooses to join, he contributes five percent of his monthly salary to the association (although it could be as high as 15%), and the company contributes an equal amount.

The company's contribution represents a non-interest loan to the Association as a contingency reserve for severance pay obligations. As long as the worker remains employed by the firm, all interest payments in both his personal savings account and the employer's account accrue to the employee. When an employee leaves the company voluntarily, he is entitled to all interest held in his Employee Association account, his personal savings and the

company's contribution account.

If the employee is dismissed, however, the company's contribution is used by the company to cover the severance pay obligations, contributing an additional amount if necessary to cover any legal requirements. If a worker is fired for just cause (robbery, etc.), he forfeits the company's contribution to the Association for the benefit of all remaining employees. Under no circumstances are employer contributed funds returned to the firm. All the assets held by the Employee Association are invested by the Association to their best advantage. Usually the association chooses to invest in its own company, by purchasing the company's stock and stock in subsidiary companies jointly owned by the Employee Association and the parent company (see June-July 1986 *West Watch* article on Employee Stock Ownership Plans).

The assets can also be used to provide low interest consumer loans, low cost housing, life insurance, and fund recreational and educational activities—with no government role whatsoever. The particular way in which the association uses its funds is decided by the elected board of directors of the Association.

The Solidarista Movement compared with labor unions

There are significant differences between traditional labor unions and Solidarista associations. Solidarista associations capitalize employee and employer contributions and allow both management and all workers to participate in the Association as partners, not adversaries.

Unions usually limit participation to blue collar workers and exclude management. Officers of Solidarista associations are not paid, they work as volunteers. Union officers are usually paid from the members' dues.

Another difference is that the Solidarista are wholly locally controlled, while the majority of Latin American labor unions are controlled by national or even international elements based outside the workplace setting, a situation that has led to much corruption and political abuse, usually by the radical left.

An even more significant difference is the Solidarista Movement's institutional advocacy of stock ownership for workers as one option for the vesting of property in each employee. Finally, there is the philosophical difference of rejecting the Marxist concept of class struggle and replacing the traditional employee-management antagonism with a sentiment of solidarity and partnership. The Solidarista Movement sees free enterprise as the only just route to social prosperity.

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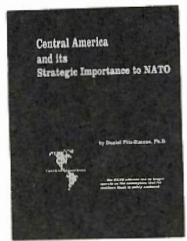
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Captured documents recovered from West European mercenaries killed in battle with the Nicaraguan resistance are reprinted for the first time in this new Special Report. Some westerners "in solidarity with the Nicaraguan people" are doing more than innocent humanitarian work. These documents speak for themselves. *Mercenaries in Nicaragua: The Documentary Evidence* is available for \$3.00.



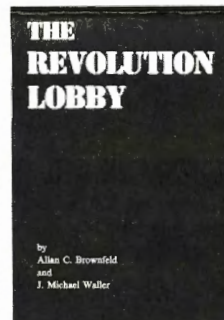
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CIS' penetrating study on Sandinista disinformation, *Consolidating the Revolution* documents how the Sandinista government owes much of its success to the political support apparatus it enjoys in the United States—and the Congressmen who help out. By J. Michael Waller. 80 pages. \$3.50.

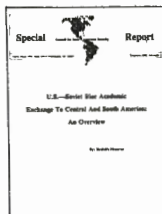
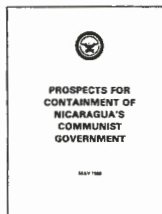


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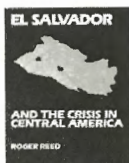
The Pentagon examines the prospects for containing the Sandinistas' communist revolution. The State Department wanted it suppressed. CIS reprinted it. 12 pages. \$2.50.



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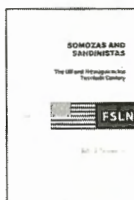
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12/86

Libya Expands its Influence in the Americas

Libya's Muammar Qaddafi is helping the Soviet Union subvert the western hemisphere by extending political, material, financial and military support to radical organizations throughout the region. Ideology seems unimportant: Qaddafi is supplying a range of groups from Muslim fanatics in the English-speaking Caribbean to left-wing political parties, to Marxist-Leninist paramilitary groups like the FMLN in El Salvador or the M-19 in Colombia. Here is a brief portrayal of Libyan activities in the hemisphere.

UNITED STATES: ①

Libyan-trained terrorists are already in the United States, following a much-publicized assassination squad which Qaddafi dispatched to murder President Reagan in 1981. Qaddafi has hosted the radical American Indian Movement (AIM), and financed Louis Farrakhan's Nation of Islam. Farrakhan commands a small but significant following of American blacks, and is open about his close relationship with whom he calls "brother Qaddafi." Jesse Jackson's Operation PUSH has received funds from Farrakhan, which are believed to have originated in Libya.

MEXICO: ②

Libyan and other Arab terrorists use Mexico as a staging point for illegal entry into the United States.

GUATEMALA: ③

Libya has provided financial support to the Marxist-Leninist URNG terrorist group.

BELIZE: ④

In March 1986, Belizean radicals attended a conference in Libya where they were urged by Libyan officials to become more militant.

HONDURAS: ⑤

Libya has given radical leftist Honduran groups financial support. Honduran press reports state that Libyan groups planned terrorist attacks in this central American nation.

EL SALVADOR: ⑥

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) has received financial support from Qaddafi.

NICARAGUA: ⑦

Qaddafi and the Sandinistas have a long-standing relationship dating to the mid-1970s. Libya has and continues to supply the Sandinistas with military equipment, economic support, and military advisers. Some Libyan personnel work in Tomas Borge's Interior Ministry as trainers in interrogation methods.

COSTA RICA: ⑧

In 1985, a group of Costa Rican radicals went to Libya for paramilitary training. Last August, two Libyan-trained spies were discovered working in the Costa Rican Ministry of Security.

PANAMA: ⑨

From his embassy in Panama City, Qaddafi is able to make contact with radical Latin American movements in Central America, Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela. Reports in Panama charge that Qaddafi has dispatched saboteurs to strike at the Panama Canal upon command.

CUBA: ⑩

Libya and Cuba are close allies and function jointly as proxies for the Soviet Union in the American hemisphere and elsewhere. Libya has an embassy in Havana.

JAMAICA: ⑪

Qaddafi hosted a conference in March 1986 at which Jamaican extremists were encouraged to increase their militancy against the pro-U.S. government of Edward Seaga. Libya is financing the four year-old "Caribbean Nation Movement" led by Roosevelt Douglas.

HAITI: ⑫

A leftist movement in Haiti is being financed by Libya, according to Haitian sources.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: ⑬

Extreme left-wing groups in the Dominican Republic receive financial and other support from Qaddafi.

ANTIGUA: ⑭

This small Caribbean island nation has a growing leftist movement which receives Libyan support. Tim Hector, leader of the Antigua-Caribbean Liberation Movement, met with Qaddafi in 1982.

GUADELOUPE: ⑮

Governed by France, Guadeloupe is the target of Cuban, Soviet and Libyan subversion. Qaddafi is aiding the Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance, a growing leftist movement there. (Also see *West Watch*, January-February 1986).

DOMINICA: ⑯

The major opposition leaders to pro-American Prime Minister Eugenia Charles have received training and financing by the Qaddafi government. Earlier this year, a Libyan official unsuccessfully tried to incite violence directed against U.S. interests here. Prime Minister Charles believes her government is targeted by Qaddafi due to her key role in the 1983 invasion of Grenada.

MARTINIQUE: ⑰

The Liberation Front of Martinique is receiving support from Libya. Martinique is a French possession.

ST. LUCIA: ⑱

The Progressive Labor Party (PLP) receives aid from Qaddafi. and St. Lucian radicals have received violence training in Libya.

ST. VINCENT: ⑲

Radicals from this country have gone to Libya for training in violent tactics to disrupt the democratic process.

BARBADOS: ⑳

Qaddafi's "Green Revolution" ideology has been adopted by Islamic radicals here. Libya is financing the Islamic Teaching Center on this island.

TRINIDAD: ㉑

Pro-Qaddafi Muslims are active in Trinidad, and Trinidadian revolutionaries were given courses in violent tactics at seminars in Libya.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES: ㉒

The Islamic Call Society is a pro-Qaddafi organization set up in this Dutch possession. These Islamic groups are probably establishing intelligence contacts for Qaddafi and the Soviets.

COLOMBIA: ㉓

Libya has given political, financial, and military support to the communist M-19 and one other terrorist organization in Colombia. M-19 reportedly receives financial resources from Libya's embassy in Panama.

VENEZUELA: ㉔

Qaddafi has given political, financial and military support to Marxist-Leninist Venezuelan guerrillas, and has been successful in working with political organizations in Venezuela, as well.



GUYANA: ㉕

Already a pro-Soviet dictatorship, Guyana nevertheless is the site of Libyan efforts to cultivate supporters. A committee for Solidarity with Libya operates in Guyana, with Gerald Anthony Perreira as secretary.

SURINAME: ㉖

Suriname hosts a Libyan embassy and is a transit point for subversion elsewhere in Latin America. This country is a pro-Soviet dictatorship which has received military aid from Libya. As many as 100 Libyan personnel are in Suriname backing the army and training Surinamese terrorists who are believed to have infiltrated Dutch and French possessions in the region. Libyans have also trained foreigners at camps in Suriname, some reports indicate.

ECUADOR: ㉗

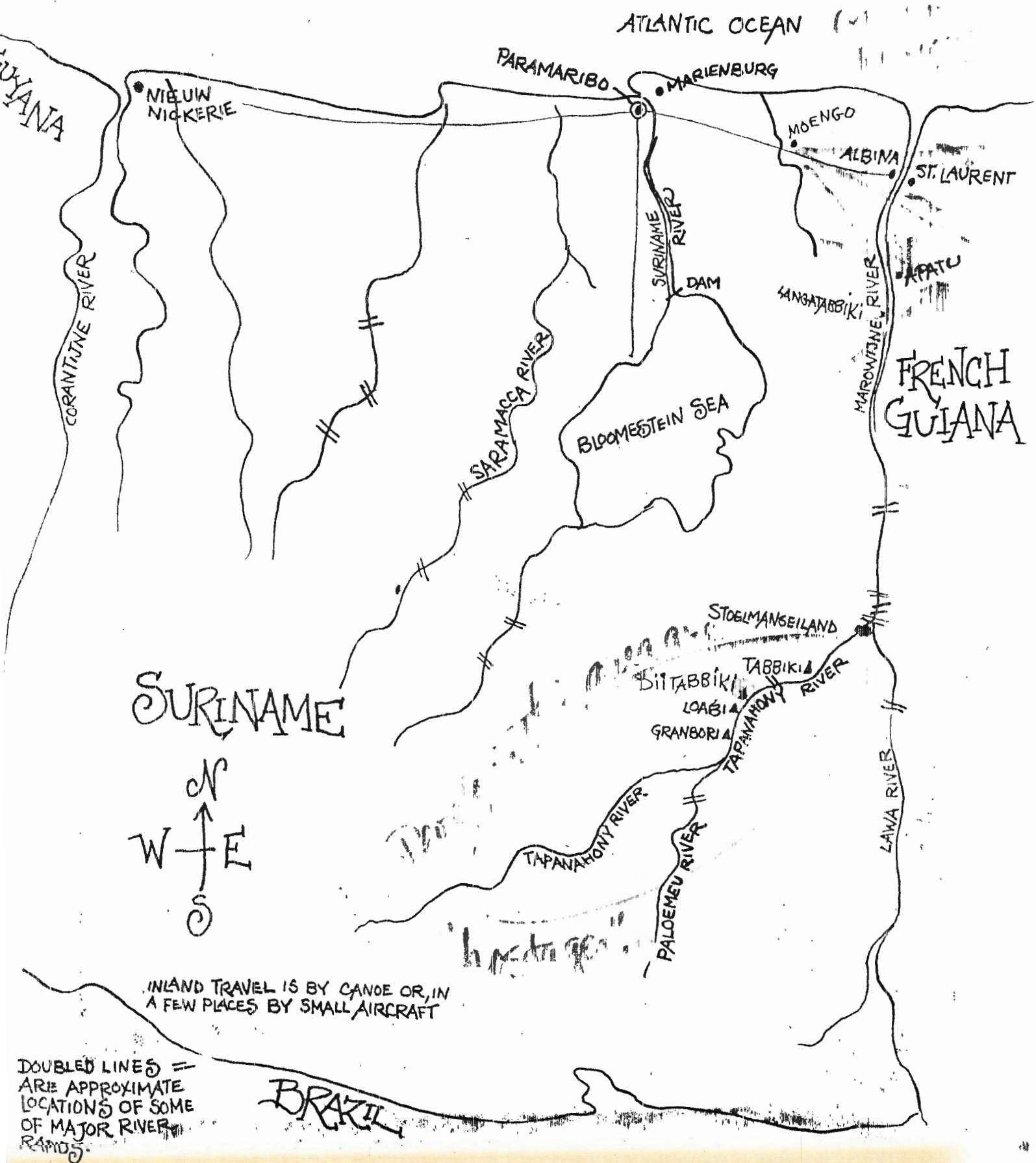
The Marxist-Leninist Alfaro Vive Carajo (AVC) front in Ecuador has received terrorist training in Libya; the first AVC members went to Libya for political indoctrination and military instruction in September 1983.

CHILE: ㉘

Chile's government is under attack by Libyan-trained terrorists belonging to the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), a Marxist-Leninist organization which has received several hundreds of thousands of dollars from Qaddafi.

ARGENTINA: ㉙

Libya has been and continues to be host to the dormant but still existing Montonero terrorist movement. Qaddafi is helping underwrite a left-wing group called MOJUPO (Political Youth Movement) which stages anti-American demonstrations. Argentina hosts a Libyan embassy, as does Brazil.



January 15, 1987

Americas Watch,
Amnesty International,
International Committee for the Red Cross,
Hon. Hamilton Fish of the U.S. Congress,
The American Anthropological Association,
Human Rights Division of The Ford Foundation,
The Dutch Red Cross
The United States Committee for Refugees
FREEDOM HOUSE

From: Janina Rubinowitz
118 Truesdale Drive
Croton-on-Hudson
New York 10520 USA

On December 16, 1986 I made a trip to French Guiana and specifically to St. Laurent where refugees from Suriname have been seeking safety. It was my intention to deliver a gift of medicines to the French Red Cross which has extended itself to help the Suriname Maroons in their flight from the war between the Suriname Dictator Desi Bouterse's army and the Guerrilla troops led by Ron Brunswijk. The drugs were a contribution from the office of Ron Kalleward, Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

I am a fluent speaker of Ndjuka tongo, the language of the Djuka Maroons, and I have travelled back and forth to the rainforest interior of Suriname on the average of twice yearly for the last twenty years. I have presented papers at major international and national educational conferences on research that I have conducted in the development of children's imagery in painting in a pre-literate rainforest culture. I am also presently in the throes of completing a book on my experiences living within a Maroon community in Suriname. My last trip into the interior of Suriname was in July of 1986 when the conflict broke out in the eastern section of the country. During the following months in the United States, it was difficult to follow the fate of my many friends in the Tapanahony River area. Media attention to the conflict was minimal and contact between the Maroon tribal groups and coastal Suriname was cut off.

It became evident that if I was to know the fate of my friends, I would have to meet with them again. If it were at all possible for me to get to the village of Drietabbetje, where I have spent most of my time within the cultural group, I would then be able to bring to the outside world a reasonably accurate assesment of the impact of the isolation brought about by the conflict, upon the villagers. In St. Laurent I was able to find several people familiar with the Tapanahony area and one who was willing to bring me to Drietabbetje. I returned to the United States on January 9, 1987.

Briefly, the Djuka Maroons in Suriname descended from runaway slaves of African ancestry. In 1760 after serious and lengthy guerrilla combat, they achieved the first treaty of independence in the Western hemisphere which allowed them the right to practice their Afro-originated forms of government and religion, in the forest. The treaty also awarded their chief or "Granman" retribution monies.

Present day Djuka communities depend more on coastal commodities than ever before. There are airstrips in the interior which allow individuals to fly to Paramaribo for shopping, or for complicated medical services. River travel, in finely engineered handmade corials, brings Maroons as well as Native Americans from the farthest reaches of south eastern Suriname to the little town of Albina where food staples and drygoods purchases can be made and brought back to the village communities. Mail has been delivered by the almost daily arrival of small aircraft to the Drietabbetje airstrip and other airstrips in the interior.

In most recent years, contact by radio has been limited to the air control men and the nurse-practitioners in the clinics, while the previously used government short wave radios were in disrepair.

Maroons in the past, cut adequate planting grounds so that their need for foodstuffs from the coast was minimal. In recent years however, the economy was changing and a greater dependency upon currency for trade led many people to reduce the size of their planting grounds or eliminate them. Recent Suriname economic problems also resulted in a lack of available ant repellent. . . and many of this past year's crops were eaten by ants rather than people. The deer did well also this year, eating what was not intended for their consumption.

Currency dependency is also a fact of life for the elderly who receive "old person's money" and the poor who receive "poor people's money" as well as all of the tribal government officials, including the Granman and the Kapiteins of clans as well as the local neighborhood "bassias". In 1980 I broke down the then tribal government of Drietabbetje with the Granman. Out of 380 residents of the village (from the census figures of that year) there were about 40 salaried individuals and half of those people were women. The welfare recipients are numerous and even though the actual money that they receive is very little, that and help from their relatives makes the difference between their being able to survive or not.

It was reported to me in Drietabbetje during the past few weeks that in late August things in Albina became very difficult indeed. Government soldiers inspected the boats of people who had come to Albina to shop for their extended families. Soldiers "cut open bags of rice with machettes and

the food spilled all over and was spoiled and the soldiers said they were looking for guns being smuggled to Brunswijk". Some people reported that money was stolen from them by the badly behaved soldiers and that food was stolen from them too.

And then, as a result of the conflict, all air strip services to the eastern interior of Suriname were stopped. And travel on the river became too dangerous. Early in September, contact with Paramaribo ended for the Djuka Maroons and for the first time in this century, they became completely and totally isolated. The clinics were evacuated. The airstrip left to grow high grasses. The short-wave radios silenced. The community of Stoelmanseiland where the hospital is situated, was bombed by the Suriname military. The "pay man" with the money to pay welfare and tribal government salaries was not to be seen again. The monies due the other workers in the community who serviced the airstrip or helped clean the clinic were not delivered. People who were in town to do errands were caught there. People who were in the forest but who wanted to go back to town, were trapped in the forest.

When I arrived in Drietabbetje in December, I saw near my house, a woman who resembled my neighbor but must have been a sister whom I had never met. The resemblance was so strong. As the canoe approached the shore, she waved excitedly at me and I saw that it was, in fact, my neighbor. She had probably lost 35-40 lbs. in the last 5 months. Her husband, who was never robust was now frail.

The food situation is difficult to evaluate. Some people have no food although everyone says that they have no food. Some are eating. New fields have been planted but they will not mature for another 3-6 months. Increasing dependency upon currency had caught many people with minimal crops. They complain that there is no rice, salt, tea, sugar, tinned foods, or powdered milk. Upon hearing this same list repeated to me, one man hollered at the woman calling out the items "Don't even say milk; if you are thinking about milk you aren't hungry enough yet!" What seems to be available to some people is bitter cassava. Some few women have had enough to bake oval loaves to sell (for about \$2.50 each) to those who had the money to pay for them.

Qwak is also still available in some households. A cereal made from bitter cassava, it is hardly nutritious but does fill the stomach. Some people are eating unripened fruits which they are cooking first to make them edible. Some people with good skills, and the hooks and line to accomplish their goals, are fishing. And some people are simply not getting enough to eat and are on the very edge of starvation.

Case 1: There is an elderly woman in Drietabbetje who has a history of chronic illness. Her husband was in Paramaribo for medical treatment when access to the forest was curtailed.

She has relatives who can and, she says, do provide minimally for her. But the nature of her illness makes it impossible for her to care for herself. When I went to see her, she had difficulty standing and moving. She was weak from hunger. This was not an expression of her illness but clearly hunger. She seemed disoriented as well.

Case 2. An elderly woman living two houses from me, is almost starved to death. Her son was in Albina. No one knows where he is now. He may be a refugee in French Guiana if he is still alive. She had received both poor person's money and old person's money and her son would help her when he visited and she has a sister in the village. The Kapiten of this woman's clan is in Paramaribo, unable to tend to his constituents, and the "bassia" or local boss of her clan died only a week or so before I arrived.

Elderly woman #2, whom I have know for years, sat in her doorway when I passed. She was almost naked. All of the bones of her body were protruding from her skin. She resembled photographs that I remember seeing of victims in the concentration camps during the second world war. She responded to her name. During the following days, I saw her come out of the house to dig in the dirt near her home and bring the dirt back into the house. She was possibly eating it. She still had some household objects and some clean water in a kettle. I doubt that on the day of this writing she could still be alive. /

Case 3. A man in his mid-thirties, weak from hunger, came to ask me if I would take him to the refugee camp in French Guiana when I left. I told him it was a decision for the boatman to make and that he should ask him, but that I had no objection. He never returned. I asked the boatman who said the fellow decided not to go. Not as skeletal as the woman mentioned previously, he was extremely weak which he stated was from lack of food.

Case 4. An old woman with failing eyesight, from my neighborhood, comes to wash her pots out at dusk while I am standing in the water. She begins to complain about how she has nothing to eat. She shows me a little pot with rice stuck to the side and complains how she finally convinced someone to give her a cup of rice and because of the way she cooked it, she lost all of those little grains that burned before she could see them. "I will die of starvation." she told me as she went ashore. Her voice was angry as she pronounced the words. . . .

Case 5. An elderly man with poor eyesight, still wearing a traditional loincloth which emphasizes his frailty. He cannot weigh more than sixty pounds. As frail as he was in July, he is now moreso. \

I saw less evidence of poor nurishment among the children

although there were some who were beginning to have protruding bellies and somewhat lightened hair color. The children are better able to scrounge around than the elderly frail although their needs are greater.

Non-food items that have disappeared and are urgently needed are as follows:

ant killer (of the tiny pepper corn looking variety which seems to work the best) Without this, even their best efforts at making new crops will be destroyed by the leaf eating ants.

kerosene..only a few people have any left. This means that at dusk, the village goes quiet and little lanterns are not lit for lack of fuel.

gasoline.. there simply is not any to buy. It is so expensive as to be ridiculous. The river is silent where the sounds of outboard motors once flourished.

matches.. people will tell you that they have one pack of matches left, or two, or none. There are none to buy.

bullets, machetes, batteries, thong shoes, womens' underpants, soap, all of these things are badly needed. It is impossible for people to go into the forest to their planting grounds without some protection for their feet. Bullets for hunting and protection from big cats and snakes when in the planting grounds are likewise necessary. Some women have expressed deep concern over the lack of underpants which in another culture might not be as critical. . . particularly where longer costumes are worn. All of these things are being regularly stolen from one household to another as the shortages become critical. Drietabbetje neighbors who once left their shoes at the door, now walk into the house holding them in their hand.

The lack of currency has become almost as serious as any of the other problems. Suriname currency is no longer considered as having any value especially since it has been changed on the coast. Any items still for sale in the tiny forest "shops" must be purchased. at the shopowners request with either gold or French money. The Maroons have no way of getting French money and only a select few have access to gold. "Even if we had something to buy, we haven't the money to buy it with" is a most frequently heard complaint. "We haven't been paid. How can we live without money, without food?"

One thing that is not in short supply is fear and stress. Both are heavy in the Djuka villages. Firstly, they know of the massacres by the Suriname government soldiers. They are able to tell names of people who died (not all, but some). Most frequently mentioned are:

Da Difinyo, Bassia from Moengotapoe

Da Andwani, from Akoloikondre (was shot in boat near shore)

Sa Yobegi (originally from Drietabbetje: she was pregnant when killed)

a three month old grandchild of Da Difinyo was shot in the mouth and killed

And, many people told me about the terrible radiobroadcasts that they heard, made by Bouterse. In these broadcasts which were heard sometime in November, he shamed all Maroons, referring to them as "not knowing how to live" being "a dirty people who don't know how to put on shirts and pants" and he threatened to "kill all of you" and to "find your planting grounds and bomb them". He was speaking to all the Maroons, not the guerrillas. He told them that they were all in it now. Women are especially afraid of going to the planting grounds alone as it means being both alone and away from the village.

While some sincerely fear attack from the military, others deny that it is even possible. They point to the fact that the airstrip is overgrown and strewn with empty oil drums and they insist that "We haven't done anything wrong and so we won't be attacked." That last statement was made quite often. Reminding those who made the statement that Sa Jobegi may also not have done anything wrong, did not seem to have any effect. Many people in the Tapanahony area believe that their "innocence" will carry them through this horrible experience. This lack of acceptance of the reality of their situation may be very protective indeed. One begins to get fleeting glimpses into the holocaust. The just God to which they have prayed all their lives, through their ancestors, will not desert them now.

Stress issues were expressed in poetic ways in several of the villages that I visited in the Tapanahony area. In Sanbedoumi, one man said "I feel like a bird, caught by a person, and then put into a cage without food or water, and left alone". A man in Peikinkond'e said, "I feel as if I had been put into a pot and the lid set into place. I can't get out, I can't see what to do. I am helpless."

One Sanbedoumi man, in his late thirties, said that his wife and children had gone to Paramaribo for some medical reasons. They are all stranded there now, without money or help. And he is alone, without his family, grieving for their safety, not knowing if they are dead or alive.

Many families are split by accident of timing and have no way to contact one another. One man, caught at Stoelmanseiland just as the last plane left in September, is still there, unable to get back to Paramaribo, his job and family in that city. He has cut a planting ground in the forest, despite his failing health.

Unfortunately, there is more of an "everyman for himself" attitude than a well organized "lets pull together" attitude. I offered many people the opportunity to write letters to whomever they wanted, telling of their situation and

substantiating my own observations. Most were afraid. They were afraid of signing the letters. "If Bouterse wins, we will be killed" they said. More people were willing to speak anonymously onto tape and I was able to make several houses of tapes of their complaints and concerns.

The everyman for himself concept was evident, according to witnesses, when two boats came with food relief from Holland. The distribution was uneven and unfair, say those who watched. "Many people got nothing at all while some stuffed their bags with food." Only one boat made it to Drietabbetje and none made it to the tiny village of G'anboli where reports from recent visitors to that village state that "They will die first, they are out of everything!"

In conclusion, this report is made in haste since from this writer's perspective, the next three months will be critical to the survival of individuals in the Suriname rainforest. Help is needed quickly. There is no time to loose. The Maroon's and Native Americans are trapped in their own villages, cut off from the technology which they have adapted to over the years. While emergency medical services are being heroically provided by an outside European agency, the individuals who are providing that medical service are not able to make judgements as to the severity of change within the villages, as they have no point of reference before their arrival.

Maroon culture is on the cutting edge of destruction. For six months now, the basic human rights of the Djuka Maroon (and other Maroon groups in other parts of the country as well as the Native Americans) have been denied. They have been subjected to searches and seizures of their properties, they have been killed in massacres, they have suffered the humiliation and shame of their culture by public broadcastings of their "inferiority". They have been denied the right to their salaries or their welfare monies. They have been denied communications with their loved ones. They have been cut off from their customary medical care and from the access to the modest food and household supplies that have been part of their lives. Some who nurtured others all of their lives are now about to end their lives starving to death. They are living in communities of overwhelming fear and stress.

In their shame and humiliation and poverty, and desperation, they are wondering where all their urban Suriname friends are? Why has no one come to their aide? They are facing death.

I am available to discuss any of this at further length. Please ~~call~~ call ^{before} 9 P.M. 914-271-5435 ^{thanks,}

THE FOREIGN POLICY PROJECT

WILLIAM H. KLING
Director

March 27, 1987

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

WHAT DOES THE STATE DEPARTMENT KNOW ABOUT LIBYA'S PRESENCE IN SURINAME?

On December 15, 1986, Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, conducted an "on the record" year-end news briefing and press conference for foreign reporters in the United States Information Agency's Foreign Press Center.

During the session, called to provide an assessment of overall United States policy in South and Central America, Mr. Abrams was asked about reports of Libyan involvement in Suriname.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION, here -- from the official transcript -- are excerpts reflecting Mr. Abrams' comments on Suriname:

* * *

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary, a government official has said last week that the U.S. has evidence that the Libyans are using Suriname as a base for subversion and terrorism in the region -- not especially in Suriname, itself, but in the region.

Can you give us some evidence of that and what they exactly are doing, and also can you, more in general terms, assess the situation in Suriname -- the Suriname allegation that there is an invasion planned from French Guyana, and the human rights situation?

MR. ABRAMS: First, we have certain intelligence information about Libyan activities in the Caribbean, including Suriname, but which I, obviously, cannot speak about publicly.

What is clear is that Suriname is the home of the Libyan People's Bureau -- that is to say, a Libyan embassy -- and that is a base for Libyan operations in the Caribbean; that is the purpose of establishing it.

What interest do Libyans have in Suriname? What interest do they have in the development of democracy there? None.

What interest do they have in economic development in Suriname? None.

What interest do they have in the preservation of human rights in Suriname? None.

The Libyan interest in Suriname is to make trouble for Suriname and for its neighbors in South America and the Caribbean, and we have expressed the view to the government of Suriname that, as a sovereign government, they are entitled to have whoever they want in that country, but we are

(OVER)

entitled to react as we are reacting -- by saying that it is a negative factor in U.S.-Suriname relations and, I would say, in relations of Suriname with many other countries.

Now, the human rights situation there has deteriorated. There is no question about that.

We are all aware that there is a kind of rebellion in the eastern area, led by Ronnie Brunswick. That is not an excuse for going into villages and killing men, women and children indiscriminately, and we have reports -- some of them having been carried in the Dutch press and television -- of army units going through villages and killing everyone in the village; literally everyone in the village.

That is a formula for disaster because you can imagine what the reaction of the population is going to be. It will be resentment. It will be more violence. It will be more tension throughout Suriname. It is a bad situation.

I must say I know of no invasion from Guyana -- that is, French Guyana. Well, from Guyana, for that matter, but from French Guyana.

I think that you can expect the government of Suriname to do what the government of Nicaragua does -- which is that every morning it will announce there is an invasion taking place -- in an effort to justify repression and in the effort to try to freeze the diplomatic initiatives that may be taken by the government of the Netherlands or the United States or the United Nations or anybody else talking about the human rights violations, but the human rights violations need to be discussed because I think in Suriname, as elsewhere, if enough attention is brought to bear, perhaps the government of Suriname will stop.

QUESTION: May I follow up? Did you discuss with Suriname -- [the prime minister] specifically -- the activities of the Libyan People's Bureau in Paramaribo and the evidence you have?

MR. ABRAMS: I discussed with him our general attitude towards the existence of the Libyan People's Bureau there, not really in the terms that I gave you.

It does nothing but harm, I think, to Suriname and harm to relations between Suriname and the United States.

QUESTION: Mr. Abrams, do you have any information about the reported involvement of Libyan soldiers or Libyans in general in these killings?

MR. ABRAMS: No comment.

THE FOREIGN POLICY PROJECT

WILLIAM H. KLING
Director

March 27, 1987

STATEMENT OF: William H. Kling
Director
The Foreign Policy Project

News Conference on SURINAME
2225 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C.
March 27, 1987

The presence of Libyan military personnel in Suriname represents yet another clear foreign threat to peace and harmony in the western hemisphere -- and once again the United States government is acting the absurd paper tiger.

At his year-end news conference in December, Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, was asked about a report that the Libyans are using Suriname as a base for subversion and terrorism in the Caribbean.

Mr. Abrams said the Libyan People's Bureau in Suriname "is a base for Libyan operations in the Caribbean" and was established for that purpose. He said the United States has "certain intelligence information about Libyan activities in the Caribbean, including Suriname, but which I, obviously, cannot speak about publicly."

Asked about reports that Libyan military personnel are involved in the killing of civilian men, women and children in Suriname, Mr. Abrams replied, "No comment."

Well, here we go again.

Libya is engaged in "low intensity" warfare in the Caribbean. Libya knows exactly what it is doing and what its objectives are. The United States has intelligence information about those activities and objectives, then it ludicrously furthers them by keeping the information secret, withholding it from the people who are the targets of the Libyan military effort.

If that sounds familiar, it should. It is a diseased policy that has infected United States foreign relations for decades and is at the core of United States failures in every region of the globe.

The truth is that disclosure of such information would not jeopardize the United States' position in the world. The truth is that such disclosure would blow the whistle on the State Department and would clearly indicate to the American people just how the United States -- because of State Department policies and activities -- is becoming perilously more and more irrelevant in the western hemisphere and the world.

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U.S.-SURINAME RELATIONS AND, I WOULD SAY, IN RELATIONS OF
SURINAME WITH MANY OTHER COUNTRIES.

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DRAFTED BY: ARA/CAR:RJBLOHM
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E.O. 12256: N/A
TAGS: PHUM, PREL, LY, NS
SUBJECT: ASSISTANT SECRETARY ABRAMS' COMMENTS ON
SURINAME

1. PARA 2 CONTAINS TRANSCRIPT OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY
ABRAMS' COMMENTS ON SURINAME MADE IN A DECEMBER 15
INTERVIEW COVERING "AN ASSESSMENT OF OVERALL UNITED
STATES POLICY IN SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA. INTERVIEW
TOOK PLACE AT USIA FOREIGN PRESS CENTER IN WASHINGTON.

2. BEGIN TEXT:

QUESTION: (INAUDIBLE) NEWSPAPER, AMSTERDAM.

MR. SECRETARY, A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL HAS SAID LAST WEEK
THAT THE U.S. HAS EVIDENCE THAT THE LIBYANS ARE USING
SURINAME AS A BASE FOR SUBVERSION AND TERRORISM IN THE
REGION, NOT ESPECIALLY IN SURINAME ITSELF BUT IN THE
REGION.

CAN YOU GIVE US SOME EVIDENCE OF THAT AND WHAT THEY
EXACTLY ARE DOING; AND ALSO CAN YOU, MORE IN GENERAL
TERMS, ASSESS THE SITUATION IN SURINAME, THE SURINAME
ALLEGATION THAT THERE IS AN INVASION PLANNED FROM FRENCH
GUYANA, AND THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION?

MR. ABRAMS: FIRST, WE HAVE CERTAIN INTELLIGENCE
INFORMATION ABOUT LIBYAN ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN,
INCLUDING SURINAME, BUT WHICH I, OBVIOUSLY, CANNOT SPEAK
ABOUT PUBLICLY. WHAT IS CLEAR IS THAT SURINAME IS THE
HOME OF A LIBYAN PEOPLE'S BUREAU-- THAT IS TO SAY, A
LIBYAN EMBASSY. AND THAT IS A BASE FOR LIBYAN OPERATIONS
IN THE CARIBBEAN; THAT IS THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING IT.

WHAT INTEREST DO LIBYANS HAVE IN SURINAME? WHAT INTEREST
DO THEY HAVE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF DEMOCRACY THERE?
NONE. WHAT INTEREST DO THEY HAVE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
IN SURINAME? NONE. WHAT INTEREST DO THEY HAVE IN THE
PRESERVATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN SURINAME? NONE. THE
LIBYAN INTEREST IN SURINAME IS TO MAKE TROUBLE FOR
SURINAME AND FOR ITS NEIGHBORS IN SOUTH AMERICA AND THE
CARIBBEAN. AND WE HAVE EXPRESSED THE VIEW TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF SURINAME THAT, AS A SOVEREIGN GOVERNMENT,
THEY ARE ENTITLED TO HAVE WHOMEVER THEY WANT IN THAT
COUNTRY. BUT WE ARE ENTITLED TO REACT AS WE ARE
REACTING, BY SAYING THAT IT IS A NEGATIVE FACTOR IN

NOW THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION THERE HAS DETERIORATED;
THERE IS NO QUESTION ABOUT THAT. WE ARE ALL AWARE THAT
THERE IS A KIND OF REBELLION IN THE EASTERN AREA, LED BY
RONNIE BRUNSWICK. THAT IS NOT AN EXCUSE FOR GOING INTO
VILLAGES AND KILLING MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN
INDISCRIMINATELY. AND WE HAVE REPORTS -- SOME OF THEM
HAVING BEEN CARRIED IN THE DUTCH PRESS AND TELEVISION --
OF ARMY UNITS GOING THROUGH VILLAGES AND KILLING EVERYONE
IN THE VILLAGE -- LITERALLY EVERYONE IN THE VILLAGE.

THAT IS A FORMULA FOR DISASTER BECAUSE YOU CAN IMAGINE
WHAT THE REACTION OF THE POPULATION IS GOING TO BE. IT
WILL BE RESENTMENT, IT WILL BE MORE VIOLENCE, IT WILL BE
MORE TENSION THROUGHOUT SURINAME. IT IS A BAD
SITUATION. I MUST SAY I KNOW OF NO INVASION FROM
GUYANA-- THAT IS FRENCH GUYANA -- WELL, FROM GUYANA, FOR
THAT MATTER; BUT FROM FRENCH GUYANA. I THINK THAT YOU
CAN EXPECT THE GOVERNMENT OF SURINAME TO DO WHAT THE
GOVERNMENT OF NICARAGUA DOES, WHICH IS THAT EVERY MORNING
IT WILL ANNOUNCE THERE IS AN INVASION TAKING PLACE, IN AN
EFFORT TO JUSTIFY REPRESSION AND IN THE EFFORT TO TRY TO
FREEZE THE DIPLOMATIC INITIATIVES THAT MAY BE TAKEN BY

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NETHERLANDS OR THE UNITED STATES OR
THE UNITED NATIONS OR ANYBODY ELSE TALKING ABOUT THE
HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS. BUT THE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS
NEED TO BE DISCUSSED BECAUSE I THINK IN SURINAME AS ELSE
WHERE, IF ENOUGH ATTENTION IS BROUGHT TO BEAR, PERHAPS
THE GOVERNMENT OF SURINAME WILL STOP.

QUESTION: MAY I FOLLOW UP?

DID YOU DISCUSS WITH SURINAME, MR. OUDENOT (PHONETIC)
SPECIFICALLY THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LIBYAN PEOPLE'S BUREAU
IN PARAMARIBO (PHONETIC) AND THE EVIDENCE YOU HAVE?

MR. ABRAMS: I DISCUSSED WITH HIM OUR GENERAL ATTITUDE
TOWARDS THE EXISTENCE OF THE LIBYAN PEOPLE'S BUREAU
THERE-- NOT REALLY IN THE TERMS THAT I GAVE YOU -- IT
DOES NOTHING BUT HARM, I THINK, TO SURINAME AND HARM TO
RELATIONS BETWEEN SURINAME AND THE UNITED STATES.

MR. POPE: I WANT TO GET A FOLLOWUP ON THAT ONE.

QUESTION: MR. ABRAMS, DO YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION ABOUT
THE REPORTED INVOLVEMENT OF LIBYAN SOLDIERS OR LIBYANS IN
GENERAL IN THESE KILLINGS?

MR. ABRAMS: NO COMMENT.

QUESTION: NICK COOLEY (PHONETIC) (INAUDIBLE) LATIN
AMERICAN NEWSLETTERS, LONDON.

I HAVE TWO UNRELATED QUESTIONS. IN THE FIRST INSTANCE,
AT THE MIAMI CONFERENCE ON THE CARIBBEAN SEVERAL WEEKS
AGO, A NUMBER OF CARIBBEAN HEADS OF STATE COMPLAINED
PUBLICLY ABOUT U.S. TRADE POLICY AND THE WAY IN WHICH
U.S. RESTRICTIONS AND QUOTAS ON THE IMPORT OF SUGAR IN
PARTICULAR AND SOME OTHER RAW COMMODITIES ARE IN FACT,
HAVING THE EFFECT OF SUBVERTING THEIR EFFORTS AT
MAINTAINING STABILITY. I WOULD LIKE YOUR COMMENT ON THAT.

AND ALSO THE SECOND QUESTION IS: WOULD THE UNITED STATES
BE PREPARED TO PROVIDE MILITARY OR OTHER ASSISTANCE TO
RONNIE BRUNSWICK, IF REQUESTED?

MR. ABRAMS: WELL, THE ANSWER TO THE SECOND QUESTION IS

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THAT IT IS NOT OUR INTENTION TO GIVE ANY KIND OF ARMS TO
SURINAME. OUR VIEW IS THAT THAT WOULD ONLY INCREASE THE
AMOUNT OF KILLING AND THE AMOUNT OF SUFFERING. IN FACT,
WE URGE OTHER GOVERNMENTS WHICH MAY BE GIVING ARMS -- OR

SELLING ARMS, I SHOULD SAY -- SELLING ARMS AND AMMUNITION
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF SURINAME TO STOP DOING THAT, TOO,
BECAUSE THOSE ARMS ARE CLEARLY BEING USED NOW TO KILL A
SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF SURINAMESE. SO OUR OWN VIEW IS
THAT THERE ARE PROBABLY TOO MANY ARMS THERE ALREADY.

END TEXT ARMACOST

UNCLASSIFIED



NBC Nightly News

WITH:

TOM BROKAW

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1987

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NBC NEWS

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TOM BROKAW: There appears to be hard new evidence tonight of a Libyan terror network in the Western hemisphere. NBC News Correspondent Ann Garrels reports that the government of Venezuela has uncovered what U.S. officials are calling a rare, detailed blueprint for Libyan-sponsored terrorism and subversion.

ANN GARRELS: In February, Venezuelan authorities deported Abdul Salim Ashur, a known Libyan terrorist organizer. In the process, they discovered in his documents what U.S. officials are calling a goldmine, plans to finance and arm radical groups in French Guiana, Surinam, Trinidad, Haiti, Jamaica, and French and English Caribbean islands.

Numbered codes refer to shipments of money, explosives, and passports. Other codes acknowledge receipt of shipment. Funds were to be distributed through the Libyan People's Bureau or Embassy in Panama. Arms were to be purchased in Brazil for use in French Guiana and Surinam.

The captured documents also included plans to send Latin American terrorists to Libya for training. Based in large part on this intelligence, the State Department's top counter-terrorism official says Libyan activity is still very much a problem.

MAN: It looks to us like there's increase in Libyan planning.

GARRELS: According to U.S. government sources, Libyans have long funded guerrilla groups in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. These officials believe the job of Libya's terrorist organizer Ashur was to weaken pro-Western governments in the Caribbean. Government leaders in the region have been reluctant to arrest Libyans for fear of retaliation. But they have shared intelligence and expelled known operatives, like Ashur.

Officials say the Libyan presence in the area is strongest in Panama. Ashur is known to have find refuge there for a while.

It's not clear where he is now. Ann Garrels, NBC News, the State Department.

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CARINEWS

THE BUSINESS NEWSLETTER FOR A DEVELOPING WORLD

VOLUME V, NO. 2

MARCH 1987

THE 101-MEMBER NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT MET IN GEORGETOWN, GUYANA THIS MONTH AND PROPOSED THAT SMALL DEBTOR NATIONS BE EXEMPT FROM INTEREST PAYMENTS. ANTONIO ORTIZ MENA, PRESIDENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK, REFERRED TO THIS IN A WASHINGTON PRESS MEETING. HE SAID SERIOUS PROBLEMS LOOMED ON THE HORIZON IF INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANKS KEPT TAKING BACK MORE MONEY IN REPAYMENTS THAN THEY PUT OUT IN NEW LOANS. HE APPLAUDED THE U.S. DEBT STRATEGY, WHICH PROPOSES STEPPED-UP LENDING BY COMMERCIAL AND MULTILATERAL BANKS TO MAJOR DEBTOR NATIONS BY US\$29 BILLION OVER THREE YEARS BUT DOUBTED IT WOULD BE SUFFICIENT. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT CAPITAL OUTFLOWS FROM LATIN DEBTOR NATIONS TOTALLED \$39 BILLION IN 1986.

ST.LUCIA'S PRIME MINISTER AND HIS UNITED WORKERS' PARTY, IN POWER FOR THE PAST TWENTY YEARS, ANNOUNCED GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR APRIL 6. LABOR PARTY LEADER JULIAN HUNTE CLAIMED HIS PARTY WOULD, IF ELECTED, MOVE TO LIMIT THE PRIME MINISTER'S TENURE TO TWO FIVE-YEAR TERMS.

SURINAME TURMOIL CONTINUES WITH HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS PROTESTING CENSORSHIP AND GOODS AND FOOD IN SHORT SUPPLY UNDER LEFTIST DICTATOR LT. COL. DESI BOUTERSE. FREEDOM FIGHTERS LED BY RONNY BRUNSWIJK, WHO CONTROL MOST OF EASTERN SURINAME, HAVE MOVED SOME OF THE ACTION TO WESTERN SURINAME. A RECENT EXPLOIT INCLUDED CLOSING OFF ACCESS INTO THE CAPITAL OF PARAMARIBO AND BLACKING OUT PARTS OF THE CITY BY DESTROYING MAIN POWER LINES. BRUNSWIJK'S FIGHTERS HAVE VOWED TO TOPPLE THE BOUTERSE REGIME BY ALL AVAILABLE MEANS, INCLUDING ECONOMIC AND MILITARY TARGETS. ALCOA'S ALUMINA PLANT IN SURINAME, CLOSED LAST MONTH AS A RESULT OF LABOR UNION SABOTAGE, REOPENED THIS MONTH. THE DUTCH NATIONAL RADIO HAS REPORTED THAT FORMER SURINAME P.M. ARRON, OUSTED BY BOUTERSE IN THE 1982 COUP, HAS BEEN ASKED BY BOUTERSE TO REASSUME HIS FORMER POSITION, THIS TIME WITHOUT A DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED PARLIAMENT. POLITICAL INSIDERS SAY THAT ARRON'S ACCEPTANCE WOULD MEAN HIS POLITICAL DEATH.

FRENCH GUIANA IS CRACKING DOWN ON ILLEGAL HAITIAN ALIENS. PIERRE LE GARS, OF THE FRENCH EMBASSY IN PORT-AU-PRINCE, SAID THE ACTION WAS BEING TAKEN BECAUSE THE HAITIAN POPULATION IN FRENCH GUIANA IS CLOSE TO 30,000--NEARLY HALF FRENCH GUIANA'S ENTIRE POPULATION. CAYENNE, THE CAPITAL, THE FRENCH MAINTAIN, IS BEING DISFIGURED BY HAITIAN SHANTYTOWNS. FRENCH GUIANA IS THREE TIMES THE SIZE OF HAITI, BUT HAITI HAS SEVENTY TIMES AS MANY PEOPLE. ANOTHER LARGE GROUP OF ILLEGAL ALIENS IN FRENCH GUIANA COME FROM NEIGHBORING BRAZIL.

THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY (NED), FUNDED BY THE U.S. CONGRESS TO FOSTER DEMOCRACY OVERSEAS, RECENTLY ENDED ITS TIES WITH FRANCIS GOMEZ, OF THE WASHINGTON P.R. FIRM, INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS. THE P.R. FIRM HAD REPORTEDLY BEEN LINKED WITH THE OLIVER NORTH, IRAN/CONTRA NETWORK. N.E.D. IS PRESENTLY INVESTIGATING ITS FINANCIAL RECORDS TO ASCERTAIN THAT ENDOWMENT FUNDS WERE NOT DIVERTED FROM ITS CARIBBEAN PROJECTS TO THE CONTRAS.

JAMAICA HAS RESCHEDULED ITS US\$25.5 MILLION FOREIGN DEBT WITH THE PARIS CLUB OF CREDITOR NATIONS THIS MONTH. THE RESCHEDULING WILL COVER ALL THE PRINCIPAL AND 80% OF THE INTEREST AND IS CALCULATED OVER A PERIOD OF TEN YEARS WITH AN INITIAL GRACE PERIOD OF FIVE AND A HALF MONTHS. IN OTHER NEWS FROM JAMAICA, AIR JAMAICA ANNOUNCED IT EXPECTS TO SHOW AN OPERATING PROFIT OF US\$8 MILLION ON REVENUES OF \$120 MILLION OVER 1986. THE COMPANY, FOUNDED IN 1969, AND EMPLOYING SOME 1100 PEOPLE, HAS SINCE THEN CARRIED MOST OF JAMAICA'S TOURIST TRADE SINGLEHANDEDLY. U.S. AIRLINE CARRIERS HAVE TENDED TO SERVICE JAMAICA ONLY WHEN TIMES WERE GOOD. TODAY, TIMES ARE EXCELLENT FOR THE TOURIST TRADE, EARNING THE JAMAICAN ECONOMY MORE THAN \$1 BILLION A YEAR. TOURISM IS NOW CONSIDERED THE FOUNDATION OF ITS ECONOMY, SINCE THE COLLAPSE OF THE BAUXITE MARKET, JAMAICA'S PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME. AIR JAMAICA EXPECTS TO CARRY A RECORD ONE MILLION PASSENGERS THIS YEAR.

TOURISM REMAINS AN UNTAPPED GIANT IN DEVELOPING NATIONS. YEARLY, ABOUT 30 MILLION VISITORS COME TO THIRD WORLD NATIONS. THE DUTCH DEVELOPMENT AGENCY REPORTED THAT A FIVE DAY VISIT BY A TOURIST TO A DEVELOPING NATION CREATES A FIVE MONTH LOCAL JOB. THE WORLD TOURIST ORGANIZATION WITH ITS HEADQUARTERS IN SPAIN SUGGESTS THAT DEVELOPMENT AID BE INCREASED IN THE TOURIST SECTOR. IT NOTED THAT A MAJOR HANDICAP TODAY IS THAT THERE IS NO DIRECTIVE IN MOST THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES TO INTEGRATE TOURISM INTO THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY.

CARE (COOPERATIVE FOR AMERICAN RELIEF EVERYWHERE), AN IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL NON-PROFIT DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION, RECENTLY RECEIVED COVERAGE IN THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. THE ARTICLE FOCUSED ON CARE'S SUCCESSFUL APPROACH IN TRANSFORMING AN OUTDATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TO HANDLE ITS PRESENT ANNUAL REVENUES OF CLOSE TO US\$400 MILLION AND PROJECTS IN 37 COUNTRIES. THE SOLUTION: NEW MANAGEMENT, NEW PROFESSIONAL STAFF, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF FINANCIAL SYSTEMS BACKED UP BY COMPUTERS. OTHER IMPROVEMENTS INCLUDED PROJECT DESIGNS THAT WORK IN CONJUNCTION WITH EACH OTHER, RESULTING IN BETTER FEEDBACK AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT. CARE'S STRONG STAYING POWER ALSO IS DUE TO ITS RELATIVELY LIMITED RELIANCE ON GOVERNMENT FUNDING FOR SURVIVAL.

DEL MONTE CORP., ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST FOOD COMPANIES, EMPLOYING 31,000 EMPLOYEES, IS MOVING ITS HEADQUARTERS TO MIAMI'S CORAL GABLES. DEL MONTE CORP. IS A RECENTLY FORMED HOLDING COMPANY MANAGING DEL MONTE TROPICAL FRUIT AND DEL MONTE USA. DEL MONTE TROPICAL FRUIT HANDLES ALL OF ITS FRESH FRUIT OPERATIONS IN CENTRAL AMERICA, THE PHILIPPINES, KENYA, AND HAWAII. DEL MONTE USA PRODUCES AND SELLS CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES WORLDWIDE. TOGETHER, THE TWO COMPANIES HAVE ANNUAL SALES OF APPROXIMATELY 1.5 BILLION U.S. DOLLARS.

TO COMBAT THE LOPSIDED U.S. TRADE DEFICIT, THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION (ITA), PART OF THE U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, PROVIDES A NUMBER OF RESOURCES TO ASSIST U.S. EXPORTERS TO GAIN A LARGER SHARE OF FOREIGN MARKETS. THE ITA'S EXPORT PROMOTION ACTIVITIES ARE DIVIDED INTO THREE MAJOR OPERATING UNITS--TRADE DEVELOPMENT, THE U.S. AND FOREIGN COMMERCIAL SERVICE (US&FCS), AND THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY OFFICE (IEP). TRADE DEVELOPMENT FORMULATES TRADE POLICY AND PROMOTION ACTIVITIES FURTHERING U.S. INDUSTRIES' INTERESTS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE. COUNSELING SERVICES ARE PROVIDED BY THE US&FCS IN AREAS OF INVESTMENT AND FINANCE. THIS UNIT HAS OFFICES COVERING 127 CITIES AND 64 COUNTRIES. THE US&FCS ALSO MAINTAINS THE CARIBBEAN BASIN BUSINESS INFO. CENTER, CULTIVATING TRADE AND INVESTMENT LINKAGES BETWEEN U.S. AND CARIBBEAN COMPANIES AND GOVERNMENTS. THE IEP KEEPS TRACK OF LOCAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN OTHER COUNTRIES AND MAKES THE INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO U.S. FIRMS THROUGH SEMINARS, REPORTS, AND PUBLICATIONS.

GRENADA AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA SIGNED AN AGREEMENT LAST MONTH, WHEREBY CHINA WILL PROVIDE TWO EXPERTS ON BAMBOO WEAVING AND AN INTERPRETER FOR A TWO-YEAR PERIOD. THE EXPERTS WILL ALSO INTRODUCE A STURDIER CHINESE VARIETY OF BAMBOO TO THE ISLAND. THE PROJECT, PART OF A US\$1 MILLION CHINESE GRANT TO GRENADA, IS EXPECTED TO BENEFIT THE GRENADIAN CRAFT INDUSTRY.

LAST YEAR MARKED THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUPERSONIC CONCORDE AIRLINER. NOW, FRENCH AVIATION EXPERTS ARE PLANNING AN UPDATED VERSION, WHICH WOULD CARRY 200 PASSENGERS DOUBLING ITS CURRENT LOAD, AND FLY NEARLY 400 MPH FASTER, AT OVER 1700 MPH. THESE CHANGES ARE EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED BY THE EARLY 21ST CENTURY. CONCORDE SERVICES ARE PRESENTLY AVAILABLE TO MANY DESTINATIONS WORLDWIDE INCLUDING LATIN AMERICA.

LOOKING FOR A COMFORTABLE COUNTRY IN WHICH TO LIVE? THE POPULATION CRISIS COMMITTEE CAN HELP. USING DATA FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES, THE COMMITTEE DEVELOPED A NUMERICAL SCALE OF HUMAN MISERY, WITH MORE THAN 100 NATIONS RATED FROM 0 TO 100. THE FOUR MOST COMFORTABLE COUNTRIES? SWITZERLAND, WEST GERMANY, LUXEMBOURG AND THE NETHERLANDS. THE WORST, ACCORDING TO THEIR DATA: MOZAMBIQUE, ANGOLA, AFGHANISTAN AND CHAD.

CASSAVA, SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS MANIOC OR TAPIOCA, WHICH PROVIDES MORE THAN HALF THE CALORIC NEEDS FOR MANY PEOPLE IN AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA, IS STILL CONSIDERED AN INFERIOR SOURCE OF CARBOHYDRATES IN MANY COUNTRIES. DR. LOUISE FRESCO, A RECENT PARTICIPANT IN A ZAIRE STUDY SPONSORED BY THE ROME-BASED FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION, RETURNED WITH SOME NEW INSIGHT ON THE VALUE OF CASSAVA AS A MAJOR SOURCE OF FOOD IN DEVELOPING NATIONS. HER BOOK, CASSAVA IN SHIFTING CULTIVATIONS, IS AVAILABLE FROM THE ROYAL DUTCH INSTITUTE FOR THE TROPICS, LINNAEUSSTRAAT 2, AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS.

WOMEN'S GLOBAL NETWORK ON REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS WILL BE HOLDING ITS 5TH INT'L. CONFERENCE ON HEALTH CARE AND BIRTH CONTROL IN SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA FROM MAY 23-28. FOR FURTHER INFO. WRITE TO: WOMEN'S GLOBAL NETWORK ON REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS, P.O.BOX 4098, 1009 AB AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS.

SOURCE: RESEARCH/PRESS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY



SUBSCRIPTION INFO: US\$24.00 ANNUALLY
PAYABLE TO: TRABART INT'L. INC.

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NEWS



FROM
THE U.S. COMMITTEE FOR REFUGEES
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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FLIGHT FROM SURINAME--REFUGEES IN FRENCH GUIANA

Involvement by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), improved care for refugees, a human rights investigation in Suriname, and greater media attention are the recommendations of the U.S. Committee for Refugees (USCR) in its report "Flight from Suriname--Refugees in French Guiana."

Based upon extensive on-the-scene interviews in January and February, 1987, the report traces the development of the flight of thousands of Maroons, descendants of African slaves who were the first group in the Western Hemisphere to achieve independence.

Officially, the Maroons who have fled to French Guiana are escaping a civil war in Suriname, but the new USCR report says there are widespread indications--including accounts of massacres of women and children--that Maroons, as a group, are targets of Surinamese government persecution.

Furthermore, the report suggests that some Maroons still in Suriname may be on the verge of starvation.

Approximately 1,000 Amerindians, people native to Suriname, have also fled to French Guiana, according to USCR.

Currently, French Guiana, a part of France, is treating the presence of the refugees as an internal affair. However, USCR's first recommendation says that approach should change.

USCR is a public information and advocacy program of the American Council for Nationalities Service. Established in 1958, it encourages the American public to participate actively in efforts to assist the world's refugees.

"The majority of people who have fled Suriname are unquestionably refugees...and as such, they should fall under the protection of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees," the report declares. It notes that UNHCR's participation in a formal repatriation program would be crucial and calls upon French Guiana to invite it.

In its other recommendations, USCR commends French Guiana for its treatment of the refugees so far, but it also notes that the time has come for broader, more substantial, and more flexible care. Psychological services for massacre victims; the education of schoolchildren; and steps to promote understanding between refugees and local French Guianese communities should be available and undertaken, USCR says. It also calls for an investigation into human rights abuses in Suriname, and asks for greater awareness by media, in the United States in particular, of the forces which have caused it.

"These refugees cherish independence and they have a long history in the Western Hemisphere," the report notes in conclusion. "Furthermore, it appears all but certain that the majority are struggling to survive racial persecution, something which Americans strongly repudiate."

USCR is a private, nonprofit organization that was founded in 1958 to provide public information about worldwide refugee situations. It produces a number of publications periodically, including the annual World Refugee Survey.

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