

# Globalists angling for Colombia 'peace' talks

by Javier Almario

Following an unrelenting offensive for "peace" in Colombia on the part of the United Nations and its various non-governmental organizations and human rights offshoots, and now that the Samper Pizano government has agreed to all of the demands of the country's narco-terrorist groups as their condition for peace negotiations, the terrorists have launched a violent offensive in nearly every part of the country to demonstrate their alleged military capabilities and to thereby boost their negotiating clout.

The heat is on—from both home and abroad—to force the government, under the most degrading of conditions, to the negotiating table with narco-terrorist assassins who have mocked the appeals for peace by deliberately escalating their rampages. As in next-door Peru, the name of the game is to inflate the political power of the terrorists, while degrading the national institutions which are fighting them, thus repeating the model of the United Nations-imposed "peace" in El Salvador.

## Narco-terrorist rampage

On May 30, an assault squad of the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC), an old Stalinist guerrilla group turned drug cartel, attacked a police station with grenades and machine-gun fire in a heavily-populated neighborhood of the capital city of Bogotá. At the same time, they attacked various highways leading into the capital city.

Indeed, ever since the government decided on May 10 to accept the conditions set by the terrorists, both the FARC and the Cuba-linked National Liberation Army (ELN) have been multiplying their acts of terrorism: destruction of bridges, pipelines, electricity towers; attacks on military and police patrols, police helicopters, and other vehicles; assassinations of peasants and even of children who are accused of collaborating with the Army; increases in kidnappings and in the amount of so-called "people's taxes" demanded of villagers by the terrorists to finance their military "offensive."

Although this offensive has posed no serious military threat to the nation's defense capabilities, the magnification of these terrorist acts by the media is designed to convince the population that "the government is incapable of putting

an end to the guerrilla and the guerrilla incapable of seizing power," and therefore the "peace" negotiations which are so highly unpopular are nonetheless the only reasonable option.

Among the conditions demanded by the narco-terrorists for dialogue with the government are: purging the Colombian Armed Forces of any officer or non-commissioned officer who has effectively combatted terrorism; that the terrorists be given access to the media, thereby affording them the maximum publicity possible; that the national Congress actively participate in the peace talks; that there be international (i.e., U.N.) oversight of the talks; and that so-called regional justice, which is responsible for trying acts of terrorism and drug trafficking, be eliminated.

But of all the conditions agreed to by the Samper government, the most degrading for the Armed Forces was the decision to hold the peace talks in La Uribe, a virtually impregnable zone in the department of Meta some 200 kilometers east of Bogotá which until five years ago served as the national headquarters—the so-called "Green House"—of the FARC. The mountains of La Uribe are usually shrouded in clouds, land vehicles have no access to the area, and powerful winds make airborne vigilance in the area difficult most of the time.

In November 1995, the Armed Forces finally succeeded in bombarding and capturing the Green House and in uprooting the FARC from their refuge. The top leadership of that narco-terrorist organization would have been killed or captured in the operation had it not been for the fact that the then César Gaviria government alerted them to expect the attack. Nonetheless, the military assault on the FARC headquarters was a setback for the narco-terrorists, and a morale booster for the Army.

The Samper Pizano government has now approved the complete demilitarization of La Uribe, to facilitate the return of the FARC and ELN to the area for the so-called "peace talks." A similar slap in the face to the Armed Forces is the government's agreement to allow ELN leaders Francisco Galán and Felipe Torres, and Francisco Caraballo of the People's Liberation Army (EPL)—all currently prisoners—to serve as the official negotiators for the terrorists in dialogue with the government. It can be presumed that, at a given moment, these terrorists will be allowed to leave their jail cells to undertake their role as official "spokesmen" for their groups. Until that time, however, their cells are equipped with telephones, fax machines, special communication radios, and other sophisticated equipment to enable them to play out the "dialogue" game.

Finally, the government has invited the narco-terrorists to form a mini-constituent assembly which would undertake to write yet another national constitution, thus repeating the farce of the 1991 constitution which was written under the influence of money from the drug traffickers and under the explicit threat of terrorism.

## El Salvador 'peace' is model

While the narco-terrorists view the peace talks as an opportunity for destroying the Armed Forces while recovering politically what they have lost militarily, the fact is that they are serving as willing instruments of the globalist United Nations Organization and its British sponsors in their objective of destroying the very concept of the nation-state.

This can be clearly seen with Augusto Ramírez Ocampo, a former Colombian foreign minister now working for the United Nations. He headed the U.N. mission which recolonized El Salvador by means of a "peace process." Today, Ramírez Ocampo spends his days giving lectures on the "peace" possibilities in Colombia: "If peace could be achieved in El Salvador where everyone was against it, why can it not be won in Colombia?" he asks his audiences.

The result of the peace agreement with the terrorist FMLN guerrillas in El Salvador was the effective elimination of that country's military, the destruction of the country's agricultural and industrial production (El Salvador had been self-sufficient in food production), and the establishment of the United Nations as the virtual colonial governor of El Salvador.

Assisting the brainwashing of Colombians to swallow this is Roger Fisher, head of Harvard University's "conflict resolution" department and a leading American theoretician behind the El Salvador peace process. Fisher was hired by the government of the Antioquia department to give seminars to political, business, and intellectual circles on "tolerance," and on how peace talks should be accepted "despite the bullets." Fisher worked with Bertrand Russell's associate Leo Szilard back in the 1960s in a project to use widespread fear of thermonuclear war to forge a world government before which all nations would cede their sovereignty.

Amnesty International, a British intelligence creation, and CINEP, think-tank of the country's leftist Jesuits, held a joint seminar in April, in the town of Melgar, to discuss how to "incorporate the people" within the peace process, given the dramatic lack of enthusiasm shown until now for making still more concessions to unrepentant terrorists.

At the same time, the national government has invited Costa Rican President José María Figueres to serve as mediator in the peace talks. Samper has also called on the U.N. to "observe" the talks, as well as such notorious globalists as former Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, Nobel Peace Prize-winner Adolfo Pérez Esquivel, and even the forgotten former President of the former Soviet Union Mikhail Gorbachov.

Curiously enough, before Samper Pizano came up with his peace initiative, he was at a loss to deal with the charges of Prosecutor General Alfonso Valdívieso against his Liberal Party for being corrupted by the Cali narcotics cartel. The peace initiative has enabled Samper to shift the focus of discussion—at least, for now.

## Nigeria's Constitutional Conference ends on note of national unity

by Lawrence Freeman

On June 27, the Nigerian National Constitutional Conference will deliver to the government led by Gen. Sani Abacha its concluding document and then dissolve itself. Since 1994, when the NCC came into existence through special elections called by General Abacha, the NCC has been deliberating to write a new Constitution for Nigeria. By all accounts, the NCC under the chairmanship of Justice Adolphus Karibi Whyte has been a success, and is optimistically viewed as an important step in the process of bringing about a "new Nigeria." During a visit to Nigeria on April 17-May 6, Uwe Friescke and I had the opportunity to meet with over a dozen delegates to the conference, just before their April adjournment. We found them in unanimous agreement on the positive accomplishments of the 290 elected and 90 appointed delegates (see *EIR*, May 19, p. 20).

Delegate Kafu, from Abia state in southeast Nigeria, told us that when the conference began last year, the atmosphere was very tense among the delegates, with some even being threatened by others. Concerning the annulled June 12, 1993 election, which has been used by M.K.O. Abiola to destabilize the nation, we were told that the conference had to choose the life of the nation, as more important than the interests of Abiola and his claims on the Presidency. The theme of unity for the nation was echoed many times in our discussions with delegates.

Another delegate, Maj. Gen. A.B. Mamman (ret.) from Abuja, said that the NCC provided a cooling-off period that allowed for an open discussion of different views and agendas, but that the common denominator, to which everyone agreed, was that Nigeria must not break up. As one delegate put it, "Nigeria should be a single, indivisible, united nation."

One of the main issues discussed, which was directly related to this concern for Nigeria to remain an undivided nation, was the inclusion in the new Constitution of a provision for a rotating Presidency between the northern and southern regions of Nigeria. While there were serious questions raised as to the constitutionality of this provision, most agreed that this innovation was a necessary compromise to alleviate fears and tensions concerning equal representation from the south. Dr. Simi Johnson, a delegate from Lagos state, expressed the feelings of many when she said that it