

detect and locate all provocations,... with the goal of maintaining stability and order."

Whether Geisel will be able to resist such pressure is a question of time. Both his Nov. 5 meeting with Morales Bermudez, and his instructions to the head of the government ARENA party to dissociate the party from the slanderous attacks made on Da Silveira and Severo by Medici forces, indicate that the nationalists still exert important influence on the president. Furthermore, New York banks seem to agree that the Medici forces lack a cohesive leadership with which to replace Geisel at the moment. Their strategy then seems to be to build up the internal pressure, backed by the power of the New York banks from without, to force Geisel himself to dismantle what remains

of the economy, and reverse his policy of "liberalization."

Although the State Department, the New York banks, the International Monetary Fund and Inter-American Development Bank were all waiting for Geisel's address to the nation scheduled to take place over a week ago, Geisel has not yet done so. Whether Geisel's waiting until after the elections indicates an attempt to steady the boat and assure an ARENA victory, whether it indicates that he is still steadfastly resisting the measures themselves, will be seen after Nov. 15. What is clear is that short of a major nationalist thrust to take control of economic policy and declare a debt moratorium, the fiscal genocide of the population and the incorporation of Brazil into a SATO Wehrmacht are only a matter of time.

Indict Kissinger and Levi for the Caribbean Terrorist Conspiracy

The ongoing investigation into the Oct. 6 sabotage of Cubana Airline flight 455 provides the international community with the necessary evidence and leverage to put an end to the majority of terrorist acts that have plagued the world with increasing frequency and loss of lives over the last five years. Evidence made public to date has not only led investigators in the Caribbean to arrest and indict four persons for the murder of the 73 passengers on the plane, but has provided ample clues to the chain of command behind the heinous crime. From the evidence now in the public domain, that chain leads directly back to U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and U.S. Attorney General Edward Levi.

It is imperative that the current session of the General Assembly take the necessary action to bring Kissinger and Levi before a world court — modelled on the Nuremburg trials and based on existing international law — to face charges of crimes against humanity.

It is well known that both men have been complicit in numerous prior acts of terrorism, including mass murder in Vietnam, Cambodia and Chile. They have furthermore been responsible, in a less public fashion, for more covert acts of terrorism that they have subsequently sought to blame on countries of the Third World. The hijacking of the Air France airliner in August to Entebbe airport in Uganda in August of this year and the ensuing calls for the establishment of doctrine of "limited sovereignty" and justification of "wars by proxy" is the most recent outstanding example. As the preliminary evidence included below demonstrates, the governments of the world now have before them the necessary information to put an end to such outrages and to uncover the intellectual authors of numerous previously unsolved attacks on their citizens.

The governments of Venezuela, Cuba, and Guyana are now carrying out an aggressive and exhaustive investigation into the circumstances of the Oct. 6 atrocity. However they continue to be the targets of the same types of pressures and threats as that represented by the bombing itself. Only the active support and solidarity of the community of nations can ensure that these governments have the ability to pursue the investigation and prosecution of the crime to the fullest extent possible. Further, evidence crucial to the case must be safeguarded and taken out of the hands of agencies such as the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Interpol whose reliability has already been compromised by their known involvement in the very crime under investigation. Active in-

tervention into the case by the world community is fully justified by international law as set down in the Nuremburg Code.

While there is widespread recognition among the nations of the world that Kissinger and Edward Levi are eminently indictable for varied international crimes, there is a mistaken belief among some that no urgent action is necessary because both men are leaving office within the next two months. The belief is often accompanied by the hope that the incoming administration of James E. Carter will curb the terroristic and war-mongering policies of the present Secretary of State. But such thinking is self-delusion. As amply documented by the U.S. Labor Party elsewhere, the coterie of advisors and supporters of James Carter are a group of men who are fully committed to a policy of genocide against the peoples of the Third World and to confrontation with the forces of the Warsaw Pact by the summer of 1977. Subsumed within this strategic perspective Carter's prospective cabinet is prepared to use whatever acts of terrorism and militaristic intervention are required to deal with resistant governments and to create zones of tension throughout the world building toward a nuclear showdown with the U.S.S.R.

Even prior to taking office, Carter has made his intentions clear. He has pledged to continue the policy of Kissinger in support of the outlaw regime of South Africa, only this week overwhelmingly condemned by the General Assembly. He has advocated in the course of his pursuit of the Presidency a first strike attack against the Soviet Union. And only days after the murder of the 73 passengers on the Cubana plane, Carter campaigned in Miami, Florida with the slogan, "Democracia, Si. Castro, No." The backgrounds and objectives of his advisors are no less obscure. It need only be noted here that Carter advisors George Ball, Paul Nitze, Dean Rusk and Cyrus Vance were the core of men who engineered the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 from within the Kennedy administration. These men, and others in positions of leadership within the Democratic Party, are likewise fully complicit with Kissinger and Levi in the direction and control of most of the world's terroristic activities. (For complete documentation see the U.S. Labor Party Report to the Nation: Carter and the Party of International Terrorism.)

For the broad reasons outlined above and the specific evidence presented below, it is of the utmost urgency that in the interests of world peace and security the current General Assembly take immediate legal action against Kissinger, Levi and their collaborators to end the plague of piracy, terrorism and nuclear warmongering that now threatens our globe.

The Cubana Bombing

Within hours of the crash of Cubana Airline flight 455 on Oct. 6 Cuban exile terrorists associated with the Miami-based umbrella group known as CORU (The Command of United Revolutionary Organizations) took credit for the atrocity in a phone call to the Miami Herald. The day after the bombing Freddy Lugo and Hernan Ricardo Lozano, a known CIA contract agent, were arrested in Trinidad and Tobago in connection with the bombing. Subsequent investigations led to the arrest in Venezuela of notorious CIA anti-Castro terrorist controller Orlando Bosch, and several others including Luis Posada Carriles, whose documented CIA activity goes back to the early 1960s. The bombing of the Cubana plane is only the most horrendous in a series of Caribbean-wide bombings aimed at Cuba and other pro-development Caribbean nations which were planned at the founding meeting of CORU in Costa Rica in the spring of this year. (See accompanying report on the Cuban exile networks.)

The following chronology begins with the reported movements of Lugo and Ricardo on the day before the bombing. It includes the reported details of the bombing itself as well as the subsequent investigation carried out by the police forces of all the Caribbean nations involved, most notably Venezuela, and which uncovered extensive evidence of CIA and other U.S. intelligence agency planning of this atrocity.

Oct. 5: Hernan Ricardo, using a false passport in the name José Veláquez, and Freddy Lugo flew from Venezuela to Port-of-Spain in Trinidad on Pan American flight 433 and checked into the Holiday Inn there. (GC 10-24-76 and wire services)

Oct. 6: Lugo and Ricardo boarded Cubana flight 455 at 11:30 a.m. They deplaned in Barbados. Shortly after leaving Barbados an explosion occurred aboard the Cubana plane. The plane attempted to return to Barbados, but crashed into the sea a few miles from the island (exactly how far remains disputed), killing all 73 persons aboard: 57 Cubans, 11 Guyanese, and 5 Koreans.

Ricardo and Lugo went from the airport in Barbados to the Holiday Inn and later to the Village Gate where they checked in. They made several phone calls at each place. The calls were to Orlando Bosch and Luis Posada in Venezuela. They left Barbados on BWIA flight 401, leaving their luggage behind and their hotel bill unpaid. They arrived back in Port-of-Spain at 9:35 p.m. and were arrested later that night. (GC 10-24-76 and wire services)

In their possession at the time of the arrests was an address and appointment calendar which contained phone numbers for Bosch, Posada, and the name of Joseph Leo with the words FBI and the telephone number for the U.S. embassy in Venezuela. Leo is the legal attache at the U.S. embassy and was widely reported to be an FBI agent. The U.S. embassy later issued a denial that Leo was an FBI agent, stating that since 1970 he has been an Interpol agent in Caracas, that he had known Ricardo, but not Lugo, for several years and had last seen Ricardo in September. Leo is known to have helped Ricardo with visas and passport several times, the latest being in September of this year.

Interpol later verified the U.S. embassy report. Both the FBI and the U.S. Interpol operation are under the direction of Edward Levi's U.S. Department of Justice. (NA 10-22-76; GC 10-24-76)

The calendar had the words BWIA marked on the date July 10 which was the date the BWIA office in Barbados was bombed. BWIA is the Cubana Airline agent in Barbados. Both Lugo and Ricardo were subsequently discovered to have been in Barbados at the time of this bombing and in Trinidad at the time of the bombing of the Guyanese consulate there. Ricardo was in Jamaica when a Cuban plane was bombed in June at Manley International Airport in Kingston. (GC 10-24-76; PL 10-9-76; EM 10-23-76)

Oct. 7 - 10: Venezuelan police in Caracas arrest Luis Posada Carriles, former head of operations of DISIP, the Venezuelan political police, Orlando Bosch and several other persons connected with a Cuban exile detective agency known as Commercial and Industrial Investigations (ICI). Police searched the offices of ICI and discovered high powered radio equipment and detailed intelligence reports on the location and security at Cuban embassies and airline offices in Panama, Colombia, Barbados, Trinida and Tobago, and the U.S. Posada subsequently identified Ricardo as working for ICI. Posada, Bosch, Ricardo, Lugo and possibly others attended at least two meetings in Caracas where the bombing was planned. At one of these meetings a \$40,000 payoff for the bombing was made. Ricardo's false passport was traced to Posada. It had originally been seized in a DISIP raid during the period that Posada was head of operations. (NA 10-23-76; PL 10-16-76, 10-11-76; EM 10-11-76; NYT 10-26-76)

Oct. 8: Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez sent a message to Cuban Premier Fidel Castro expressing his indignation over the bombing and vowing "the best tribute we can pay to these martyrs (the bombing victims) of hatred unleashed against the integrity and dignity of man...would be to promote as quickly as possible, at the UN, the study of international agreements aimed at preventing, investigating and punishing these unspeakable crimes against humanity." (See accompanying full reprint of statement.)

Oct. 15: In a speech on the Cuban national day of mourning for the victims of the Cubana bombing Cuban Premier Fidel Castro strongly indicted the CIA for having "directly participated" in the bombing. He outlined the full evidence against the CIA and the history of CIA-run anti-Cuban terrorism. (See accompanying full reprint of speech.)

Guyanese Prime Minister Forbes Burnham in a speech on the Guyanese day of mourning strongly supported Fidel's denunciation of the CIA for direct complicity in the bombing. Like Fidel, he reported to his population on the specifics of the investigation into the bombing and told the mass rally that there was no doubt that the atrocity was carried out by saboteurs trained, financed, organized and protected by the same forces who ran the invasion of Cuba in 1961. He called on the peoples of the Caribbean to join forces and redouble their vigilance to defeat efforts at destabilization and sabotage. He asserted that "Guyana prefers to die fighting rather than live on its knees under imperialism."

Oct. 19: The Federation of University Students of the Central University in Caracas revealed documents at a press conference identifying Felix Martinez Suarez, a well-known associate of Posada and Ricardo, as a CIA contact. Martinez Suarez is the president and founder of the anti-Castro International Committee for the Defense of Democracy (CIPDEM). One of the published documents described Martinez Suarez' activity against the Soviet Union's Embassy in Caracas and was addressed to Hohemi Labrada at 1122 South Harrison St., Arlington, Virginia, USA. Martinez Suarez was reported to have met regularly with the Chilean Ambassador to Venezuela, Pedro Daza. Martinez Suarez was placed at the scene of the June bombing at Kingston, Jamaica airport. He was also reported to have been seen in the company of Posada at one of the meetings the week before the bombing. (PL 10-19-76; Tribuna Popular 129)

Oct. 27: Trinidad and Tobago extradited Ricardo and Lugo to Venezuela. (PL 10-27-76)

Nov. 2: Bosch, Posada, Ricardo and Lugo were indicted by Venezuela for assassination and the fabrication and use of arms of war. Bosch and Posada were additionally indicted as the "intellectual authors" of the Cubana bombing.

Key to Press References

GC — The Chronicle, Guyana
NA — El Nacional, Venezuela
PL — Prensa, Cuba
EM — El Mundo, Venezuela
NYT — New York Times, U. S.

Key Personnel in the Cubana Bombing

Orlando Bosch Avila: 54, graduate of the University of Havana, medical doctor; lieutenant in Fidel Castro's forces, early deserter. Went to Florida after abortive anti-Castro uprising of Movement for Revolutionary Recovery (MIRR), trained by CIA with MIRR personnel and former members of the social democratic Student Revolutionary Directorate (DRE) who later took part in Bay of Pigs invasion. Operated in 1960s out of special CIA headquarters in Miami for anti-Cuban activity; arrested six times in 1960s for violation of U.S. neutrality laws. September, 1968 arrested for firing bazooka at a Polish ship harbored in Florida, sentenced to ten years in federal prison, paroled November, 1972. Organized Acción Cubana using DRE and MIRR personnel. Appeared in Venezuela in September, 1974, arrested in November for two Caracas bombings. Ven-

ezuela offered to return him to U.S. for parole violation. U.S. Department of Justice under Attorney General Edward Levi decided, in conjunction with the U.S. State Department: "as far as the U.S. government is concerned...justice is better served by keeping him out (of U.S.). Bosch deported to Curacao, then went to Chile where he met with General Augusto Pinochet, head of Chilean junta. Lived in Chile from November 1974 to November 1975 under pseudonym Pedro A. Pena, with a Dominican passport. Entered Costa Rica February 6, 1976. U.S. informed Costa Rica in advance that Bosch was entering country. Bosch charged with plotting death of Chilean MIR Secretary General Pascual Allende. Expelled from Costa Rica in March, 1976 after U.S. again refused his extradition. Formed the Command of United Revolutionary Organizations (CORU). Entered Venezuela in September, 1976. Detained by DISIP second week of October in relation to Oct. 6 bombing of Cubana airliner; indicted on Nov. 3, 1976 for homicide and fabrication and use of arms of war.

Luis Posada Carriles: 47, Cuban naturalized Venezuelan, security agent under Batista regime, arrived in Miami, Florida about 1960; sent by CIA to Guatemala for training in Brigade 2506, Battalion 7 of the Cuban exile army, explosives expert. Participated in Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961. After failure of invasion, received further training from U.S. Army Intelligence. Joined Venezuelan security police Digepol, under Rafael Leoní regime (1963-1968). Head of operations and of "anti"-terrorist squad of DISIP (successor to Digepol) from 1971 to 1973, during which time he knew Joseph Leo of the U.S. embassy in Caracas, Venezuela. In 1973, resigned from DISIP when Carlos Andres Perez became president of Venezuela. Formed ICI (Commercial and Industrial Investigations). Detained in October, 1976 by DISIP in connection with Oct. 6 bombing of Cubana airliner, indicted Nov. 2, 1976 for assassination and the fabrication and the use of arms of war.

Hernan Ricardo Lozano: 25, Cuban naturalized Venezuelan, met Luis Posada in Lima, Peru in early 1970s. Worked for ICI as a photographer. Also worked for Felix Martinez Suarez' news agency, "The new Prensa Latina." Knows Joseph Leo of U.S. embassy in Caracas. Present in Jamaica in June, 1976 when the Cuban plane was bombed. Present in Barbados in June, 1976 when the BWIA offices were bombed. Present in Trinidad in September, 1976 when a bomb exploded in Guyanese embassy. Last met with Joseph Leo in September, 1976. Met with Orlando Bosch and Martinez Suarez week prior to the Oct. 6 bombing of Cubana airliner. Arrested in Trinidad and Tobago on Oct. 6, 1976 in connection with that bombing, indicted in Venezuela on Nov. 2, 1976 for assassination and the fabrication and the use of arms of war.

Peruvian Police Seize NSIPS Documents in Mail

Nov. 12 (NSIPS) — The Policia de Investigaciones del Peru (PIP — the Peruvian political police) have apparently illegally intercepted in the international mails legal documents which they themselves had requested to complete their investigation of Luis Vasquez, the Lima director of New Solidarity International Press Service.

PIP officials informed NSIPS last week that they would continue their four-week detention of Vasquez until presented with notarized affidavits from NSIPS chief Nancy Spannaus affirming her sole responsibility for the contents of NSIPS material. The documents were sent but have now "disappeared" in the mail. A Peruvian postal worker told NSIPS, "I shouldn't be telling you this, but the PIP does go over foreign mail."

Launch Commission of Inquiry as NSIPS Newsman Still Jailed

Nov. 9 (NSIPS) — An International Commission of Inquiry is now being formed in response to the Nov. 5 call by New Solidarity International Press Service (NSIPS) to investigate the illegal detention of two NSIPS correspondents in Peru and the closing of the press agency's Lima offices. A proposal will be submitted to the Commission to send a delegation to conduct an on-the-scene investigation in Lima, where correspondent Luis Vasquez Medina has remained in jail for 23 days. A second correspondent, U.S. citizen Gretchen Guthrie Small, was deported to the United States after spending 10 days in deten-

tion. Charges have not been brought against either of the two.

In addition to the previously announced signators of the call for a Commission of Inquiry — Professor Lloyd Motz, Columbia University and member of the National Academy of Science; Dr. Morris Levitt, Executive Director of the Fusion Energy Foundation; Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., 1976 presidential candidate of the U.S. Labor Party; Dr. Stephen Pepper of the Fund for Fair Elections (U.S.); Max Dean, attorney of the Labor Organizers Defense Fund; Helga Zepp, 1976 Chancellor candidate for the European Labor Party in West Germany; and Elio Aiuti, head of the health section of the Italian Socialist Party — the following distinguished representatives have added their names to the call:

*John Schoonover, Physics Dept., Vanier College, Montreal.

*Jean-Pierre Beaudry, Professor of Comparative Literature, University of Montreal.

*Louise Quimet, North American Labor Party candidate for Provincial Parliament, Quebec Province.

*Reverend Ron Haldeman, Editor, Indianapolis Journal, Indianapolis, Indiana.

*Michael Tobin, research associate, New York State Psychiatric Institute.

(Affiliations are listed for identification purposes only.)

The commission will be formed early next week, at which time it will consider sending a delegation to Lima for on-the-spot investigations of the illegal detention of Vasquez, the deportation of NSIPS correspondent Gretchen Small, the closure of the office, and the interference with NSIPS mail.