

International Intelligence

Cocaine kings threaten judge

The cocaine kings of Colombia's Medellín Cartel have threatened a judge that they will kill every member of her family if she finds drug overlord Pablo Escobar Gaviria guilty of the December 1986 murder of *El Espectador* newspaper director Guillermo Cano.

Signing the letter "The Extraditables," in reference to U.S. requests for the drug traffickers' extradition, the cocaine chiefs wrote, "We have decided to write you again to declare the following: We are friends of Mr. Pablo Escobar Gaviria and therefore ready for anything. We have learned that you propose to call him to trial in the Cano case. . . . We have also heard rumors according to which, after his trial, you will be given the benefit of a diplomatic post abroad.

"But we want to remind you that . . . you are committing a serious error that could stain your life and will leave you ill-fated until the end of your days. You know perfectly well that we are capable of executing you anywhere on this planet. You should also know that meanwhile, you will see all the members of your family fall one by one. We advise you to rethink, now, since later you will have no time to lament.

"Be absolutely assured that if you call Mr. Escobar to trial, you will remain without ancestors or offspring on your family tree. . . . If this letter doesn't tell you anything, we ask that you take the example of the cases of Tulio Manuel Castro, Hernando Baquero, Gustavo Zuluaga Serna, Alvaro Medina, Carmencita Londoño, Lara Bonilla, Colonel Ramírez, Parejo Gonzáles, etc., etc., etc. We advise you not to mess with Mr. Pablo Escobar Gaviria." All the people named in the list were shot by the drug mafia, and only Parejo Gonzáles survived.

Meanwhile, another Colombian judge, perhaps in receipt of the same threatening letter, has dropped charges against Escobar for the murder of Attorney General Mauro Hoyos. The Colombian Army submitted massive documentation, including voice tapes of Pablo Escobar, firmly linking him to Mauro's murder last January, but the judge

handling the case ruled the evidence inadmissible on a technicality.

Gen. Jaime Ruiz Barrera, IV Brigade commander, has called on the Attorney General to appeal the decision.

Kirkpatrick warns against Khmer Rouge

Former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick backs Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Sihanouk's conclusions that "another holocaust is becoming inevitable" as a Vietnamese withdrawal from that country paves the way for a return of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge.

The Khmer Rouge under Pol Pot's rule, 1973-78, murdered as many as 3 million of the country's 7 million population.

In a commentary appearing in major U.S. newspapers Aug. 2, Kirkpatrick wrote that the United States and other democracies have offered symbolic and diplomatic support to Sihanouk and Son Samn, another moderate resistance leader, but have "said and done little when supplies sent to them were blocked and diverted," or about the help China and Thailand have provided the Khmer Rouge.

"This history of Western passivity provides good ground for fearing the Western powers may not actively oppose any settlement—even if it provides no protection against Pol Pot for the Cambodian people," she wrote. Although it isn't "a very diplomatic thing to say, it is generally true for Thailand that broadly speaking, what China wants, China gets."

The only thing that is not now clear, she concluded, is what China wants with respect to the Khmer Rouge. "Pol Pot's murderous utopia matched the China of the Cultural Revolution more than the China of today."

Angolan talks resume, but rift develops

Talks resumed in Geneva Aug. 2 among South Africa, Angola, Cuba, and the United

States, in search of a "settlement" of the regional conflict in southern Africa. The Soviet Union has an observer in Geneva, Vladilen Vasev, head of the southern African department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Prior to the talks, Chester Crocker of the U.S. State Department held a preparatory meeting with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoly Adamishin. Afterward, Adamashin commented that there is "positive momentum" in the talks, which are focused on a timetable for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, and the granting of independence to Namibia, now a South Africa protectorate.

But, one day into the talks, on Aug. 3, Angola and Cuba rejected South Africa's proposals, causing a setback to the U.S. initiative. The South African proposal would require that African National Congress guerrilla bases in Angola be shut down. But this, said the Cubans, would make them "henchmen of apartheid."

South Africa also offered to grant independence to Namibia by June 1, 1989, if an estimated 50,000 Cuban troops left Angola by the same date. Angolan Foreign Minister Venancio de Koura told reporters that the proposals demonstrated a "lack of seriousness" on the part of the South Africans.

West Germans, Soviets in new agreements

In meetings with Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachov and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze at the end of July, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher signed an agreement to "work together" at the Vienna Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) to make sure "a concluding document is signed . . . as soon as possible," so that talks on cutting conventional forces in Europe can begin.

Afterward, Genscher hastily interjected that the agreement is not "an attempt to put pressure" on West Germany's allies, i.e., the United States and Britain, to begin conventional reduction talks right away.

Briefly

● **ANDREAS PAPANDREOU**, Greek premier, has postponed a visit to Ankara, Turkey scheduled for November. Papandreou says that he wants to go to Turkey in his capacity as chairman of the European Community, a post he will assume next year. But Turkey is not a member of the EC, and there is speculation in Europe that more is behind the postponement.

● **MARGARET THATCHER**, British Prime Minister, visiting Bahrain at the end of July, stated that Britain will not withdraw the "Armilla" naval patrol which has been in the Gulf since 1980. She also announced that Britain is "to step up its role in the Middle East" overall. Britain recently signed a \$30 billion arms deal with Saudi Arabia.

● **THE POPE** will make a 10-day visit to southern Africa Sept. 10-19. He will visit Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, and Mozambique.

● **JAPAN** is planning to ease sanctions against North Korea, in a bid to win the release of two Japanese seamen detained for four years on espionage charges, Kyodo News Service reported July 28. Japan is also planning to expand personnel exchanges between the two countries.

● **SOVIET** incursions into Canadian airspace are "so common" that no complaint will be lodged over a July 27 incident, said a Canadian Foreign Ministry spokesman in Ottawa two days later. The incident over Newfoundland involved two Soviet warplanes which were chased out of Canadian airspace by U.S. fighters. There have been 16 such incidents since January.

● **SOME 1,600** Jews emigrated from the Soviet Union during the month of July—a higher number than usual. But only 90 of them went to Israel, the BBC reported Aug. 1. Lack of jobs in Israel was cited as one cause.

Traffic between Bonn and Moscow will grow leading up to a scheduled visit to the Soviet Union by West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl in October. In August, talks will be held on the question of conventional forces, and, separately, German-Soviet talks on "regional conflicts," including the Gulf, southern Africa, and Cambodia, with the aim of "determining the contributions" that Germany and Russia can make toward "settling" these conflicts.

Yet another round of Bonn-Moscow talks will focus on German emigration from the U.S.S.R.

The Genscher visit also achieved an agreement for the creation of a joint German-Soviet "Discussion Forum," consisting of the German Society for Foreign Policy (a think tank similar to the New York Council on Foreign Relations) and the Soviet Europe Institute, founded in 1987.

New round of Soviet attacks on the Pope

The latest issue of *Scientific Atheism*, the journal of a Soviet institute of the same name, has carried a 31-page article attacking Pope John Paul II and his "bourgeois clerical propaganda mouthpiece," Radio Vatican.

The article, entitled "Clerical Radio Propaganda—An Instrument of 'Psychological Warfare,'" was written by Nikolai A. Trofimchuk. He painstakingly goes through Vatican Radio broadcasts to demonstrate that there is a Vatican psychological warfare campaign against the Soviet Union.

In particular, the Pope is denounced for his support of the "Ukrainian faith . . . Uniatism." The Uniate Church is Catholic, owing allegiance to Rome. It was outlawed under Stalin.

Under the present Pope, says the article, "Radio Vatican supports the theoretical distortion that 'it was the efforts of Catholic Church missionaries that brought Christianity to Kievan Rus.'"

The article denounced the representation of John Paul II as the "Pope of the Youth" on Vatican Radio. The Vatican's strategy has been "to recruit young people in the

socialist countries into the Church, with the hope that by activating their religious lives, they will reject Marxist ideology and create an opposition to the [Soviet] government under a religious banner . . . leading them to anti-Soviet activities and anti-communist diversions."

Was CIA behind Italian terrorists?

On July 28, Italian police arrested Adriano Sofri, the founder of Lotta Continua, a radical terrorist group of the 1970s, along with three other group members, Giorgio Pietrostefani, a former Lotta Continua leader, and Leonardo Martino and Ovidio Bompressi, of the Lotta Continua "security group." All are accused in the assassination of police chief Luigi Calabresi of Milan on May 17, 1972.

Three days later, the Milan daily *Il Giorno* revealed that the Lotta Continua newspaper had been printed in the "Tipolito Artpress" printing shop, owned by Dapco, the publisher of the *Daily American*, then Rome's English-language newspaper. The connection suggests a strong CIA connection to Lotta Continua.

The *Daily American* was edited by Robert Hugh Cunningham, Sr., a CIA agent. Cunningham was a collaborator of Richard Helms, who was head of the CIA. Cunningham arrived in Rome in 1968, and gradually took the paper over from Samuel Meek, who had edited it since 1964. Meek is considered a collaborator of the CIA.

In 1971, the *Daily American* was taken over by Matteo Macciocco and Michele Sindona. After Sindona went bankrupt (and with him, the *Daily American*), Cunningham, who had remained as editor, created a new daily, the *Daily News*, co-edited with his son, Robert Hugh Cunningham, Jr.

Thereupon, various members of Lotta Continua founded a new printing shop for the group's daily, and were aided in this by Cunningham, Jr., who also edited various publications of radical "autonomist" groups, all in support of terrorism.