

State Dept. backs Cuba's 'Terrorist International'

by Gretchen Small

Over July 21-24 of this year, friends and allies of the Cuban Communist Party from across Ibero-America convened in Havana under the aegis of the São Paulo Forum, to map out plans to take power throughout the continent *over the next two years*. Socialists, communists, narco-terrorists, and assorted leftists proclaimed that the tide has turned in Ibero-America. The long dark night of isolation and demoralization suffered following the collapse of the Berlin Wall and the Soviet Union is over, they rejoiced. The economic devastation and collapse of national institutions brought about by the "neo-liberal" free trade policies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have given them a new lease on life, they crowed. Spokesmen for the group announced that the Forum will come to power by offering a "Third Way" between capitalism and communism.

Over 120 political parties and movements attended the Fourth Meeting of the São Paulo Forum in Havana; yet it has been largely ignored outside the region. Where it was covered, the meeting was presented as merely another advance in the institutionalization of "democracy" in Ibero-America. The Washington liberal establishment, including those dominating Clinton administration policy toward Ibero-America, has given credence to this view, and is actively backing the Forum "democrats."

But the reality is that the Havana gathering marked the beginning of a march for power which, if not stopped, will turn the region into a hell of ethnic wars led by narco-terrorist armies, combined with governments directing a satanic Cultural Revolution, on the Maoist model. Among the dangers posed is that of Mexico, with its long border with the United States, where São Paulo Forum leader Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas heads a national movement which in short order may well transform that Mexico into a center of "indigenist" and other communist-sponsored violence.

The following pages will demonstrate how the São Paulo Forum serves as the political-electoral arm of a centralized continental narco-terrorist *military* apparatus run out of Cuba and Nicaragua. Last May, a secret arms cache held by this continental apparatus exploded in Managua. The material uncovered at the site destroyed the myth that Cuba and its allies have laid down their arms on the altar



Cuba's Fidel Castro at a meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement in New Delhi in 1983. Some people say that Castro has changed, but really the only thing new about him is that the U.S. State Department is now supporting him.

of democracy. Along with sophisticated weapons was found documentation that the terrorist groups using the facility had set up a *continental* kidnapping and terrorist network.

Target: western civilization

You will also learn, from the mouths of the São Paulo ideologues themselves, that their ultimate strategic goal remains unchanged from the heyday of communism: the eradication of industrial society and western civilization itself from Ibero-America. The "march through the institutions" by means of electoral politics was never meant to replace terrorism and armed warfare; it simply opened another battleground for their war.

The membership of the coordinating committee of the São Paulo Forum since its founding in early 1990 tells much: the Cuban Communist Party, the Sandinistas of Nicaragua (FSLN), El Salvador's Farabundo Martí Liberation Front (FMLN), the Colombian M-19 which assaulted the Justice Palace in 1985 for the drug mob, the "necklacers" of Father Jean-Bertrand Aristide's Lavalas movement in Haiti. The committee was expanded at the July 1992 meeting in Managua, by the addition of the terrorists of the National Revolutionary Union of Guatemala (URNG). Joining these armies are the Brazilian Workers Party of Luiz Inácio da Silva ("Lula"), Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas's Democratic Revolutionary Party of Mexico, and the advocates of Chinese communism in the Free Bolivia Movement.

Are we really to believe that democracy is now to come from the barrel of these guns?

Cárdenas and Lula declared during the Fourth Meeting that it is now possible that member parties of the Forum will form governments over the next 24 months in at least six countries. Targeted are Uruguay, Brazil, Venezuela, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Mexico. "Today, more than ever, because of the failure of the neo-liberal model and the difficult conditions of life for the dispossessed masses, the Latin American left has the possibility of assuming power," Lula told the hundreds of attendees, according to Mexico's *La Jornada* July 23.

But elections are not the only means being planned to assume power. Two days before he left for Havana to attend the São Paulo Forum, the former dictator "President" of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega, promised a demonstration of over 40,000 supporters in Managua on July 19 that the Sandinistas will be back in power before the 1996 elections, one way or the other.

Brokering a deal with Castro's Cuba

Are Cuba's allies situated to establish governments in at least six countries in Ibero-America over the next two years, as they now claim? Has the tide indeed turned so dramatically since the crushing defeat delivered to the world communist movement in 1989-90?

If one were to judge by the internal politics of Ibero-America alone, this would be a long shot. There is no question that radical ferment is spreading throughout the area against the IMF's economic genocide and the governments which have imposed it, and that in some cases the "Narco-Terrorist International" is trying to muscle in on it. But in others, nationalist civic-military movements are looking in-

stead to the institutions which founded the nations of Ibero-America in the first place, including the military and the Catholic Church. This can be seen, for example, in Venezuela, Peru, and Brazil, where civic-military movements are taking shape which adamantly reject both the IMF and the São Paulo communists.

Predictably, the final document issued from the Havana São Paulo Forum attacked the institution of the armed forces in Ibero-America as one of "the gravest threats to political democracy." In fact, in each and every case, the parties of the São Paulo group have made reduction or elimination of the military institutions in their respective countries the highest priority in their campaign platforms.

But the São Paulo Forum poses a major strategic threat to the western hemisphere because of *outside* support for their activities—support which is coming principally from within the United States! The center of support for this Cuban terror operation is the Anglo-American establishment's Washington-based think-tank, the Inter-American Dialogue. Clinton administration policy toward Ibero-America is in fact being defined by the Dialogue (four cabinet appointments, several top State Department positions, and the Latin American post at the National Security Council are all held by Dialogue members or officials), and the Dialogue's policy of *promoting* Cuba's "Narco-Terrorist International" as a group of friendly "democrats" has become U.S. *government* policy. The lunatic commitment to reinstating Jean-Bertrand Aristide and his Lavalas movement in power in Haiti at all costs, including deployment of U.S. military force if necessary to do so, is only the most dramatic example of this policy.

In 1991, the Dialogue established a special task force on Cuba, including such leading establishment figures as Elliot Richardson and McGeorge Bundy as well as current Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt. The task force traveled repeatedly to Cuba, establishing itself as a semi-official back channel with the Castro dictatorship. In October 1992, it issued its public recommendations, calling for governments of the region to "deal constructively with the Cuban government," provided it made at least symbolic concessions to "democracy" internally.

At the end of 1992, the Dialogue announced that it was undertaking "a new phase of work on Cuba." In August, less than two weeks after the Havana São Paulo Forum had concluded its proceedings, Fidel Castro was given a royal reception at the inauguration of the new President of Bolivia, Gonzalo Sánchez de Losada—a longstanding member of the Inter-American Dialogue. Castro was invited to Bolivia by outgoing President Paz Zamora. From there, Castro went on to Colombia, where he held long private talks with President César Gaviria, during which he reportedly offered to broker a deal with Colombia's murderous terrorist groups.

There is no longer any question that negotiations between the U.S. administration and the Castro regime are in full swing. Ricardo Alarcón, president of the National Assembly

and the number-three man in the Castro regime, told the Argentine daily *Clarín* on Aug. 30 that "there are official contacts between Cuba and the U.S."

What is most shocking, however, is the *content* of the deal now under way: not the long-overdue restoration of freedom in Cuba, but *expanding* the power of Castro and his allies across the continent! The deal being brokered between the Dialogue and Castro is precisely that announced by Cárdenas and Lula in Havana in July: The São Paulo Forum assumes power throughout the region within the next two years, and these governments in turn agree to impose IMF austerity to the satisfaction of the Anglo-American establishment.

Interlocking directorates

The way this works becomes clearer once the ties between the São Paulo Forum and the Inter-American Dialogue are examined more closely. Those ties are formal, public, and extend even to common membership. One of the featured speakers along with Daniel Ortega at a February 1992 São Paulo Forum conference in Lima, Peru was Sandinista ideologue and Theology of Liberation proponent Xabier Gorostiaga—a member of the Dialogue since its founding in 1982. Lula, head of the Brazilian PT, joined Gorostiaga as a member of the Dialogue—after he had personally convoked the founding conference of the Forum in Brazil immediately after returning from a trip to Cuba.

In April 1993, the Inter-American Dialogue sponsored a visit to Washington, D.C. by three presidential candidates of Forum parties (Lula, Radical Cause's Pablo Medina, and the M-19's notorious Antonio Navarro Wolf). The Dialogue organized a meeting with five senior officials of the U.S. government for the three to outline their planned programs of government.

At an Aug. 24 briefing for journalists dealing with Ibero-America, Inter-American Dialogue president Peter Hakim and member Jorge Domínguez emphasized the importance of that meeting in establishing "genuine ease of communication" between the São Paulo candidates and the Clinton administration. Hakim gave a ringing endorsement of these candidates: "They recognize the importance of the relationship with the U.S. . . . They are not looking to use democracy as a means towards socialism."

Hakim dismissed the Forum's speeches against neo-liberal economic policies as campaign rhetoric to be ignored. He suggested they will follow in the steps of Venezuela's Carlos Andrés Pérez and Argentina's Carlos Menem, who campaigned against the IMF but then turned around and implemented the most draconian of IMF programs. Hakim's confidence in Castro's São Paulo Forum is based on the knowledge that Forum leaders, from Aristide to Navarro Wolf, have already made their deals with the IMF and the bankers' "global economy." After all, Castro himself is now presiding over the return of Cuba to the economic program of the Batista days: tourism, dollarization, and mass prostitution.