

sure, Nakasone is trying to fulfill his own dream of restoring Japan's military.

As Nakasone wrote in a May 1982 autobiographical essay, "I was convinced that complete independence [for Japan] would only come when Japan was capable of administering and defending itself and of contributing in some measure to the security and well-being of other states. . . . A people that have become used to the protection of another country will soon lose the will to defend themselves. They degenerate into weak and selfish materialists who put the pursuit of economic prosperity above all else."

Nakasone terms the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty the foundation of Japan's security. Yet, many Japanese believe he wishes eventually to build up a somewhat "independent" military capacity. Others fear that, if there is a new depression and the United States shows itself incapable of defending Japan, then moves toward an 'independent' military could be extended to a "dangerous" degree.

Nakasone returned to the 'patriotism' theme in his Diet speech, calling for a revival of appreciation for the Japanese state and traditional culture, both of which, he believes, have, along with the military, been somewhat denigrated in the postwar period. "The postwar economic development and spread of a philosophy of respect for the individual has . . . brought about changes in the community, state, home, company, and other institutions which had claimed Japanese loyalties," he said. "Have we not sought to shut the state itself out of our consciousness because of our unpleasant memories of an extreme nationalism that compelled the people into war? However, I think that Japan's postwar prosperity was a brilliant achievement bringing together cooperative efforts toward a shared goal on a national base."

"We live within shared cultural and social foundations shaped by our long history as a state."

## Out by June?

The turbulence surrounding Nakasone can only increase. As it becomes clear to Washington that he cannot fulfill their hopes on defense, Nakasone's credibility there will fall. At the same time, opponents within the ruling LDP are sharpening their knives. Former Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa is reportedly getting ready to issue an early challenge to Nakasone over defense and other issues. On Jan. 26, the prosecutor in the Lockheed case demanded the maximum sentence of five years in jail and \$2 million fine against former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka; this hurts Nakasone, who is criticized for owing his accession to the premiership to Tanaka.

As this turmoil makes political management of the Diet more and more difficult, rumors are growing that Nakasone will call new elections for the Lower House, perhaps as early as April; others say by June. If, as expected, the LDP does poorly, Nakasone will be blamed. The combination of all of these troubles leads a knowledgeable minority in Tokyo to forecast that Nakasone will be out of power by June.

# What Henry Kissinger

by Christian Curtis

There were no complaints from the State Department during the Carter administration about human-rights violations in Bolivia during the regime of the "cocaine colonels," and certainly no second-guessing about the lack of enthusiasm shown by those Bolivian officials in cracking down on the narcotics trade. And in 1980, under at best a blind eye from the very liberal Carter White House, Col. Luis García Meza staged a putsch that brought to power such a band of drug runners, homicidal sadists, death-squad commandos, and hard-core Nazi fugitives that the takeover became known in every Ibero-American capital as the "cocaine coup." The regime was powered by cocaine. Cocaine revenues outstripped income from every other legal source of income in the economy. But the State Department remained silent.

Now, however, the lovers of democracy and justice at Foggy Bottom are putting out the line that the administration of Hernan Siles Zuazo, Bolivia's first elected president in almost two decades, is doing "worse on the drug question than Siles Zuazo's predecessors, the cocaine colonels." "Siles Zuazo has made a lot of nice noises, but they really haven't done much on drugs," a State Department official recently told *EIR*. "The drug pushers have greater freedom now than ever before. Government authorities are not even going into the production areas any more."

These utterings are not as casual as they might seem. *EIR* has learned that they reflect a well-orchestrated disinformation campaign aimed against the President of the United States. The State Department, still as much Henry Kissinger's franchise as it was a decade ago, is vigorously working to overthrow one of the few bright spots for constitutional government to emerge south of the equator since the 1960s. And casually leaking the "evaluation" that the Siles government is getting poor marks in the area of drug enforcement is one of the surest ways to do it. It has been precisely a common fight against narcotics that has linked Siles Zuazo to Ronald Reagan, overriding various appeals to the President from within Washington that the new Bolivian government is dangerously "leftist." If Reagan can be "turned" to believe that Siles has sold out on dope, the Bolivian government's days will have been strictly numbered.

# fears in Bolivia

Not so oddly, it is also the State Department that is using the "leftist" bugaboo. After Bolivia renewed diplomatic relations with Cuba at the Non-Aligned Coordinating Bureau meeting in Nicaragua in mid-January, State deployed Ambassador Edwin Korr in La Paz to pay a visit to the presidential palace, to express Washington's "concern." Immediately afterward, Korr was recalled to Washington for consultation at the State Department. The whole affair was very "high-profile" in an effort to put pressure on the fragile Siles government.

The cocaine mafia and its military appendages didn't miss the signal. No sooner had State expressed its "concern" over relations with Cuba, than segments within the army issued open threats to overthrow the government.

Kissinger and George Shultz are also playing cards within the La Paz administration. Just as Siles was trying to keep his balance in the midst of this crisis, his coalition partner, the MIR party, threatened to pull out of the government. "The MIR? They may look radical on international questions," the State Department official told *EIR*, "but they're very close to the domestic policies we're trying to get them to adopt." Ibero-American observers were even more blunt. The Caracas daily *El Nacional* noted that large chunks of the MIR are regarded as run out of the U.S. embassy.

## Crossroads

The Kissingerian moves to topple a government that replaced one of the most corrupt regimes on the planet involve more than the desire to make cocaine plentiful in Washington once again. Bolivia has become a sort of Gettysburg on the world stage, an otherwise out-of-the-way place that finds itself the site of battle between opposing strategic forces.

Producing half the world's total output of raw coca, Bolivia in recent years became the ugly underbelly of the post-August 1971 Bretton Woods system, the system of offshore banking, hot money, Eurodollar markets—all based on a \$250 billion annual drug trade and related "industries." Bolivian coca accounted ultimately for a good fifth of that sum. Even before the cocaine epidemic, Bolivia had the reputation of one of the back alleys of the world—have for ex-Nazis,

outlaws, hitmen for hire, torturers, arms merchants, smugglers, and spies. It remains a crossroads for intelligence warfare.

These unsavory activities are essential to good banking as defined by the supervisors of Henry Kissinger. Debtoration leaders who turn against the system, such as former Bolivian president Juan José Torres or Brazil's Jucelino Kubitcheck, both murdered in 1976, are brought to the attention not of bankers' negotiating teams, but of the death squads that have infested the Parana river basin since the end of World War II. It is this enforcement apparatus that Siles Zuazo threatened as soon as he assumed power last Oct. 10.

## The Italian connection

On the day he was sworn in, Siles Zuazo ordered the arrest of Pierluigi Pagliai in the city of Santa Cruz, regarded as the cocaine capital of the world. The arrest underscores the international nature of what has since unfolded in Bolivia. It also makes clear that if Siles Zuazo is allowed to remain in office, not only will the international drug cartel pay dearly, but the unraveling scandal of the narcotics-Nazi-terrorist network will surely lead to Henry Kissinger's desk and to those who own him—the European oligarchs of the Freemasonic lodges allied to Italy's Propaganda-2, or P-2, lodge.

Law enforcement and intelligence agencies of at least half a dozen governments were involved in grabbing Pagliai—including the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, Brazilian authorities, Colombian and Venezuelan officials, and the Italian government, which conscripted an Alitalia DC-10 jet solely for the purpose of escorting Pagliai back to Italy.

Pagliai, who died in the hospital as a result of wounds suffered during the arrest in Santa Cruz, was sought for his role in the August 1980 bombing of the Bologna, Italy train station, which killed 85 people. He was a member of the neo-Fascist Ordine Nuovo, along with another highly sought terrorist, Stefano Delle Chiaie. Both Pagliai and Delle Chiaie had migrated to Bolivia shortly after the bombing, and formed the fascist "Bridegrooms of Death" squad under the supervision of then Interior Minister Col. Luis Arce Gómez. The assignment of the Bridegrooms, based in Santa Cruz, was to eliminate all opponents or potential rivals of the cocaine mafia.

The Oct. 10 raid authorized by Siles Zuazo was intended to apprehend the three leaders of the Bridegrooms: Pagliai, Delle Chiaie, and a West German terrorist named Joachim Fiebelkorn, who is wanted as Pagliai's accomplice in the Bologna bombing. Pagliai is now dead. Delle Chiaie is still at large, and Fiebelkorn was arrested in West Germany on Jan. 14.

In the investigation that has unfolded on both sides of the Atlantic since October 1982, a detailed picture of a single P-2 controlled fascist apparatus has emerged, including the following evidence:

- Pierluigi Pagliai was paid \$2 million to murder Siles

Zuazo in early October. The money was deposited in an account in an Argentine bank later discovered to be owned by P-2 interests.

- Money and manpower for the Bridegrooms of Death and for the July 1980 cocaine coup also came through P-2 channels in Argentina, including P-2 lodge member José López Rega, his associate Gen. Jorge Videla, and Videla's finance minister, José Martínez de Hoz. López Rega provided his own bodyguards through well-known cocaine mafia figure Atilio Benito Moya, a Santa Cruz restaurateur.

- Stefano Delle Chiaie, wanted for the 1969 terror bombing of the Piazza Fontana in Milan, has been identified by Italian witnesses as having been instructed by members of the P-2 to plant that bomb as part of an overall "strategy of tension" that was to make Italy "ungovernable" throughout the 1970s. In May 1981, documents confiscated from the villa of P-2 boss Licio Gelli by Italian police implicated Kissinger protégé Alexander Haig in the planning of the "strategy of tension."

- Pagliai's 1980 Bologna bombing was planned by Licio Gelli's associates in the Monte Carlo Freemasonic lodge, according to testimony in the Italian courts. The same testimony identified Henry Kissinger as a member of the Monte Carlo lodge. In September 1982, Italian magistrate Aldo Gentile, in charge of the case, was asked about Joachim Fiebelkorn's alibi—that Fiebelkorn was in Bolivia at the time of the bombing. Gentile indicated he was confident he could discredit the alibi. He may now have cooperation from the Siles Zuazo government on this point.

## Italian heroin and papal assassins

The day after Fiebelkorn was arrested in January, West German customs authorities at the Dusseldorf airport intercepted 1.6 kilos of heroin in the luggage of Sadegh Tabatabai, an Iranian. Tabatabai is a member of Iran's Revolutionary Council and the former Iranian ambassador to West Germany. He also turns out to have been a "business" partner of Fiebelkorn and Delle Chiaie—the Bolivian connections.

According to sources in Geneva, some time last year Tabatabai met with the Kunz brothers, Swiss arms merchants who are under investigation by Italian courts looking into the heroin-for-guns trade that plies the eastern Mediterranean. This investigation is part of the probe into the attempted March 1981 assassination of the Pope, and which so far has netted the arrest of Italian, Syrian, and Bulgarian officials connected to the Milan dummy trading company, Stipam. Stipam was located in a building owned by Licio Gelli.

Also at that Geneva meeting was Stefano Delle Chiaie.

Earlier, Tabatabai had arranged for an arms shipment from Argentina to Iran, via another corporate front called Sati. The planeload of weapons was forced down when it supposedly strayed over Soviet air space.

The Tabatabai case further carries the P-2 scandal to high places. During the Iranian hostage crisis, Tabatabai met with former State Department official Warren Christopher (a known

Kissingerite) and West German foreign minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, a close friend of Kissinger. In 1982, when the Kunz arms deal was blown for violating German laws, several West Germans went to jail. But Tabatabai went untouched because Genscher wanted to avoid "diplomatic tensions." In this context, it is interesting that when Tabatabai was busted for heroin Jan. 15, he had not even attempted to conceal the contraband: Relying on friends like Genscher had apparently become routine.

## New leads

The dust in this "Bolivian" affair has far from settled. And well before it does, several important questions will have been answered, judging from leads now being pursued.

First, the Bulgarian avenue to the KGB will be further exposed. In the early 1950s, Licio Gelli, who was cozy with the Italian Communist Party at the time, traveled to Romania and Bulgaria regularly on "business." In 1968, Stefano Delle Chiaie, the head of the paramilitary fascist squadristi Avanguardia Nazionale, who by that time had deployed his underlings to successfully infiltrate the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party—a Maoist grouping—was arrested following a disturbance in Rome. Arrested with him were 10 Bulgarian "students."

Another key East bloc lead was provided on Jan. 11, when Austrian authorities arrested a Czech national, Peter Bardon, for trying to smuggle a truckload of pistols, machine guns, and sniper rifles into Austria. The weapons were reportedly destined for Austrian weapons dealer Horst Grillmayer, who had delivered the pistol used in the 1981 assassination attempt on the Pope to another dealer, Otto Tintner. Tintner, in turn, supplied the weapon to one of the accomplices of Ali Mehmed Agca. Hard connections between the Bardon incident and the Kunz-Delle Chiaie-Tabatabai group will be surfacing soon.

In addition, further investigations of Delle Chiaie's activities during his days with the Italian left indicate he and his comrade, Mario Merlino, met regularly with a French member of the Secret Army Organization, the OAS. The OAS provided a large portion of the original assassin manpower for the Permindex corporation named by French and American intelligence as responsible for more than 30 hit attempts against Charles de Gaulle and for the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

Finally, the paystubs of the "Bolivian" case, which already implicate the P-2's Argentine and Uruguayan members, will inevitably involve fugitive financier David Graiver, who bankrolled everything he could find in Argentina in the early 1970s from the leftist Montoneros to the AAA death squads. He also bought up the American Bank and Trust Company in New York and skimmed millions off of it, under the protection of Manhattan District Attorney Robert Morgenthau.

And once again, the evidence will be on Henry Kissinger's doorstep.