

Belarus. Once again, one can see the hand of Einaudi, who in mid-1996 publicized the doctrine (shared by the Inter-American Dialogue) that the United States should recover its monopoly on supply of sophisticated weapons to the region, as an instrument of its demilitarization plans. According to the Peruvian press, the State Department, under Einaudi's obvious influence, derailed a Peruvian MiG purchase from Ukraine. Fujimori responded strongly to the *Times* on June 7, to which Jett immediately replied that Peru should submit all of its arms purchases to the OAS comptroller!

On June 13, the Lima daily *Expreso* denounced Salinas Sedó, the Democratic Forum, the APRA party, and "the Marxist left" (i.e., São Paulo Forum) for their "new coup plot," describing the latest destabilization tactics as "a project to 'Bucaram-ize' Fujimori"—a reference to former Ecuador President Abdala Bucaram, forced out of the Presidency earlier this year. *Expreso* noted that "it was never clear what involvement Washington had" in Salinas Sedó's frustrated coup plot in 1992, when Bush was U.S. President, but cited as symptomatic the appearance of Ambassador Jett at ILACIM's inauguration.

The 'Bush Manual' and LaRouche

We return to Louis Goodman's participation in the founding meeting of ILACIM. Goodman, questioned by this author on May 29, went berserk at the very sight of *EIR's* book *The Plot to Annihilate the Armed Forces and Nations of Ibero-America*, which documents the British conspiracy to destroy the nation-state and its defense institutions. Goodman protested that the book was "lying." He fulminated, "In every country I go to, with the generals I meet, I have to answer questions about that book." Goodman had to admit that the fame (or infamy) of his own book is entirely due to *EIR*, and that his book is known everywhere as "The Bush Manual," as *EIR* had re-baptized it. As Goodman spoke with this author, his fury increased, to the point that he exploded against *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche, whom he called "a convict" and "a criminal." Only at this point, did he realize that he had been speaking with a LaRouche associate.

Goodman sought to deny the role of Einaudi and the Bush administration in the Bush Manual's demilitarization project, and grew extremely nervous when reminded of his high praise for Ecuador's Gen. Paco Moncayo, today chief of the Ecuadoran Armed Forces, but also a high-level participant in Goodman's project. Moncayo, I reminded him, is known in Peru as the strategist of the Ecuador invasion of Peru in January 1995, and is a known co-thinker of Einaudi, who himself is seen in Peru as the promoter of an unacceptable territorial "concession" to Ecuador. Goodman admitted that Moncayo was "very, very prominent" in the "project," but added, "It is very important, I think, to separate [this participation] from Moncayo's actions during the war."

Peru's military will have a difficult time making that separation.

Colombia

Samper gives up land to terrorists

by Javier Almario

The government of narco-President Ernesto Samper Pizano persists in betraying the Colombian nation, by handing over territory to the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC) and the National Liberation Army (ELN), on the pretext of seeking peace. Samper is determined to show "results" before his term ends next year, since his first three years were spent deploying the powers of the Presidency to thwart justice and cling desperately to office, despite the scandalous way in which the country's drug cartels bought Samper the Presidency in 1994.

In late May, Samper delivered 13,160 square kilometers of land to the FARC, embracing the municipality of Cartagena del Chairá in the southern department of Caquetá, supposedly to provide guarantees for the narc-FARC to release the 70 soldiers it had been holding hostage for many months (see map). Samper ordered a total military evacuation of the zone, which is in the epicenter of a region strategic to the Colombian drug trade, and which is equivalent in size to the U.S. state of Connecticut. More than a month is now past, and in the aftermath of the publicity show the Samper government organized for the FARC, including live television broadcasting by the state TV channels, the Armed Forces and police are supposedly returning to the territory from which they had been booted.

During the month in question, the FARC was the sole authority in the region. It requisitioned goods, collected "war taxes," established curfews, and harangued and threatened the inhabitants to prepare themselves for "repelling the military," when the soldiers would return to the area. The FARC also organized about 1,000 residents of San Vicente de Caguán to "invade" the evacuated military base at Cartagena de Chairá, allegedly to protest against Army and police activities against coca and poppy production, which the FARC charged was producing unemployment in the region!

The Cartagena del Chairá military base was new, having been built in the aftermath of the bloody August 1996 FARC attack on the Las Delicias base in neighboring Putumayo department, during which 50 soldiers were massacred and another 60 kidnapped by the narco-terrorists. Although the Army and police are exercising great caution in returning to the region, as per Presidential orders to avoid confrontations, the narc-FARC already assassinated 5 soldiers and wounded

Colombia: FARC territorial control is growing



another 17 on June 29.

The reality is that the 13,160 square kilometers remain a zone virtually off-limits to the Armed Forces. The town is without civil or military authority; the mayor abandoned the region out of fear of being assassinated by the FARC. The terrified City Council resigned en masse and left the population to fend for itself.

A United Nations ‘peace scenario’

The “peace” which Samper is orchestrating follows the explicit guidelines of the United Nations and its agents inside Colombia, such as Presidential adviser José Noé Ríos and former UN chief in El Salvador Augusto Ramírez Ocampo. In short, Samper’s peace represents Colombians’ unconditional surrender to the narco-terrorists.

The next step Samper is prepared to take will be accepting the demand of the narc-FARC that the townships of La Uribe, Mesetas, Vista Hermosa, and La Macarena — all in the department of Meta — be demilitarized as well. This would represent a surrender to the FARC of an additional 40,000 square kilometers of land, which are nearly continuous with the first 13,000 square kilometers. According to the FARC, this second surrender — of an area twice the size of New Jersey — is one of its conditions for merely initiating peace talks with the government.

It is thus with good reason that Armed Forces Commander Gen. Harold Bedoya Pizarro stated in a June 17 radio interview that the release of the 70 hostage-soldiers was “a circus,” in which the FARC drug traffickers paraded themselves as politicians. “When one sees terrorists disguised as soldiers, in camouflage and bearing weapons that the law only permits to the authorities, this then is definitively part of a circus. When one sees narco-terrorists searching reporters and opening their backpacks . . . when we see Red Cross helicopters unloading armed bandits, this is part of a circus spectacular; even more so when we see a terrorist giving a press conference,” said Bedoya.

Bedoya’s words fell like a ton of bricks on Samper and the country’s political elites. What caused particular hysteria was that the general suggested the possibility of a Bedoya Presidency — without specifying how he would arrive at that high office.

The FARC immediately issued a statement threatening to assassinate any journalist who supported, or even reported, on Bedoya’s statements!

Pre-election appeasement

Despite the FARC’s explicit threat against freedom of expression, Samper continues to play footsie with the narco-terrorists. In a televised statement on June 23, Samper announced that his government would seek to make contact with the heads of the FARC and ELN over the next 60 days, in order to learn “the conditions” that these narco-terrorists are demanding as the basis for sitting down to talks. He authorized

the governors of every department and municipality in the country to seek out contact with “the guerrillas,” and to try to smooth the way for nationwide October elections. By authorizing such “regional peace dialogues,” Samper is effectively increasing the power of the FARC to intimidate local politicians — particularly anti-Samper politicians — in this pre-election period.

It is considered likely that, after the 60 days are up, Samper will issue a Presidential order kicking the Armed Forces out of La Uribe, Mesetas, La Macarena, and Vista Hermosa.

Also on June 23, UN agent and Samper confidant José Noé Ríos said that one of the FARC’s stated conditions for peace talks is that Colombians be prohibited from using the terms “narco-guerrilla,” “narco-terrorist,” and “narco-subversive” to describe the FARC and ELN. Ríos argued that better terms to use would be “up in arms” or “insurgents.”

In the meanwhile, the FARC has issued warnings that it will prevent elections from being held in the departments of Huila, Caquetá, el Meta, Putumayo, Antioquia, Córdoba, Sucre, Bolívar, Magdalena, and Atlántico. It is estimated that the FARC is capable of carrying out its threats against mayors and councilmen in some 500 of Colombia’s 1,100 municipalities. The elections in October are for mayor, governor, city council, and departmental deputies. The candidates for the various posts have been forced to attend FARC meetings at which they are warned that if they wish to continue campaigning, they must attack General Bedoya; attack the rural security cooperatives known as Convivir, which seek to organize the population in its own defense; and demand that the government negotiate with the narco-terrorists. In other words, only if they become public spokesmen for the FARC, will these candidates be granted a “safe conduct” pass by the narco-terrorists to carry out their political campaigns. In some areas, the FARC is demanding — at the point of a gun — that the population vote for the FARC or Communist Party candidate, or else.

Since the elections of 1994, the FARC and ELN have assassinated 34 mayors and 250 elected councilmen, while 500 more councilmen have had to leave the towns where they were voted into office, in the face of death threats or attempts on their lives and those of their families.

Thus, Samper’s call for “peace talks” is nothing more than an invitation to continue handing over pieces of the country to the FARC. This is the same tactic the narco-terrorists plans to use in the 1998 Congressional and Presidential elections. With the complicity of Samper’s narco-government, the FARC intends to continue to use blackmail and terror to capture vast sectors of the nation, and to divide Colombia in two. In this way, the “anti-imperialist” FARC and ELN are consciously collaborating with the one-worldists of the United Nations and of the United Kingdom, who hope to shatter sovereign nation-states into fragments, each warring with the other, the better to impose a new imperial world order.