
São Paulo Forum Conference

Ibero-America targeted for new terrorist offensive

by Gretchen Small

In an interview in the May 15 *U.S. News and World Report*, Cuba's Fidel Castro suggested that Cuba and the United States improve relations through collaboration on such areas as immigration, drug interdiction, and anti-terrorism. On the latter, Castro asserted that his regime had shown sufficient evidence of its anti-terror stance with its "condemnation of terrorist acts like the one in Oklahoma City."

Ten days later, Cuban Communist Party (CCP) officials were busy coordinating the Fifth Plenary Conference of the São Paulo Forum, a continental network of terrorist groups and their political allies. At its conclusion, the four-day con-fab endorsed the Zapatista insurgency in Mexico as "a new form of expression, democracy, and popular power," to be emulated throughout the Americas.

So much for the Castro regime's break with terrorism.

EIR has warned repeatedly that the Cuban-founded São Paulo Forum constitutes a major security threat to the nations of the Americas (see *EIR*, Sept. 10, 1993 and March 31, 1995). The political protection provided it by the Inter-American Dialogue, however, has allowed the Forum to grow in power, despite smashing electoral defeats to its candidates in the last 18 months in Venezuela, El Salvador, Mexico, and Brazil. The Dialogue has saturated U.S. media and policymaking circles with the lie that the Forum parties have dropped terrorism and embraced democratic forms of struggle, and hosted Forum leaders' meetings with officials in Washington.

Even the cleaned-up public record of the Fifth Plenary, held in Montevideo, Uruguay on May 25-28, reveals how dangerous is the Dialogue's strategy of promoting the Forum as "democratic" partners for the United States. Terrorism organized under the banner of "national liberation" is far from dead in the Americas.

Delegates from over 110 parties and movements attended, among them representatives of active terrorist forces, such as Colombia's Simón Bolívar Guerrilla Coordinator (which joins two of the drug cartel's largest protection forces, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia and the National Liberation Army), the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Union, Peru's almost-extinct Tupac Amaru Revolu-

tionary Movement, and Argentina's All for the Fatherland Movement. The Basque terrorist force ETA sent "observers." (ETA was caught red-handed in 1993 providing training, logistics, and financing for a continental kidnapping and terror ring run by the Forum out of Managua, Nicaragua.)

Mexico's Zapatistas were also present. The assembly viewed a video greeting from the Zapatista "Commander Marcos," supplied by Forum prominent Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, who hailed Marcos as "socially sensitive." Venezuela's Revolutionary Bolivarian Movement-200 (MBR), headed by Lt. Col. Hugo Chávez (ret.), was officially voted in as a member of the Forum—not surprising, given that Castro personally gave Chávez a hero's welcome when he visited Havana in December 1993. Chávez and his MBR, in any case, spent the last year organizing a continent-wide network within the military in collaboration with the Colombian ELN narco-terrorists.

The Forum endorsed the Zapatista insurgency in its final communiqué: "We recognize the growth in combativeness of the people's movements, which are expressed in their growth, diversity and organized strengthening, as well as in an important development of their struggles, through strikes, protests, demonstrations, occupations of roads, and others, among which stands out the Chiapas rebellion, characterized by the eruption of new forms of expression, of democracy, and of people's power."

The IMF is the terrorist recruiter

Two tasks dominated the public discussions. First, "institutionalizing" the Forum through the creation of a "permanent secretariat" to aid deployment of *continent-wide* initiatives in between plenaries.

Second, to capitalize on the political opportunities opened by the ongoing collapse of "neo-liberal economics," as International Monetary Fund (IMF) free trade policies are known in Ibero-America. Speakers urged members to channel growing anger against the economic collapse, into Zapatista-style revolts. Cárdenas said that he had stopped in Brazil to confer with Workers Party leader Luís Inácio "Lula," da Silva (the latter unable to attend), and they agreed

that “a continental front against neo-liberalism” must be built. Mexico’s current economic crisis will be repeated in other Ibero-American countries, he said; a continental project can be built “upon the failure of neo-liberalism.”

Cuban CP Politburo member Abel Prieto demanded that the United States be made the target of anti-IMF ferment, charging that neo-liberalism represented a new U.S. colonial strategy. The Forum was founded by the Cuban CP in 1990, to ensure the survival of their regime and its political allies, after the fall of the Berlin Wall and Soviet communism. Prieto assured his comrades, that the prophets of the collapse of Cuban socialism will be silenced in 1995. Cuba “will come out victorious with a vigorous socialism founded in the ideas of Martí, Ché, Fidel, Marx, Engels, and Lenin and with the creative knowledge of revolutionary practice,” he raved.

El Salvador’s Shafik Handal, head of the Farabundo Martí Liberation Front who today also wears the hat of the U.N. Peace Negotiations Commission for El Salvador, endorsed Prieto’s comments. Handal promised: “The left is the hope, and in Latin America, Cuba is the hope. . . . There will be Cuban socialism and revolution forever.”

Peru: NGOs set off renewed irregular war

by Sara Madueño

The landslide reelection of President Alberto Fujimori in Peru last April has turned into quite a headache for the mentors of the scheme for destroying the nations of Ibero-America and their militaries. Fujimori and the civilian-military alliance he put together in April 1992, proved that nationalists can wage, and win, a *just war* against international terrorist subversion, setting an example which leaders of other war-torn countries in the region, such as Colombia, are studying carefully. Adding to the globalist financiers’ jitters over the Fujimori regime, is the possibility that the unpredictable Fujimori, enjoying unprecedented political strength from his mandate from 65% of the voters, could suddenly decide to overturn his government’s “free-market” liberal economic program, acting with the same quality of executive decision which he demonstrated when he launched the war on Shining Path in April 1992, despite all international objections.

The desperation now exhibited by the political machine formed around the candidacy of aristocratic former United Nations secretary general Javier Pérez de Cuellar at their crushing defeat in the elections, reveals just how fanatically this globalist political machine is committed to *regenerating* terrorist war against Peru, one way or the other.

Thus, United Nations non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have moved into high gear with their campaign to humiliate Peru’s military as the enemy of the country, rather than the terrorists. The method used is an attempted repeat of what has just occurred in Argentina: Pérez de Cuellar’s NGO machine demands the military repeat the collective *mea culpa* recently enacted by some Argentine military officers, and “repent” for having won the just war which they had waged. The NGO spokesmen likewise are demanding a Truth Commission against the military be set up in Peru, modeled on the one the U.N. created in El Salvador—and with the same purpose, to bring to power a communist insurgency which had no political base in the population.

The creation of a Truth Commission is not just a matter of the United Nations putting into practice its “limited sovereignty” doctrine, but also the first open deployment of the U.N. in defense of the so-called human rights of the terrorists—a mission currently shared by the entire NGO constellation for this express purpose. Carlos Chipoco, a congressman elected on the Pérez de Cuellar slate, who was an active member of the El Salvador Truth Commission, summed up its success: “The Armed Forces were greatly reduced . . . a new police was constituted . . . integrating former members of the guerrillas.”

A Peruvian ‘Chiapas’

The propaganda campaign was started by Carlos Tapia, a “Shining Path expert” close to the networks of Fidel Castro’s São Paulo Forum. He is also part of the Pérez de Cuellar slate, though he did not get elected. On April 9, election day, when the former U.N. chief was about to get trounced, Tapia entitled his Sunday column in the newspaper *La República* “Is a Peruvian Chiapas Possible?”

After pronouncing Shining Path a “failed project,” the psychological warrior warned that “potential conflicts are gestating which could threaten domestic peace . . . which are equally or more serious than what took place in the last 15 years.” Tapia, a mouthpiece for Shining Path throughout those brutal years, claims that the Self-Defense Committees, which were organized and armed by the Armed Forces to protect the peasant communities from being hounded by Shining Path, could turn into the new threat of violence, because, he says, the conditions of misery in which they live have not gone away.

On May 9, *La República* then gave big play to demands by the director of the national executive committee of the Peasant Patrols, Juana Cabrera, that the authorities “dismantle the [anti-subversive] self-defense committees because they are under the politicized control of the Armed Forces, and their subsequent reorganization into autonomous patrols.” Cabrera also requested that these self-defense committees, reorganized into peasant patrols, be directed by “authentic farmers of the community.”

It just so happens that the Wenner-Gren Foundation—