

Bank president, made a big splash with this anti-military focus, in a well-publicized speech calling for “conditioning financial aid to developing countries on their reduction of military expenditures.” Today, under the rubric of “collective defense of democracy,” the Dialogue and its networks have mooted the creation of a multinational military force, under OAS control, with simultaneous “reform” of military education to weed out “traditionalists” (read: nationalists) and so-called “human rights abusers.”

For example, in August 1995, the IAD sponsored a forum in Chile, which included representatives from a number of São Paulo Forum parties, and which was addressed by Uruguayan Juan Rial, co-author of the 1990 book, *The Military and Democracy: the Future of Civil-military Relations in Latin America*. That book, and the political project associated with it, became known across Ibero-America as the Bush government’s “manual” on how to dismantle the armed forces of the continent (see *EIR*, Jan. 11, 1991, “A Handbook for Dismantling the Armed Forces of Ibero-America”). The Mexico part of the project, including a chapter in the book on the Mexican military, was under the direction of Adolfo Aguilar Zinser, Jorge Castañeda’s sidekick.

### Push for drug legalization

Until George Soros upstaged them by pouring in millions of dollars in the mid-1990s, the Inter-American Dialogue had been the leading establishment force lobbying in favor of drug legalization in the United States. In its April 1986 annual report, the IAD argued that the war on drugs was an abject failure, and that, “because narcotics is such a formidable problem, the widest range of alternatives must be examined, including selective legalization.” In February 1993 testimony before the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee, Dialogue President Peter Hakim declared: “Given the scarcity of foreign aid resources, funding for drug initiatives in Latin America should either be sharply curtailed or more effectively directed to helping Latin American governments to deal with their drug problems—not ours.”

The recent inclusion of Diego García-Sayán, the director of the Andean Commission of Jurists, on the Dialogue’s membership roster, is the icing on the cake. García-Sayán is an avid proponent of drug legalization who works closely both with the coca-growers of Peru, Colombia, and Bolivia, as well as with various other fronts of drug promoter George Soros, including Human Rights Watch and the Open Society Fund’s Lindesmith Center.

### Subversion of sovereignty

The IAD’s anti-Mexican policies flow from its central hostility to the sovereignty of the nation-state. For example, former Dialogue president Richard Feinberg told a June 1996 gathering at Mexico’s Colegio de México: “In Latin America today, sovereignty is frequently used as a shield behind which governments seek to hide retrograde policies. In the name of

sovereignty, governments repress dissent, restrict civil society, violate labor rights, protect drug traffickers, and devastate the environment.” Feinberg added, “I know my statements will be very controversial here in Mexico. The phrase ‘national sovereignty’ was once associated with progressive causes.”

In March 1994, Feinberg went on record defending the Zapatista uprising in Chiapas as a sign of “democratization” of Mexico. He told a meeting of the Latin American Studies Association in Atlanta, Georgia, that “the relationship between free trade and democracy was proven by the recent events in Chiapas. . . . The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is too young to have affected [the insurgents] in Chiapas, but some of them are probably alive today because of its existence.” Feinberg went on to claim responsibility for having pressured the Mexican government into negotiating with, rather than militarily defeating, the terrorist uprising in Chiapas.

The IAD has in fact offered political support for Zapatista-style insurgencies all across Ibero-America. In April 1993, it helped organize a conference at Princeton University, inviting the Presidential candidates from five Ibero-American countries, every one of them members of the narco-terrorist São Paulo Forum. They included the former leader of the Colombian M-19 Antonio Navarro Wolf, former FMLN leader Rubén Zamora of El Salvador, and PRD leader Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas of Mexico, a strong backer of the Zapatistas. The candidates were introduced at the time by Mexico’s Jorge Castañeda, whose recently released book *Utopia Disarmed*, was also promoted by the Dialogue. When the conference ended, the Dialogue brought three of the candidates to Washington, for meetings with Clinton administration officials, among them Richard Feinberg.

## Human Rights Watch: the Soros hit squad

by Valerie Rush

In the 1997 issue of its “World Report,” Human Rights Watch devotes its chapter on Mexico to a brazen defense of the narco-terrorist gangs wreaking havoc in that country, including a litany of alleged abuses by the Mexican military of the “human rights” of the members of these gangs. The thrust of the chapter is to target the Mexican military as “human rights abusers,” and in the name of fighting “impunity,” to demand supranational monitoring, prosecution of soldiers, and a rollback of the military’s counterinsurgency mission.

A key obstacle to accomplishing these objectives, the report suggests, is that “the United States continues to solidify government-to-government ties with Mexico, seeking an

ever-closer relationship on fighting drugs, monitoring the common border, and military cooperation." It is that cooperation which Human Rights Watch, and its kissing cousin from London, Amnesty International, are determined to sabotage.

A leading figure in the campaign to target Mexico's military is Jesuit priest David Fernández, head of the Agustín Pro Human Rights Center. Fernández, who is regularly cited in the British and U.S. media as an expert on Mexican human rights issues, has taken up the case of Brigadier General Gallardo (see the section of this report on the Inter-American Dialogue) as a battering-ram against the Mexican Armed Forces. Fernández has also deployed against co-thinkers of the LaRouche movement inside Mexico, who are advocates of U.S.-Mexican cooperation against narco-terrorism, by falsely accusing them of issuing death threats against him.

On Nov. 19, 1996, Human Rights Watch invited Fernández to Washington to receive an award for his work. In statements to the Mexican magazine *Proceso*, Fernández said that the HRW award provided an "umbrella of protection" for himself and his colleagues. He added that the HRW awards ceremony was also intended to prepare an attack against the "militarization" of Mexico: "Virtually all public security of the country is in the hands of the military; this is a threat to civil rule and democracy. . . . There has been a deliberate confusion between public security and national security, to legitimize the presence of the military in the public security agencies."

Not surprisingly, the London *Guardian* of Jan. 13 quotes Father Fernández on Mexico's growing "authoritarianism," in an article on the Gallardo story which warns that Mexico's military is being "unleashed" by President Zedillo to commit human rights horrors against the country's "opposition." The *Guardian* says that human rights groups like Fernández's are "particularly worried about the Armed Forces' immunity from punishment," precisely HRW's lament.

### The Soros/drug connection

HRW's leading financier is George Soros, the global speculator whose latest philanthropic exercise has been to sink millions into drug legalization initiatives in various states of the United States. Soros also sits on the board of the HRW's oldest projects: HRW/Helsinki (which targets Russia, Poland and the former Czechoslovakia) and HRW/Americas. The current president of Soros's Open Society Fund, Aryeh Neier, previously served as executive director of HRW/Americas.

Most recently, HRW has created a new department, dedicating to hampering anti-drug programs around the world by claiming "human rights abuses." Says HRW, because "national and international counter-narcotics programs . . . by and large have escaped close human rights scrutiny, in early 1995, HRW began a multi-year effort to document and challenge human rights violations caused or exacerbated by efforts to curtail drug trafficking internationally as well as in the United States."



*George Soros, the money-bags for Human Rights Watch, extends his largesse worldwide, to destroy nations.*

HRW has closely collaborated for years with the Andean Commission of Jurists, which has a long history of defending the "human rights" of the region's narcotics industry. With offices in six countries, its main headquarters are in Peru, where it essentially functions as a branch of HRW. Diego García-Sayán, the head of the Andean Commission Jurists and a member of the Inter-American Dialogue, is currently collaborating with another of George Soros's operations, the Lindesmith Center, to win the legalization of the coca leaf by the United Nations, which would be an important step in the drive for global drug legalization.

## Neo-con malthusians say, 'Shut the border'

by Valerie Rush

The ultimate fate of Mexico, according to the British gameplan, is to be "downsized" through genocidal population warfare. A central element of this is the proposal to shut down the U.S.-Mexican border, so that all flows of Mexican immigrants—legal and illegal—are forcibly cut off. A variant on