

gence, came aboard for a year at Heritage to work on a new book and lectures about "CIA reform," and to plan a series of luncheons for media people who cover the CIA and FBI beats.

CONFIDENTIAL	
MAJOR PROJECTS	
November 29 - December 3, 1982	
MONDAY 29	Management Meeting 9:15 a.m. EJF Middendorf Luncheon 12:00 p.m. JVK Chicago PT Meet w/Fred Cornish (AVA Program) 10:30 p.m. PT BVP NSR Luncheon 12:00 p.m. VG Lunch w/Spencer Warren (Cong. Rinaldo) BW Breakfast Meeting w/Herman Nichel MW Meet w/Edwin Feulner 2:30 p.m.
TUESDAY 30	EJF RH Hayek Lecture & Dinner JVK Chicago WAJ Vacation BYP TBAC/Barovick Luncheon 12:30 p.m. VG BW Walter Kravitz Luncheon
WEDNESDAY 1	EJF Study Group on U.S. Grand Strategy Breakfast Meeting 8:00 a.m. EJF Manhattan Institute Radio Taping 11:00 a.m. EJF Interview by Thomas Mack (ALEC) 2:30 p.m. EJF Meet w/Mary Debeauche, ELF (French Petroleum Company) 4:00 p.m. PT Lunch w/Gary Knight (Synfuels Corp.) 12:00 p.m. WAJ Personnel Luncheon 12:00 p.m. RH White House Staffers Luncheon BYP Lunch w/Sanders 12:00 p.m.
THURSDAY 2	EJF PT 6 Pak 12:00 p.m. EJF Portland, Oregon U JO'S Sherman Dinner BYP CSIS/IC Group 8:00 a.m. VG Congressional Staff Training Seminar BW Japanese Luncheon BYP New Members Congress panel 1:30 p.m. MW Meet w/Mr. Perrone (Insurance) 11:00 a.m.
FRIDAY 3	PT RH VG Staff Training Seminar WAJ Sherman Luncheon RH BW Lunch w/Honduran Businessmen BYP Vacation

In early 1983, Heritage plans to publish another two-year blueprint for the Reagan government. "Agenda 1983" will examine every federal agency to see how they are conforming to the 1,093-page 1981 volume, "Mandate for Leadership: Policy Management in a Conservative Administration." They aren't even waiting for it to get into print before implementing it. The President of Heritage, Edwin J. Feulner, Jr. (EJF) sits on a "Study Group on U.S. Grand Strategy." A Heritage spokesperson told *CAIB* that this body is a joint venture with the Center for Strategic and International Studies.

Destabilization in Suriname

There was another attempt, in late October, to overthrow the legitimate and "emerging" socialist government of Suriname. A recent visit by Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and developing relations with the revolutionary governments of Cuba and Nicaragua are provoking domestic and international hostilities from right-wing forces. Since its revolution in early 1980, Suriname has thwarted at least four other major coup attempts that increasingly appear to be tied to the CIA.

Squeezed between two pro-U.S. countries, Guyana and French Guiana, the tiny nation of Suriname was a Dutch colony until 1975 when political independence was

achieved. Economic exploitation continued, however, by the Dutch and North American multinational corporations assisted by the corrupt and inefficient Henck A.E. Arron government. High unemployment, dilapidated housing, low literacy, and poverty characterized the post-independence government leading to economic and political crises by late 1979. Finally, democratic forces in the military, led by Lt. Colonel Desi Bouterse, took over state power on February 25, 1980, ousting the Arron government.

Since that time four major coup plots have been uncovered. In April 1980, a plan to seize power by Army Lieutenant Rambocus was discovered early and those involved arrested. In May 1980, former members of the Arron government and Holland-trained mercenaries tried also to overthrow the government. Again the plan was found out and the collaborators caught. Ten months later in March 1981, Army Sergeant Major Hawker led an unsuccessful plot to liquidate government leaders. One year later, on March 10, 1982, Hawker and Rambocus (who had been released from jail) and some other army officers battled for two days with government forces before finally giving up. According to documents in the possession of the government, the U.S. and Dutch embassies had prior knowledge of all of these counter-revolutionary attacks.

In the most recent destabilization attempt, right-wing trade unions led a campaign of strikes, slander and sabotage. According to the *Guyana Mirror* of November 7, 1982, they were aided and abetted by the CIA. Formal protests to the U.S. Embassy have been ignored. The campaign had as its final objective a general strike which the government was able to nip in the bud. (See the *Grenada Free West Indian*, November 3, 1982.)

Connected to this destabilization campaign were plans for a mercenary-led coup organized by a right-wing group known as the "Committee for the Re-establishment of Democracy." Stanley Joemman, a Surinamese government envoy to Grenada, told a press conference that "15 million Dutch guilders have been set aside" for this operation (*Free West Indian*, October 16, 1982). This group is being led by Rob Warmer, who is based in Holland and is trying to build support among the 150,000 Surinamese who live there. Mercenaries who are being recruited for this action have previously worked in the Congo, Uganda, and the French Foreign Legion.

It is no wonder that the Suriname government is comparing the tactics being used against it to those used to destabilize and finally overthrow the progressive governments of Jagan in Guyana, Allende in Chile, and Manley in Jamaica.

FLASH: As *CAIB* went to press, reports were just coming in that yet another coup attempt, this time a major one, has been thwarted. On December 8, 1982 approximately 30 to 40 opposition figures were arrested in what appears to have been a last ditch attempt to overthrow the government. The next day, according to the yet unclear reports in the U.S. press, more than a dozen of the plotters were killed in an abortive escape plot, which may have involved others not rounded up the previous day. Vitriolic reactions from the U.S. State Department stressed that "our entire relationship with Suriname is under review, including our aid program."