

posed of European neutrals, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, and perhaps Finland, would monitor the free elections and demilitarization provisions. Those provisions demand that: 'The Federal Republic would renounce access to the ownership of nuclear weapons.'" In exchange, Moscow would force Poland to return German "territories east of the Oder-Niese line, which had been German for centuries," to East Germany. Fifteen years later, after this "free election," according to Kissinger's plan outlined in *The Troubled Partnership*, final consideration would be given to reunification for a neutral, nuclear-free German state.

Asked whether he would support such a reunification plan as part of his greater emphasis upon a "political NATO," Lord Carrington said: "I don't think there is any country in Europe which wouldn't welcome that, but I think you have to be very realistic about the chances of it happening. The fact is that the present leaders of the Soviet Union, and Dr. [Armand] Hammer I think can bear me out on this, still have a very lively recollection of what happened in 1942. I do not think within my lifetime that they will be prepared to see the reunification of Germany. I think that that would be one of the cardinal objectives of Soviet policy."

Although Lord Carrington appears thus to have dropped this "Austrian solution" for turning a reunified Germany into a neutral, nuclear-free zone from his own scheme, he remains committed to making NATO the vehicle for negotiating a "New Yalta" settlement. "The Founding Fathers of NATO," he said, "always thought that the other object of NATO was to create a stable relationship between East and West." Later, he said, "there are other things than arms talks, which we could all take part in. I made a speech two or three years ago that wasn't terribly popular along these lines. What I was saying was, and I still believe it to be true, is that we have far too little contact with the Soviet Union." As for Eastern Europe, Lord Carrington says that the bloc is crumbling from internal dissension, but the Soviets must be the final arbiter: "All of us would very much like to see those Eastern countries coming back in the West; after all, they used to be there: Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, Latvia . . . and there are ways and means of gradually bringing them closer to us by economic contacts and cultural visits. . . . But there again, you've got to be wholly realistic. . . . You can see that there is control over these countries." Lord Carrington's proposal that a more political NATO might act as a "magnet" for Eastern European countries is merely a foot-in-the-door for resurrecting the NATO "Founding Fathers'" vision of a "supranational Europe."

Last fall, *EIR* warned that Lord Carrington's appointment as NATO secretary-general would mean an intensified crisis for NATO. His efforts to emphasize "the political aspect of NATO," while calling for expanded Soviet-NATO "dialogue" employing the Strategic Defense Initiative as a mere bargaining chip, are the seeds for a potentially global "New Yalta" disaster.

Ibero-America sets up multinational anti-drug army

by Valerie Rush

On Nov. 6, the governments of Ibero-America began meetings to forge a unified military command for war against the narco-terrorist network which threatens to engulf the continent. The justice ministers of Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay, and others are meeting in Bogotá to put together a multinational "anti-drug army" to conduct a continent-wide offensive against the parasitical multi-billion-dollar drug trade.

For several nations, this regional anti-drug command will come not a moment too soon. In particular, the Siles Zuazo government of Bolivia is just managing to keep its nose above water in its battle with the drug mafia, awaiting the backup of precisely such a regional defense mechanism.

A step toward Ibero-American integration

A key proposal being considered at the meeting will be constituting this multinational force with army troops from all the participating countries, which would then be given the freedom to cross national borders in hot pursuit of drug traffickers seeking refuge in the continent's vast jungle regions. The meeting, according to reports published in the Colombian press, is also attempting to put together a common legal code covering crimes related to the production, consumption, and traffic in illegal narcotics, a code premised on the notion first elaborated at the Aug. 10 Ibero-American Summit in Quito, which declared drug trafficking a "crime against humanity."

Toward this end, Colombian President Belisario Betancur met on Oct. 23 with his full cabinet to consider new and dramatic anti-crime legislation designed to serve as a model for anti-drug enforcement regionwide. Among some of the proposals of Colombia's new Anti-Narcotics Law are:

- strict state control over imports of all chemicals, such as acetone, chloroform, ether, sulfuric and hydrochloric acid, ammonia, and so forth, used in the processing of illegal

narcotics, as well as of syringes and hypodermic needles; fines up to 10 million pesos and prison up to 12 years for violations.

- strict fines and/or license cancellation for owners of land used for the construction of unauthorized ("clandestine") runways.

- prohibiting the "personal dose" of narcotics possessors, with fines of up to 10,000 pesos and prison sentences up to one year for first offenders; multiple offenders will face up to two years imprisonment and fines of up to 100,000 pesos. The user arrested in a state of intoxication will be confined to an official rehabilitation center until he recovers.

- the media will be obliged to provide free and frequent publicity to the government's anti-drug campaigns.

These measures represent the first implementation stage of the "universal and frontal war against drugs" called for by Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi and Colombian Foreign Minister Ramírez Ocampo, among others, at the September meeting of the U.N. General Assembly. They also represent the first concrete actions taken in common by the Ibero-American nations in fulfillment of their long-overdue integration process, despite the difficulties the continent has faced in forging a debtors club.

Bolivia: a brother in need

Establishing the precedent of a mutual self-defense against narco-terrorism has special significance for a country like Bolivia, in the throes of top-to-bottom destabilization by the drug traffickers and their allies.

President Siles Zuazo has been hit with slanders from abroad, kidnapping and coup attempts at home, a weak economy undermined by the entrenched drug trade, an IMF-coordinated credit cutoff, and a drug-linked political opposition largely in control of the Congress. He is thus very aware that the survival of Bolivia as a nation rests with a thorough crushing of the mafia and its political and financial backers. To this end, he has launched a military counteroffensive of surprising effectiveness against the cocaine empire of Bolivian "godfather" Robert Suárez.

During the weekend of Oct. 27, President Siles ordered a series of lightning raids by Bolivia's elite anti-drug police units and backed by military aircraft into Suárez's jungle hideouts in the northeastern province of Beni. Although details on the raids—still ongoing—have not yet been revealed, it is known extra-officially that at least four of Suárez's private ranches have been seized and numerous illegal processing laboratories dismantled along with the runways that furnish them with chemicals.

Perhaps the best, if unofficial, indication of the success of the government's crackdown is indicated by high-level intelligence reports that Suárez is considering relocating his damaged refining facilities across the border to Peru, where he expects to secure the protection of the assassins of the

Shining Path gang ("Sendero Luminoso"). This would not be Shining Path's first collaboration with Bolivian drug networks, however. Italy's most notorious Nazi terrorist, Stefano della Chiaie, prominent in the Ibero-American drug world through his close association with the then Bolivia-based Nazi butcher Klaus Barbie, was reported in a September edition of the Italian magazine *Panorama* to be a major sponsor of Peru's Shining Path as well.

The 'Lara Bonilla' treatment

Although President Siles appears to have scored a number of successes in his battle with Suárez, the wily drug king has not given up his efforts to blackmail the Bolivian government into submission. Using the "Lara Bonilla" method of his Colombian colleagues, Suárez hopes that he can rub enough of his stink on members of the Siles Zuazo government to bring down the President himself.

In the Colombian case, Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla had scarcely taken office in August of 1983 to launch the war on drugs he had been appointed to lead when known mafiosi figures surfaced to demand his resignation on the grounds he had accepted bribe money from the mafia. The bribery charge, never proven and ultimately thrown out by the courts, nonetheless served to provoke a chorus of demands for Lara's ousting by mafia protectors in the López Michelsen circles, including the leading Bogotá daily *El Tiempo*. Lara Bonilla went on to conduct an unprecedented nine-month mop-up of the Colombian mafia, despite numerous scandals launched against him. When they couldn't destroy him politically, the mafia killed him.

In Bolivia, Suárez has greater hopes of success than his Colombian colleagues. During the month of September, Suárez succeeded in orchestrating a secret meeting between himself and Rafael Otazo, then the head of Bolivia's national anti-drug council. Suárez conveyed his outrageous offer to pay off Bolivia's foreign debt in return for "legitimacy" through the corrupted Otazo, an offer immediately rejected by an indignant Siles Zuazo, who then fired Otazo for his unauthorized meeting with Suárez.

The mafia's "bought-and-paid-for" majority in the Bolivian congress, associated with the parties of former Presidents Hugo Banzer and Paz Estenssoro, nonetheless moved on signal to first demand and then to ram through congress a formal censure against the President for conducting illegal negotiations with drug traffickers. With congress moving to knock the props out from under him, Siles responded with a desperate appeal to the Bolivian people for national unity by going on a several-day hunger strike. The gesture prompted the intervention of the Church, which offered to mediate fresh dialogue between Siles and the congress.

More than dialogue with his enemies, however, Siles requires the muscle of a multinational military machine behind him which can put an end to Suárez's blackmail, finally and completely.