

Rudolph Giuliani, the former New York U.S. Attorney and Bush-backed candidate for mayor in New York, gave an unofficial account of what these “Greeks bearing gifts” may offer Italy: “What is needed is the army, the death penalty. We would need a series of exemplary executions, special laws, confiscation of mafia assets, mass arrests, a superpolice like our FBI.” Giuliani also outlined a plan for the military occupation of Sicily.

As in March 1978, the issue is whether Italy will pursue a policy of real independence and European integration, or will remain a pawn in the Yalta system, updated as Bush’s new world order. Various senior Anglo-American operatives have said recently that the focus of NATO is shifting southward, with Rome emerging as the critical center of NATO operations. Italy was recently being pushed to take the lead in an Anglo-American war against Libya, abandoning its natural role of bridge between Europe and Middle East and Africa to act as a gendarme against these economic partners.

A return to the ‘commissars’

The murder is also intended to further a process of destruction of Italy’s state institutions, to pave the way for a new corporatist structure mimicking the Fascist state of the 1920s. Outgoing Christian Democratic Party head Arnaldo Forlani reacted: “What is the aim? To prove that the country is ungovernable? So that people start saying that it would be better to have another Mussolini?” Since the April 5 national elections, in which the traditional parties hemorrhaged votes to regionalist parties like the Lombard League, Italy has been under pressure to set up a “government of experts,” or “technicians,” a regime of International Monetary Fund debt collectors. The Swiss financial gnomes are banking on the clout of European Community’s Maastricht Treaty, once it is ratified by the participating European nations, to force this change on Italy.

The choice of Oscar Luigi Scalfaro as new President could set this scheme back. On May 24 Chamber of Deputies chairman Scalfaro rejected the “mafia theory” for Falcone’s murder, saying: “Would the Mafia alone have done that? Or would this not be, rather, the mark of terrorism, this act of war?” He mooted that certain people were trying to “condition” political life in Italy, or even to revive a “strategy of tension.” The next day he was elected President, ending two weeks of political stalemate, as the PDS (the non-Stalinist wing of the former communist party) banded with other forces to give him a two-thirds majority. The French daily *Le Monde* May 26 said that Scalfaro had spoken out loud, what many leading Italian figures were saying in private.

Scalfaro represents Rome’s “governissimo” group, which seeks to forge a strong cross-party and legislative-executive arrangement, to avoid a regime of fascist-like “commissars.” He is a strong Catholic, with close ties to the Vatican, and, at the same time, has a Moro-like policy of opening to the communists.

OAS is an enforcer for one-world order

by Valerie Rush

Under Bush administration pressures, the Organization of American States is being recast as an enforcement agency for the Anglo-American one-world order. No longer merely a rubber stamp for Washington’s neo-colonial interventions into Ibero-America, the OAS is now slated to become a regional adjunct of the United Nations’ “collective security” doctrine, tested to such great effect in “Desert Storm.” As the fires of popular resistance to International Monetary Fund austerity and Bush “democracy” spread across the continent, the OAS will now be the instrument wielded by the Anglo-American establishment to stamp those fires out.

Argentine foreign minister and Bush stooge Guido di Tella was explicit at the May 18-21 assembly of OAS foreign ministers in Nassau, Bahamas, when he insisted that endowment of the OAS with “intrusive powers” would enable that organization to achieve collectively what the United States could only do unilaterally in, say, Panama in December 1989—i.e., invade. Di Tella argued that the theory that the OAS has served as “an agent of penetration by the United States into Latin America is mistaken and surpassed by the times. . . . If the OAS had had powers it did not have at the time but could have now, the U.S. invasion of Panama would not have happened.”

OAS ‘reform’

With the explicit backing of the Argentine and other governments, U.S. Ambassador to the OAS Luigi Einaudi orchestrated the drive to “reform” the OAS charter, to redefine the concept of “hemispheric security” as collective defense of democracy, free trade, and the environment—as defined by the overlords in Washington. Einaudi argued that such a concept “would set an exemplary precedent” and was “an impressive proposal for the post-Cold War era that, doubtless, represents a significant contribution not only to the security of the Americas, but to the entire world.”

Should there be any doubt as to whence comes the inspiration for this “exemplary precedent,” one needn’t look further than the April 25, 1991 address by former U.S. Defense Secretary Robert Strange McNamara, on his “vision of the post-Cold War world.” Said McNamara, author of the “McNamara Doctrine,” which urges the elimination of na-

tional sovereignty through dismantling of Ibero-America's armed forces, "I believe we should strive to move toward a world in which relations among nations would be based on the rule of law, supported by a system of collective security, with conflict resolution and peacekeeping functions performed by multilateral institutions—the United Nations and *regional organizations*" (emphasis added).

To enforce this concept of "collective security," Einaudi and friends proposed that the heretofore independent Inter-American Defense Board be incorporated into the OAS and constituted as a supranational military force, with all the operational capabilities of the United Nations' blue helmets. With the threat of military invasion in place, the OAS would have a greatly augmented capability in the enforcement of diplomatic isolation, economic and trade embargoes, blockades, and such.

A second resolution, proposed to the foreign ministers' assembly on May 18 by Argentina's Di Tella, urged the suspension from the OAS of any government which "threatens democracy on the continent." The proposal originally included a demand for the immediate expulsion of Peru from the OAS, but in the face of apparent resistance, Di Tella amended his proposal to await enforcement following a consensus vote at an extraordinary OAS meeting in December.

As Einaudi declared the next day, the Americas have an urgent need to create "an instrument to exercise our recently discovered collective will: democracy. . . . Those who subvert democracy will be isolated, without normal diplomatic contacts, without financial assistance, and without participation in the central corporate activities of [Bush's] Enterprise for the Americas."

Targets: Haiti and Peru

The immediate targets of Einaudi's "collective will" are, of course, Haiti and Peru. Embarrassed and enraged by the tenacity of the Haitian regime which ousted the Marxist-terrorist "democrat" Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the U.S. State Department is determined to squash this tiny black nation which dared to say "no" to "Project Democracy." Deputy U.S. Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger even trotted down to Nassau to demand that the OAS foreign ministers "harden" their stance toward Haiti, in order to avoid sending the wrong public signal on its commitment to "democracy." New sanctions, including a tightening of the genocidal embargo, and a request to European counterparts to help plug any loopholes, were voted up by consensus.

At the same time, threats of drastic new sanctions against the Alberto Fujimori government in Peru forced the Peruvian head of state to fly to Nassau and personally address the assembly. In his speech, he offered several concessions to the OAS, including reversing his opposition to electing a constituent assembly to "reform" the Peruvian Constitution and hold legislative and presidential oversight powers. Such an assembly, on the model of the 1990 Colombian National

Constituent Assembly, would amount to handing power back to precisely the pro-narco-terrorist political elements whose subversion of the Peruvian state led to Fujimori's April 5 dissolution of Congress in the first place. He also offered to allow OAS observation of that election.

However, although Fujimori pledged to convoke a Democratic Constituent Congress within the next five months—the timetable set by the OAS—he refused to abandon his commitment to a July 5 plebiscite, which would leave final word on the constituent assembly and its powers in the hands of the Peruvian population, who in their vast majority support Fujimori's hard line against drugs and terrorism. His speech also included a blast at the corrupt political elites, or "party-ocracy," which had allied with the narco-terrorist Shining Path against the state. Fujimori's apparent concession on the constituent assembly was hailed by a number of OAS members as a "triumph for OAS democracy" and "a success of the negotiating strategy." Nonetheless, it was viewed with suspicion by the likes of Eagleburger, who urged a "wait-and-see" approach and insisted on keeping existing sanctions in place. Commenting on Fujimori's pledge to convoke a constituent congress, Eagleburger protested that "the devil is in the details."

What Fujimori has gained with his concessions, is time. The Mexican daily *La Jornada*, commenting on the Mexican government's success in pushing ahead to December the Di Tella proposal for expulsion of "non-democratic" members (particularly Peru), observed that this may in fact stop the measure cold, since between now and then, many of the continent's democracies may face "earthquakes" which could eventually turn the Di Tella proposal against their countries as well.

Terrorist assault continues

But while Peru's President plays diplomatic games with the State Department, he has yet to declare full-scale war against Shining Path or to establish the kind of war economy measures the crisis in Peru demands. Debt payments to the international creditor banks are still made punctually, International Monetary Fund austerity "recommendations" remain in force, and the Peruvian military continues to wage an unequal battle against an internationally based narco-terrorist army with vast financial resources, largely derived from the cocaine trade.

In just the week of May 17-22, Shining Path exploded three car bombs, assassinated more than a score of civilians—including peasant "informers" and government officials—blockaded several highways, and engaged troops in battles in several parts of the country. At the same time, they escalated their international offensive: bombing the Peruvian embassy in Chile, threatening to bomb the Peruvian embassy in Washington, and painting threats on the walls of the Peruvian embassies in London and Madrid and the consulate in Hamburg, Germany.