

## British 'one world' gang stages coup against Paraguay

by Dennis Small

In 1846, the United States consul in a certain South American country reported to the State Department that this was “the most powerful nation in the New World, after the United States. Their people are the most united. . . . Their government is the richest of all the states of the continent.”

Most readers of this magazine will have trouble guessing which country the American diplomat was referring to. Even if told its name, many might not be able to find it on a map. And yet, that same country was South America's most developed nation at the time of the U.S. Civil War. It was the second in the sub-continent to build a railroad, which it did in 1856. By the 1850s, it was self-sufficient in food, had a totally literate population, and was industrializing at a healthy pace. Moreover, it did this with aggressively protectionist economic policies modeled on the American System of political economy of Alexander Hamilton.

Because of those achievements, that highly developed country was then subjected to a British-sponsored invasion by three of its neighbors, and a war of extermination followed from 1865-70, which killed off half the population, including 80% of all males. The explicit justification of that war was that it was necessary to stamp out protectionism, and impose the British doctrine of free trade.

This was the infamous Triple Alliance War, perhaps the most atrocious population war of the nineteenth century. And the enemy that the British targeted for destruction, was the nation of Paraguay.

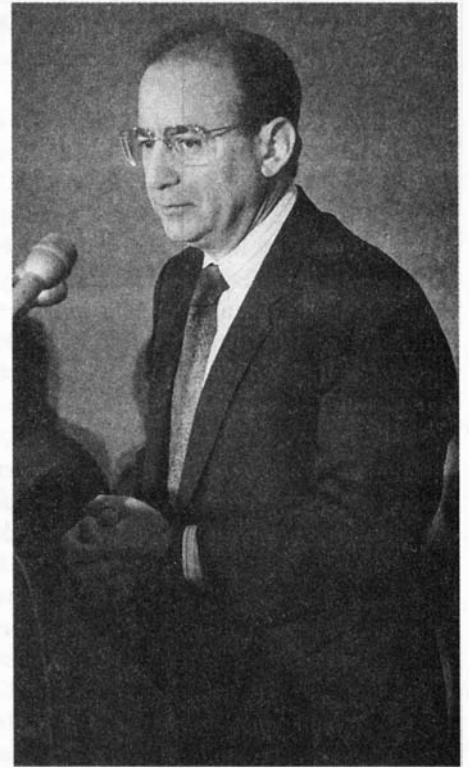
Perhaps you ask: What does nineteenth-century history have to do with current events? Surely the days of the British Empire are long past?

Did you know that that same small country, Paraguay, in the heart of South America, in the third week of April 1996, was *again* invaded, by the *same* British forces, with the *same* geopolitical objectives as 130 years earlier? Only this time, instead of unleashing the military forces of the British puppet regimes of Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay through the Triple Alliance, the British deployed the governments of those same countries, now grouped in the trade pact Mercosur, through



*"When our warriors return [from the Triple Alliance War] . . . commerce shall see inscribed on their banners the great principles which the apostles of free trade proclaim for the greater glory and happiness of mankind."—Gen. Bartolomé Mitre, commander in chief of the Triple Alliance, later President of Argentina, late 1860s*

*"It is hard to overstate the historical significance of this willingness of South America's largest economies to intervene—boldly and openly—in the domestic affairs of another Latin state. . . . Free trade has become a powerful supporter and guarantor of democracy."—Richard Feinberg, former president, Inter-American Dialogue, April 30, 1996*



the networks of the Inter-American Dialogue (IAD), the influential Washington-based think-tank which promotes the elimination of the sovereign nation-state and the establishment of an oligarchical, one-worldist government. And this time, the State Department, instead of fighting against the British doctrine of free trade as Lincoln did, was the most vocal advocate of this criminal economic doctrine, and in fact orchestrated the entire Paraguay operation—all in the name of "defending democracy."

The chronology on the pages that follow documents last month's sordid events. On Monday, April 22, Paraguayan President Juan Carlos Wasmosy called in the head of the Army, the nationalist Gen. Lino Oviedo, and spent three hours dressing him down and announcing new cutbacks in the military budget. General Oviedo was one of the leaders who toppled the regime of Alfredo Stroessner in 1989, and he is strongly opposed to the one-worldist plan to dismantle the armed forces of Ibero-America as a step toward totally eliminating the nation-state. He is also opposed to Mercosur, and has a large base of popular support in the country, both within the Army and among the poorer strata of the population.

Predictably, General Oviedo rejected Wasmosy's provocative demands, and the President promptly issued a decree firing the powerful and popular general. A chain of events then ensued which read as if they were following a script.

Within hours of the Oviedo incident, President Wasmosy was on the phone reporting on the showdown to U.S. Ambassador Robert Service. Service in turn informed the State De-

partment in Washington, headed by Secretary Warren Christopher, a leading member of the IAD. They then went into high gear, supposedly to "defend democracy," and over the next 48 hours mobilized the following forces to topple Oviedo:

- the secretary general of the Organization of American States (OAS), César Gaviria;
- the governments of neighboring Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, and Uruguay, all run by members of the IAD; and
- the street demonstration organized by, among others, the mayor of Paraguay's capital, Asunción, Dr. Carlos Filizola, also a member of the IAD.

Encircled, slandered internationally, threatened with economic and military retaliation, Oviedo bowed to the pressure.

When the smoke cleared, a de facto supranational coup had been staged against Paraguay, which achieved three major British strategic objectives, each of which has import way beyond the borders of Paraguay, or even merely Ibero-America. These were effusively celebrated in a commentary by Richard Feinberg, published in the April 30 *Washington Post*. Feinberg was the head of the Latin American desk at the U.S. National Security Council until March 1996; immediately before that, he had been president of the IAD.

1. The doctrine of "limited sovereignty" had been forcefully imposed. No nation is now free to make its own choices, but must bow down to the iron will of the World Government, in the form of supranational institutions such as the OAS and the United Nations. As Feinberg celebrated in his article, "The

Coup That Wasn't": "It is hard to overstate the historical significance of this willingness of South America's largest economies to intervene—boldly and openly—in the domestic affairs of another Latin state."

2. "Free trade" will reign supreme. No opposition to this British economic doctrine will be tolerated; those who try, will be attacked for being "undemocratic." Regional trade pacts, such as the Southern Cone Common Market (Mercosur), will be used as instruments to impose free trade, as British agent Henry Kissinger has repeatedly insisted. Again Feinberg: "Mercosur also gave Paraguay's neighbors powerful leverage over its political destiny. . . . Free trade has become a powerful supporter and guarantor of democracy."

3. Brazil, the largest power in the region, took a decisive step toward becoming a regional enforcer for the World Government. One Brazilian government after another has balked at this long-standing objective of such British agents as Kissinger. But under the Inter-American Dialogue's Fernando Henrique Cardoso, Brazil not only joined in the political bashing of Paraguay, but actually threatened military action as well. As Feinberg noted with smug satisfaction: "Traditionally, Brazil was a high priest of the 'national sovereignty' school, which opposed liberal internationalism. Today, common commercial interests make it impossible to pretend that any country in the region is an isolated island."

### The plot against the armed forces

Above, we asserted that the late April events in Paraguay unfolded as if part of a pre-planned script. In one sense, that script was written 130 years ago by the British, during the Triple Alliance War. But there is a more recent referent, as well. Beginning in the 1980s, the British designed and put into operation what *EIR* has elsewhere documented as "The Plot to Annihilate the Armed Forces and the Nations of Ibero-America." In fact, *EIR* published a book with this title in 1993 (see excerpts, p. 32). "Free trade" and "democracy," we warned, were the by-words of this plot.

That plot progressed in Paraguay in late April. If it is not stopped, and the armed forces of Ibero-America are in fact dismantled, then entire nations will soon disappear. Almost every country of Ibero-America is today under deadly assault on two fronts: by the genocidal free-trade policies of the International Monetary Fund, and by the international drug cartels and their allied narco-terrorist armies. Without a viable military, no nation can long withstand such an onslaught.

For example, it is this policy which is keeping the narcodictator Ernesto Samper in power in Colombia, despite the incontrovertible evidence that he took \$6 million from the Cali drug cartel. Samper is a lifelong proponent of drug legalization, and is Britain's model of "democracy" at work. One can't help but ask how it is that the "international community" was able to topple Paraguay's General Oviedo in 72 hours, and yet it somehow hasn't managed to force Samper out of office after nearly a year of escalating scandals. Who, after all, is the greater threat to democracy?

## How the Dialogue encircled Paraguay

by Cynthia Rush

The following is a chronology of events surrounding the supranational deployment against Paraguay during the week of April 22-26, to stop an alleged "coup threat" by Army Commander Gen. Lino César Oviedo. Based on reports from media and on-the-ground observers, the chronology points to the total control over Paraguayan President Juan Carlos Wasmosy exercised by U.S. Ambassador **Robert Service**. From the outset, Service activated assets of the **Inter-American Dialogue** (IAD) in neighboring countries, to surround Paraguay and enforce its "democracy."

Crucial in creating the environment for actions against Paraguay's Armed Forces was the Feb. 28-March 3 trip to five Ibero-American countries by U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher, followed by the March 10-14 trip to Chile and Venezuela by U.S. Secretary of Defense William Perry. The agenda



Warren Christopher

for both tours was "democracy and free trade," and the need to demilitarize the continent, as per the recommendations of the July 1995 Defense Ministerial of the Americas, in Williamsburg, Virginia.

### April 22

**President Juan Carlos Wasmosy** of Paraguay holds a 7:30 a.m. meeting with **Gen. Lino César Oviedo**, head of the Army, and **Gen. Silvio Rafael Noguera**, head of the Armed Forces. Items on the agenda include how the Armed Forces' budget will be cut, as well as a planned promotion for General Oviedo, who is slated to replace General Noguera in May, and be promoted to the rank of four-star general.

The three-hour meeting is heated, with General Oviedo objecting to the cuts. As Oviedo leaves the meeting, Wasmosy fires him from his position as Army commander. By 2:00 p.m., Wasmosy signs the official order for Oviedo's removal. (In subsequent interviews with foreign reporters, Oviedo disputes this account. He claims that Wasmosy only gave him a piece of paper with the name of his replacement, but never indicated a time or date by which he expected Oviedo to step down. "I never received an order," Oviedo said.)

Through one of Wasmosy's friends, General Oviedo