

decides to permit it as a "good will" gesture, Washington will not trouble Moscow's Syrian and Libyan allies—even though the sought-after mastermind of *Achille Lauro*, Abu Abbas, is patently not a PLO, but a Syrian agent.

Egypt, Jordan, and the PLO

Of course, the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro* and murder of Leon Klinghoffer should not go unpunished. But proper punishment would not harm chances for peace in the region. On the contrary, were the United States actually punishing the perpetrators of terrorism—including those inside Israel—it would happily find itself punishing those who are also sabotaging peace efforts. But since *the United States has decided not to punish terrorism*, it now finds itself punishing those who have sought peace, Arafat's PLO faction, the Egyptians, the Jordanians.

Two realities emerge from October's ashes in the Middle East: 1) The peace process is dead, and that includes the Jordan-Palestinian peace initiative, the 1982 Fez peace plan, and the Reagan peace plan. In a matter of weeks, Jimmy Carter's Camp David agreements will be dead, too. 2) The United States has lost Egypt as an ally, and Egypt may be lost altogether. Reagan's stubborn "Never!" when asked if he would apologize to President Mubarak, has unleashed ominous Islamic fundamentalist unrest.

Egypt's pro-American options have been shattered, from without and within. Mubarak was not informed, it seems, of the preparations for the intercept. While he was publicly saying that he had ordered the departure of the terrorists the night before, the office of Defense Minister Ghazala was in liaison with the Americans, behind Mubarak's back: Ghazala still had the four terrorists in custody!

The PLO's peace policy is shattered. Talks in London between the Foreign Office and a Palestinian delegation broke down. Such talks should have been held last July with State Department envoy Richard Murphy in Amman, Jordan. But State, fearing Arafat would recognize Israel and launch a real peace process, played for time, working hard to prevent the talks altogether. Following the London break-down, the European Community canceled its talks with a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation. Twenty four hours later, the United Nations canceled an invitation to Yasser Arafat to speak at the General Assembly. Reagan gave the ultimatum: "It's him or me," although he knew that Arafat would announce a major initiative such as formation of a government-in-exile. In effect, Reagan withdrew the olive branch from Arafat's hands, leaving him only the gun.

The Jordan-Palestinian agreement itself will now collapse. King Hussein decided to side with Britain in the matter. With Jordanian Prime Minister Rifai a committed enemy of Arafat, the odors of a new Black September massacre have returned.

Listen; Damascus, Teheran, and Tripoli are laughing. Moscow is laughing.

Americas menaced

by Gretchen Small

The proponents of Russian world domination through a "New Yalta" agreement between a castrated United States and the Soviet Union, have activated operations against Ibero-America, in this immediate period before the Geneva summit. For a "New Yalta" to succeed, the possibility of an independent Ibero-American power bloc emerging on the world scene must be eliminated, rapidly.

In succession, Russia's allies in the drug trade activated separatist movements against Peru and Colombia; the U.S. State Department succeeded in turning the first South American country against the Contadora group of countries seeking a regional solution to the Central American crisis; and Israel, the emerging instrument of Russia's "New Yalta," formalized its role as a power-broker in the Western Hemisphere.

A Central American crisis, to prepare a new round of "crisis management," is now to be watched for.

An Oct. 6 *New York Times* article by Zbigniew Brzezinski, entitled "Exchanging Crisis," signaled to the Soviets the Trilateral Commissions's decision to activate the Ibero-American theater of war. Brzezinski, who once directed the Trilaterals, proposed that the United States and Soviet Union reach a pact which formalizes "a trade-off on Afghanistan and Nicaragua," as the *sine qua non* for any wider Soviet-American accommodation." Brzezinski's proposal put no new strategic plan on the table; Yuri Andropov had put forward the same *sine qua non* as Soviet policy in April 1983, in an interview with *Der Spiegel* magazine. In the Soviet "offer," the United States can turn against its own allies in the Western Hemisphere, provided the U.S.S.R. is given free rein in its "sphere of influence": Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Asia.

Brzezinski's "signal" quickly passed to action; efforts to dismember Ibero-American nations and continental unity are under way.

Russian narco-terrorist assets began threatening to form "independent" states. Bogota's *El Espectador* warned Oct. 15 that the drug mafiosi in Colombia, a joint Cuban-Nazi operation, "are promoting a shameless and outrageous separatist movements" in the Amazon region, "to obtain the only thing which they lack, . . . control of politics." The Marxist mayor of Cuzco, Peru, Daniel Estrada, proposed that the southern states in Peru unite to form an "Andean Republic,"

by 'Yalta' terror

separate from the rest of Peru, *El Comercio* of Cuzco reported Oct. 9. Estrada is a member of the United Left, a coalition of left-wing parties that has taken up Fidel Castro's war against Peruvian President Alan García as its own. United Left's President, and mayor of Lima, Alfonso Barrantes, last week supported the murder of government party members by Peru's Shining Path terrorists.

At the same time, the U.S. State Department escalated its attacks on the Contadora Group, the centerpiece of Ibero-American diplomacy against the "New Yalta" strategy in the Western Hemisphere. Led by Peru's García, the Contadora Group was strengthened in August with the formation of the Contadora Support Group, adding the weight of Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and Peru to the efforts of Mexico, Venezuela, Panama, and Colombia, the Contadora initiators, to end strife in Central America.

In late September, George Shultz met with representatives of El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica. Immediately, the three governments proposed that the Contadora Support Group be expanded; the State Department wished to see Ecuador and the Dominican Republic added to its ranks.

The initial reaction was cautious in Ibero-America. Had a Trojan Horse been wheeled to their door? Then the show began. Ecuadorian President León Febres Cordero announced Oct. 9 that as long as "there are no legitimate popular elections in which the Nicaraguan people have the right to self-determination and can choose their own destiny . . . we will have a conflagration in Central America." Nicaragua responded as planned. On Oct. 10, Nicaraguan chief Daniel Ortega railed that "Mr. Febres Cordero's actions are part of an imperialist plan to affect Latin American peace efforts . . . and give support to U.S. interventionist ideas." The Sandinista daily *Barricada* added that Ecuador had been bought in April, with a \$200 million loan from the United States. On the night of Oct. 11, Ecuadorian Foreign Minister Edgar Terán announced a break in relations with Nicaragua.

A break in relations over the rhetoric of radicals? "Was there foreign pressure, outside of Ecuador, behind this decision?" former Peruvian Foreign Minister Gen. Mercado Jarín asked, in an interview with Lima daily *Hoy* Oct. 12. "What forces have led the President of Ecuador to take such a drastic decision in such delicate moments," when the nations of Ibero-America are trying to unite and find solutions

to common problems, such as the foreign debt and Contadora? the general asked.

Meanwhile, Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge began a five-day official visit to Israel, which concluded with such warmth that all but a formal alliance between the two countries was signed. "Israel does not have many friends in this world like Costa Rica," Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir stated after meeting with Monge. "Few countries support us, for better or for worse." Israeli agricultural technicians and aid were promised for Costa Rica, although the suspected agreement on Israeli military aid was publicly denied.

President Monge promoted the Israeli policy of counter-terror strikes, in clear reference to Israel's Oct. 1 raid on Tunis. "We recognize Israel's right to defend itself effectively by whatever means it sees fit, and to seek out terrorism, or the source of terrorism, wherever it can," Monge said to the Israeli Knesset.

The implications for the Ibero-American theater were left unspoken, but it had been Israel's Radio Jerusalem which had first made the parallel between Israel's strike against Tunisia, and U.S. preparations for a strike against Nicaragua. President Reagan "wanted Israel to set a precedent [so] that he can do the same in Central America," Radio Jerusalem commented on Oct. 5, to explain the U.S. quick support for the raid against a U.S. ally.

The State Department has been pumping out propaganda to justify U.S. action against Nicaragua as a strike against "terrorist bases." In August, State issued an unclassified document detailing Nicaragua's ties to Middle East radicals, featuring the links of the Nicaraguan Sandinistas to the Palestine Liberation Organization as proof that Nicaragua is an "international terrorist haven."

True? Absolutely. But, like the current Russian-allied Israeli government, the Trilateral's State Department is cynically selective in its "anti-terrorist" policy, wielding it to further the "New Yalta" deal with the Soviet Union only. Thus the Peruvian government, carrying out the harshest war against narco-terrorism on the continent, finds the U.S. administration side-by-side with Cuba's assets in its attacks on the García government as a "pariah" to be isolated internationally.

The government of Ecuador, meanwhile, proceeds in its deal to allow the Sikh assassins of Indira Gandhi to establish a "government-in-exile" in Ecuador. The "Khalistan Government in Exile" in Ecuador, led by the terrorists of the World Sikh Organization, the National Council of Khalistan, and others (see *EIR*, Vol. 12, No. 38), has advanced as planned, according to reliable Canada-based intelligence sources, who report a Sikh office has been opened in Quito.

As documented in *EIR*'s earlier report, the Israeli Mossad "owns" a major chunk of the Sikh terrorist movement. An Israeli strike against these international terrorists is, therefore, not considered likely.