

# The plot to annihilate the armed forces and nations of Ibero-America

by Gretchen Small

*The following is excerpted from the first chapter of the book El Complot para Aniquilar a las Fuerzas Armadas y a las Naciones de Iberoamérica (The Plot to Annihilate the Armed Forces and Nations of Ibero-America), issued by EIR's Spanish-language publication Resumen Ejecutivo. The chapter is titled "History of the Anti-Military Project."*

The time has come for Ibero-American patriots, civilian and military, to report for battle. Now they must defend the sovereign right of their nations to maintain national armed forces, if they wish to still have a country to defend in the very near future.

Too many have failed to acknowledge the existence of the new world order project to eliminate the institution of the armed forces in Ibero-America. Too many argue that all that is under discussion is that the military should be "restructured," like every other institution of the state, because of an economic crisis for which it is claimed there is no remedy. But far more than this is actually at issue.

The project to dismantle the armed forces is not a matter of importance only for the military. At stake in this battle is nothing less than the continued existence of the nation-state itself. If this vile plot is not stopped, the disintegration of the economy and national institutions which it will unleash will bring genocide of unimaginable proportions. Entire nations will disappear.

Therefore it is imperative that civilians also join this battle. In June 1991, EIR's Spanish-language publication, *Resumen Ejecutivo de EIR*, published a special issue, entitled "Bush's 'New Order': Eliminate the National Sovereignty and Armed Forces of Ibero-America," which detailed the anti-military project. There we warned that the policy of destroying the armed forces "is not only directed against the institutions of the military, but also against the Catholic Church, the trade unions, national industry, and any institutionalized force which could offer resistance to the final objectives of George Bush's new world order: colonial subjugation, looting of natural resources, and genocide against the supposedly excessive population of the South."

Six months later, in January 1992, *Resumen Ejecutivo* took up the cudgels again against the project, this time in a

special supplement centered on the call to arms by Argentine Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín and his fellow officers against the new world order. "The decisive battle before the continent is *not* that of 'democracy' versus 'dictatorship.' Rather, the continent must choose between genocide and development. . . . The very existence of the nation-state itself is now called into question," the supplement warned.

Resistance against the project has begun in every country in the region. Now the time has come, however, to move beyond national resistance, to forge a unified continental offensive determined no longer to resist, but to defeat the enemy and his plans. It is to aid in the elaboration of a strategy for *victory* that *Resumen Ejecutivo* now publishes this book.

The enemy has made its plans clear. "A world army is down the road," Paul Volcker, North American chairman of the Trilateral Commission, announced happily on March 29, 1993 following the annual meeting of that top Anglo-American policy planning body. The commission spent much of its meeting discussing how to crush resistance to the creation of a permanent United Nations army: Volcker personally announced that he is working on securing financing for the world army project.

Volcker epitomizes the bankers who designed the anti-military project. As U.S. Federal Reserve chairman, in 1979 Volcker deliberately initiated what he himself termed "the controlled disintegration" of the world economy, by jacking up U.S. interest rates to unprecedented levels. Where the policy is heading was enunciated most starkly in 1990 by the chairman of Citibank, John Reed. Reed told Brazil's *Veja* magazine that "countries have disappeared from the face of the earth. Peru and Bolivia will disappear." The bankers have declared global war against every principle of western Christian civilization upon which world order has been based for the past 500 years.

The underlying premises upon which the anti-military project is based are three:

1) International Monetary Fund (IMF) rule over the world economy remains sacrosanct. In other words, usury and its constant companion, malthusianism, must rule all economic activity.

2) Sovereignty is passé, an outdated concept replaced by

## 'El Complot' book is becoming a bestseller in Ibero-America

Since its July 23 release, *The Plot to Annihilate the Armed Forces and Nations of Ibero-America* has been presented at seminars and press conferences to military and civilian audiences in Washington, D.C., Mexico City, Bogotá, Caracas, Santo Domingo, Rio de Janeiro and Brasilia, Buenos Aires, Lima, and Santiago. The book's release has been reported as a hot news item on radio and television and in the printed media in at least ten countries in Ibero-America, and by word of mouth in several others. Judging by the enthusiastic reception accorded the new book, *El Complot*, as it is now known, is becoming a bestseller, like *EIR's* earlier *Narcotráfico, SA*, the Spanish-language edition of *Dope, Inc.*, which swept Ibero-America in the 1980s.

Indeed, Librería Cuesta, a leading bookstore in the capital of the Dominican Republic, listed *El Complot* as among its top ten bestsellers, in its weekly advertisement in *Hoy* newspaper on Sept. 9, noting that it is selling better than *The Fish in the Water*, by Peruvian narco-pornographer Mario Vargas Llosa, and just slightly below one of this season's hottest novels, *Like Water for Chocolate*. *EIR* is preparing to publish the book in English soon as well.



the "globalism" of the so-called post-modern era. This is not some minor shift of emphasis in world affairs, but a commitment to *eliminate the nation-state itself as the form in which human social life is organized*.

3) Communism is dead, leaving the Anglo-American combination — British brains deploying U.S. muscle — as the sole superpower worldwide. All nations are expected to adapt to a world run by one superpower, and therefore, the argument goes, they no longer need a national military. The plan for Ibero-America in this schema is that it be absorbed, de facto, into the United States: its economy, its government, its culture, and its military.

Each of these premises is demonstrably false, but each has been driven into public acceptance by constant repetition in the mass media and elsewhere. Cowardice and a failure of nerve have also allowed the project to advance as far as it has, although the rationalizations for inaction have varied. Some have spent their time reassuring themselves that "demilitarization" would only happen to the other fellow; their country and military were too strong to be touched. Others blustered that they would tolerate "part" of the policy, because then they could negotiate a better deal under the new world order for their country than their neighbors could. These were often the same people who sneered at Colonel Seineldín for leading an open fight against the new world order, arguing that the Argentine colonel had "failed" by getting a life prison sentence, while they remain "free" on the outside, in a better negotiating position. . . .

Would-be reformers should consider carefully the frank

admonition of Trilateral Commission ideologue Samuel Huntington to "democratizers" worldwide: "Promptly purge or retire all potentially disloyal officers, including both leading supporters of the authoritarian regime *and* military reformers who may have helped you to bring about the democratic regime. The latter are more likely to lose their taste for democracy than their taste for intervening in politics," Huntington wrote in his 1991 manual, *The Third Wave: Democratization in the Late Twentieth Century* [see *EIR*, July 3, 1992, p. 57].

*It is the military institution as a whole that is the target, and therefore all military officers, whether they choose to fight, be "neutrals," or even join the enemy side, are targeted for destruction.*

The campaign against the military in El Salvador is just the beginning of a campaign for *international tribunals* to try Ibero-American military officers for the "crime" of defending their nations. The international propaganda demanding anti-military trials has already begun, based on the Big Lie that the armed forces of Ibero-America have committed crimes equal to or worse than those committed by the Nazis in world War II or the Serbs today.

A worldwide campaign has already begun to get international courts to annul the national amnesties already granted in various Ibero-American countries to military personnel who participated in the anti-subversive campaigns of the seventies and eighties. New trials are being brought against these officers, this time in international courts such as the Inter-American Court in Costa Rica and the courts of other nations,

including those of the United States.

This new offensive aims not only at bringing military officers to trial, but also to *make them targets for assassination* by narco-terrorist groups. The proterrorist lobby operating under cover of defending human rights has already begun to publish, in Peru and Colombia, hit lists of military and police officers accused of violating human rights.

So there is nowhere left to hide. The enemy himself is blowing up the foxholes. The time has come to fight.

To defeat an enemy, it is necessary to understand what the enemy's goal is, what strategies he is employing, and most important, his most vulnerable flanks. It is also necessary to have most clear what it is that one is fighting for, because only on those grounds can the whole population be mobilized in the defense of the nation.

A crucial part of this book, therefore, is the section, "How to Survive Without the International Monetary Fund." For far too long, nationalist military officers have left the economic development of their nations in the hands of the very bankers and technocrats who are committed to destroying their nations. As American statesman Lyndon LaRouche emphasized in a recent interview with *Resumen Ejecutivo*, the gains won against the communists on the battlefield can only be temporary, unless the military ensures that adequate measures are adopted to resolve the real problems of national life. And that requires an end to the looting by the IMF.

"It is almost impossible to fight guerrillas and submit to the IMF at the same time," LaRouche emphasized in this interview. "If you are carrying out an IMF program against your own population, which is what it is, or similar policies, and you are trying to fight guerrillas, you are facing a losing

battle. Because the IMF is recruiting the guerrillas while the United States State Department will come in and threaten to cut you off from what little aid you're getting, if you kill any more of these guerrillas — and the Masons are accusing *you* of being human rights violators.

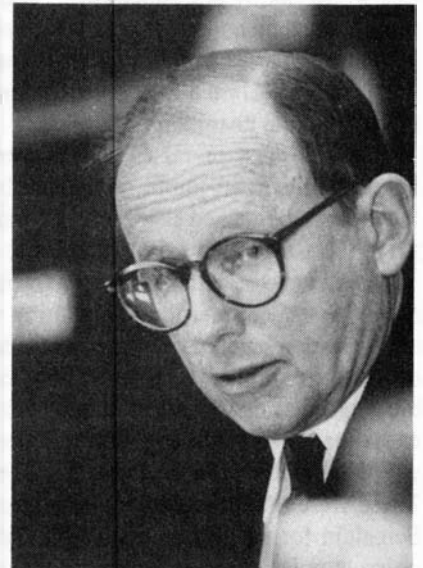
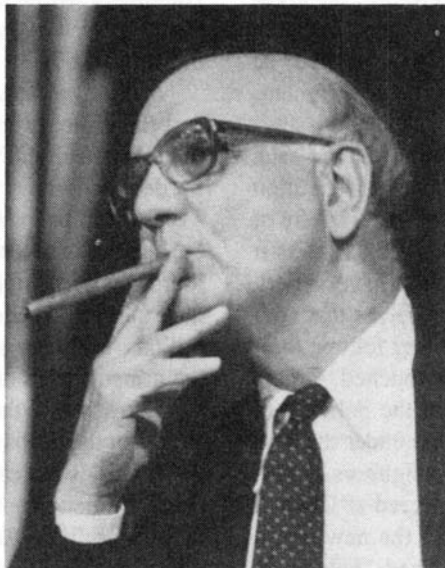
"So a firm, determined policy, but a policy which is based on *affirming* the welfare of your people, is the way to fight; and if you do not do that, you may lose." . . .

### 1982: The project is founded

The demilitarization project against Ibero-America became formally established as United States policy out of the great crisis in hemispheric relations of 1982-83.

Political and economic institutions in the Americas were hit by two successive shock waves in 1982: the Malvinas War of April-June 1982, and, three months later, the explosion of the Ibero-American debt crisis with the September declaration of a debt moratorium by Mexican President José López Portillo. Although few understood it at the time, the two events were closely related.

The first shock blew apart the military arrangements upon which Ibero-American defense strategies had been based for decades. The impact of the U.S. decision to back Great Britain in its war against Argentina extended beyond the unjustness of its rejection of the clear historic merits of the Argentine claim to the Malvinas Islands, illegally occupied by British forces in 1833. By providing Great Britain, an extra-continental power, with intelligence and military supplies for its war upon Argentina, the United States violated its solemn treaty obligations with Argentina under the Inter-American Reciprocal Treaty (TIAR).



Architects of the plan to destroy the military in Ibero-America (left to right): Robert McNamara, one of the founders of the Inter-American Dialogue, demands that aid programs be conditional on cuts in military budgets. Paul Volcker, North American chairman of the Trilateral Commission, promotes the formation of a U.N. "world army." Samuel Huntington is the author of a "how-to" manual for destroying the military in the developing nations.

The betrayal sent a message for every country signatory to the treaty. As State Department policy-planner Luigi Einaudi so bluntly stated in a 1991 address to a Woodrow Wilson Center forum, it was at the battle in "the Falklands/Malvinas Islands," as he called them, "when the great mythological alliance of the United States with the rest of the hemisphere proved to be precisely that, mythological."

The abrupt burial of TIAR by the United States equally abruptly placed on the agenda of every country in the Americas the question of what system of alliances, based on what hypotheses of national defense, should replace it. The Anglo-American powers had their answer ready, using the crisis to organize for the establishment of outright supranational rule under the doctrine of alleged "collective democratic security." For patriots in Ibero-America, however, the Malvinas War and the crisis which followed it offered a different lesson, awakening again the historic dream of a strong, independent, and integrated Ibero-America.

### **The underlying economic issue**

There was only one U.S. leader, economist and statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., who organized within the United States and abroad on behalf of the Argentine cause, and against the U.S. decision to ally with its own historic enemy, Great Britain, in the Malvinas War. In words that today appear prophetic, LaRouche warned that this war was not simply a conflict over the islands, but was provoked by Anglo-American financial interests, grown increasingly desperate over the looming bankruptcy of the world financial system. In the deteriorating international debt crisis, these interests, LaRouche charged, sought to establish a precedent for NATO out-of-area deployments against developing-sector nations. What the Anglo-American powers seek to defeat, in addition to the Argentine nation, LaRouche emphasized, is the principle of national sovereignty itself.

LaRouche, pointing to the underlying unity of the military and the economic crises, recommended that Ibero-American nations aim their fire at the most vulnerable flank of the would-be colonial powers: the financial system. At a press conference following his meeting with Mexican President José López Portillo at the presidential palace in May 1982, LaRouche called upon Ibero-America to unite, and drop "the debt bomb" as the only means to defeat the Anglo-American enemy, both in ongoing war in the South Atlantic, and in the coming debt crisis.

Three months later, in August, LaRouche outlined a combined economic and political strategy whereby Ibero-America could reassert strict adherence to the principle of sovereignty and the right to development in the Western Hemisphere, and simultaneously force the industrial powers to the negotiating table for long-overdue reform of the bankrupt, Anglo-American dominated, international financial system. *Operation Juárez*, as LaRouche's strategy was titled, proposed that Ibero-America declare a joint debt mora-

torium and form an independent Ibero-American Common Market. The Common Market would allow the region to both defend itself in the short term against reprisals, and maximize long-term development. With proper investment of its rich resources, Ibero-America could become an economic superpower, LaRouche argued.

The proposal contained the possibility of changing the entire world strategic geometry. If an independent power bloc formed in the Americas, the entire "New Yalta" to which the Anglo-American interests were committed could be overturned.

### **The Inter-American Dialogue is born**

The Anglo-Americans were not about to let that happen without a fight. With political and institutional networks thrown into disarray by the combined Malvinas War and debt crisis, Anglo-American interests moved quickly to rebuild channels to ensure the continuation of their dominance over policy in the region. Thus was born the Inter-American Dialogue.

In June, July, and August of 1982, three seminars on the subject of the implications of the Malvinas War for inter-American relations were hastily organized at the Washington-based Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, a U.S. government-run and -financed think tank. Director of the Center's Latin American Program that year was Abraham Lowenthal; program associate was Louis Goodman, who four years later would head up the infamous "Bush Manual" project against the Ibero-American military.

At the first seminar, Heraldo Muñoz, then a professor at the University of Chile, argued that if there had been a democratic government in power in Argentina, the attempt to recover Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands would never have occurred. Muñoz, today Chile's ambassador to the Organization of American States (OAS) and a favorite on the Inter-American Dialogue circuit, is one of the leading operatives in the limited sovereignty project. In the second seminar, former U.S. State Department official Viron Vaky and World Bank Vice President Nicolás Ardito Barletta of Panama, argued that the crisis offered an opportunity to create a stronger hemispheric system of government. In the third seminar, former U.S. Ambassador William Luers suggested that greater communication between the United States and Ibero-America was needed.

Out of those seminars came the Inter-American Dialogue. Between October 1982 and March 1983, the Woodrow Wilson Center sponsored a series of meetings of the Dialogue, in which 48 Ibero-American and U.S. members discussed the agenda required for the continent, each ostensibly only as a "private" individual. U.S. government support for the endeavor extended beyond the sponsoring role of the Woodrow Wilson Center: Attending the founding meeting on Oct. 15 were Secretary of State George Shultz and Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Thomas En-

ders. Shultz promised participants he would keep abreast of the Dialogue's efforts.

Founding the Dialogue were the cream of the U.S. liberal establishment. Members of the Trilateral Commission dominated the group, with David Rockefeller, Robert McNamara, Cyrus Vance, and Elliot Richardson serving as members. The banks were represented by Donald Platten, chairman of Chemical Bank, as well as Chase Manhattan's chairman, David Rockefeller. Later, top executives from Marine Midland, First Boston International, Bank of America, Morgan, and others would also join. . . .

From the outset, the Dialogue proposed that supranational structures be created to monitor military activities in the hemisphere. . . .

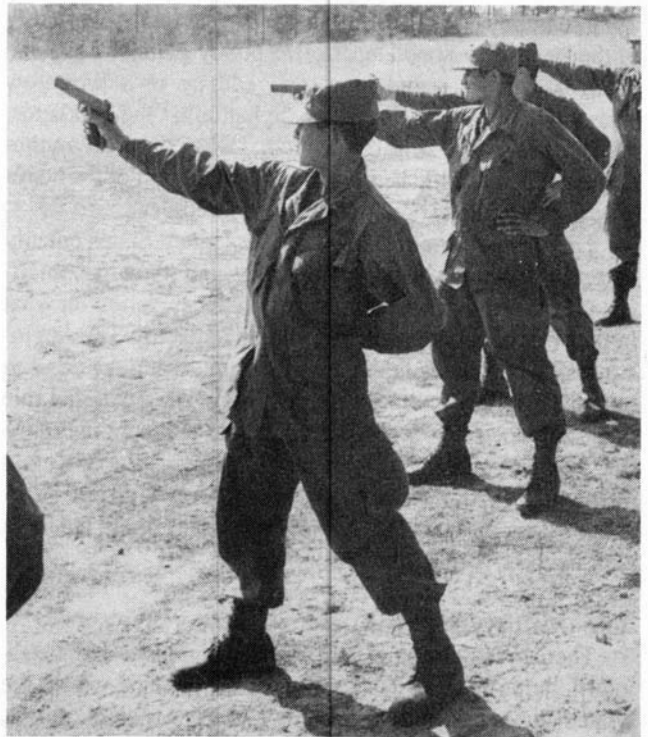
### Project Democracy

The policies advocated by the Inter-American Dialogue on a regional level flowed out of the "global agenda" which the Anglo-American establishment had successfully imposed as U.S. government policy. The policy package went under the name "Project Democracy," officially announced as U.S. policy by President Ronald Reagan in a speech delivered, appropriately enough, to the British Parliament on June 8, 1982. This was no partisan policy, however. The idea had been cooked up in the 1970s by the same group which founded the Inter-American Dialogue, David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission. One of the intellectual authors of the project, in fact, was the same Harvard thug, Samuel Huntington, who in 1991 published a "how-to" manual for the demilitarization of all developing nations.

The thesis behind Project Democracy had been outlined in the final report issued in 1975 by the Trilateral Commission's "Task Force on the Governability of Democracies." Huntington was one of the three co-authors. The world was entering a period of economic crisis and scarce resources which would lead to worldwide political instability, the study argued. Therefore a new definition of democracy, and new institutions to enforce it, are required to ensure that political control is maintained through the coming turmoil. One Trilateral ideologue bluntly suggested the new definition be called what it was: "fascism with a democratic face."

That was the task given Project Democracy in 1982: to set up transnational networks which, operating in the name of "democracy," could police the new order envisioned by the Anglo-Americans. There was a secret side to the operation, the covert drugs-for-arms operations run through the National Security Council exposed in the infamous Iran-Contra scandal of Oliver North fame.

There was also a public side, run through the National Endowment for Democracy, a strange entity created in 1983 by the U.S. Congress as a "democracy quango," the latter term standing for "quasi-autonomous non-governmental organization." The term "quasi" was very generous indeed, as the job of the NED was directly to centralize U.S. govern-



*El Salvadoran soldiers undergo combat training at Fort Benning, Georgia, in February 1982. Today, the United States is handing over power to the communist guerrillas in El Salvador, while an international media campaign demands that the Armed Forces be tried for the "crime" of defending their nation.*

ment deployment of the so-called NGOs. . . .

### Target Ibero-America

The primary focus of Project Democracy's activities in its first years was thus Ibero-America, where a revived spirit of nationalism and talk of a debt moratorium after 1982 worried the bankers greatly. In 1985, the NED's Annual Report reported that "the bulk of our support has gone to grantees in Latin America."

The influence of Project Democracy in the area, however, goes far beyond financing. Project Democracy shaped the entirety of Reagan administration policy toward Ibero-America. The outlines of that policy were spelled out in the final report issued in January 1984 by the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America. On the board of the commission, better known as the Kissinger Commission because Henry Kissinger headed the panel, were various board members of the NED, including Kissinger himself, AFL-CIO chief Lane Kirkland, and Carl Gershman of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

The central theme of the final report was that that hemispheric relations will be subordinated to the New Yalta crowd's escalating "East-West crisis" in Central America, and to the economic interests led by the Rockefeller group. Any nation, or political group, which stood in the way of that

plan, would be targeted as an obstacle to “democracy.”

Obstacles emphatically included the military of the region. According to the Kissinger Commission report, “The diversion of funds from the economic, social, medical, and educational development of the region into military containment would exacerbate poverty and encourage internal instability in each of the countries. . . . The creation of garrison states would almost certainly *perpetuate the armies of the region as permanent political elites*” (emphasis added). . . .

### ‘The cross and the sword’

The commitment to dismantle the institution of the national military in Ibero-America stems from a longer-term project, however. That is the project of the British Empire interests to bring Spain and her ex-colonies under total Anglo-American rule. With few exceptions, that strategic objective has dominated United States policy toward Ibero-America since the turn of the century, when Anglo-American empire interests seized firm control over U.S. institutions in the government of that evil Mason and admirer of the Confederate cause in the U.S. Civil War, Teddy Roosevelt.

Project Democracy’s effort to impose a “pluralist democracy” in Ibero-America is simply a retooling of that centuries-old project which created the “Black Legend,” the British-spread lie that Spanish culture is by definition autocratic and dictatorial because of the dominance of the Catholic Church and the military. The hatred expressed by the new “democrats” for the Catholic Church and the national military flows out of this project: For Ibero-America to be finally conquered, these two institutions which form the backbone of the nation-state in the region must first be broken.

This commitment has been openly stated in official U.S. documents. In March 1987, for example, the State Department published Special Report 158, *Democracy in Latin America and the Caribbean: The Promise and the Challenge*. This document complains that “the pervasiveness of hierarchical structures with deep historic and cultural roots has created ingrained authoritarian habits” in Ibero-America, which must be “overcome.” The report specifies that this requires forcing “religious and military institutions—‘the cross and the sword’ of the Spanish conquest and key pillars of traditional order ever since” to yield to “new values [and] organizational diversity.”

“Institutional development” requires “religious diversity,” Special Report 158 states bluntly, praising “the spread of Protestantism” and Theology of Liberation (“positions open to change and independent of secular authorities,” in State Department language) for assuring such “religious diversity.” In the name of “Protestantism,” the U.S. government has fostered the spread of the worst fundamentalist cults, such as the perverse Jimmy Swaggart, Luis Palau, and the Moonies.

In Project Democracy’s concern for “religious” matters can be recognized the continuation of a policy outlined by

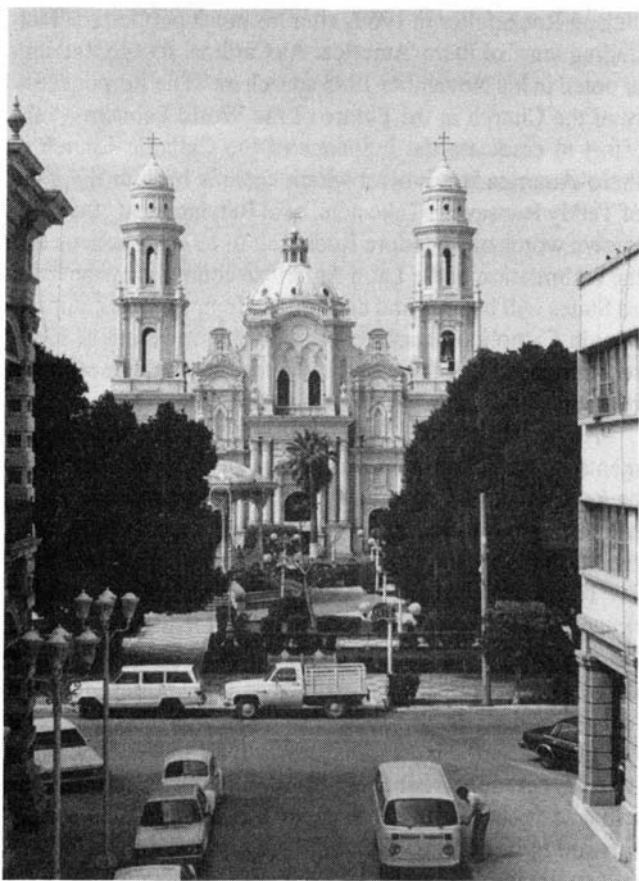
Nelson Rockefeller in 1969, after his much publicized “fact-finding tour” of Ibero-America. As Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger noted in his November 1985 speech on “The Responsibility of the Church in the Future of the World Economy,” the effort to eradicate the influence of the Catholic Church in Ibero-America is a project which extends back to the reign of Teddy Roosevelt. Take note, said Ratzinger, of “the well-known words of Theodore Roosevelt in 1912: ‘I believe that the assimilation of the Latin American countries by the United States will be long and difficult, so long as these countries remain Catholic.’” Rockefeller, speaking in Rome in 1969, recommended that Catholics in the region should be replaced by “other Christians.”

As for “the sword,” Special Report 158 repeats the arguments of the Kissinger Commission that the military must be kept small and contained, despite “the terrorism, drug-trafficking or guerrilla warfare” which they acknowledge threatens the region.

The premises of the Black Legend — including the assertion that bestial human-sacrificing pre-Christian cultures are “more democratic” than the Christian civilization which now dominates — permeate the entirety of U.S. policy, military and otherwise, toward Ibero-America. If you wonder why the United States is handing power over to the Farabundo Martí Liberation Front (FMLN) in El Salvador today in the name of “peace” and “democracy,” consider the views put forward by Gen. John Galvin in August 1987 when he was still commander of the U.S. Southern Command, as to what he believed were the issues being fought out in the war in El Salvador. Asked why he thought there was no strong basis for democracy — the kind sought by the United States, that is — in El Salvador, General Galvin answered:

“The root causes go back 400 years. First of all there was never any franchise for the indigenous people in Central America and indeed in most of Latin America. . . . The so-called revolutions of Latin America were the revolutions of the Spanish elite to free themselves from Spain, in order that they could do whatever they wanted to do in running the governments. . . . The revolution, in effect, never came. The gnawing background that is there is the elitism. Really, I believe there is a great deal to what the historians say about the old civilizations, such as the Toltecs, the Aztecs, the Incas. They were more collective civilizations. True, the priests were an elite. But, there was greater involvement of the masses at that time. The Spanish Conquistador outlook is still reflected in the elitism that you see in many of these countries. There was not the same desire to bring the country itself ahead. There was more of a ‘what’s in it for me’ attitude in a lot of these people. I realize that’s a strong accusation, but it is one that I think is supported by history.”

He continued: “These conditions did not provide a kind of strong foundation for democracy. These weaknesses remain in the background. Now, it is the move of the disenfranchised people and the reaction to that by the elites that has a



The cathedral in Hermosillo, Mexico. According to the British-created "Black Legend," the Catholic Church and the military are the twin pillars of Spanish culture which must be destroyed.

lot to do with the problems in Central America." . . .

### 1986: The project takes off

In 1986, the anti-military campaign of Project Democracy escalated sharply. Three special operations directed toward the takedown of the military in Ibero-America were set into motion.

In April 1986, the Inter-American Dialogue issued a new report, outlining the three primary issues with which they sought to dominate the agenda in the hemisphere. The first reiterated what they demanded in their first report: that the Soviet Union's right to have a say in Western Hemisphere affairs be formalized in negotiations over the fate of Central America. Two other issues were now added: 1) that narcotics be legalized; and 2) that a "democratic network" be established with sufficient power to oppose "the communists and the military," which the authors treat equally as enemies.

To obtain the last objective, the Inter-American Dialogue declared that military participation in "civilian" affairs must be immediately reduced. The Dialogue created a special task force dedicated to formulating the institutional mechanisms required to reshape civil-military relations in Ibero-America,

and mandated it to coordinate its work with Project Democracy's NED and the U.S. State Department.

War against the Panamanian Defense Forces was also launched in 1986. The campaign had little to do with the ostensible target, Defense Forces commander Gen. Manuel Noriega. Panama was singled out, rather, as the first place to establish the precedent that the military could be dispensed with altogether, because it was judged to be an easy target. The Defense Forces were small and still in the process of being restructured into a military, out of the limited police functions previously permitted the National Guard. The country's economy was based on the U.S. dollar and dominated by the U.S.-run "offshore" banking center, while the U.S. militarily occupied the center of the country, and based some 10,000 of its troops there.

In June and July 1986, *EIR* published in Spanish and English a white paper on the Panama crisis, entitled "Who's Out to Destabilize Panama and Why," which warned that "the principle of the sovereignty of nation-states is the fundamental issue at stake in the Panama crisis," and that the United States' "Get Noriega" operation was aimed ultimately at turning Panama into another Puerto Rico-style colony. *EIR* documented that the Panamanian opposition deployed by Project Democracy was "neither 'honest' nor democratic, but rather front-men working for the drug mafia: drug money-launderers, lawyers for the cocaine and marijuana traffickers, terrorists, and gun-runners," and that drug trafficking and money laundering through Panama was run by the very U.S. interests targeting General Noriega.

By and large, *EIR's* warning was ignored in Ibero-America. With the notable exception of Argentine Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín, then serving as Argentine military attaché in Panama, Ibero-American military officers treated the anti-Noriega campaign as a special case, of little relevance to their future or that of their country. Many even opportunistically joined the anti-Panama campaign.

The enemy miscalculated: Panamanians resisted the onslaught for more than three years, and were defeated—at least for the moment—only by the brutal U.S. invasion in December 1989. The Panamanian resistance slowed down the pace of implementation of the anti-military project continentally. Had Ibero-America risen to defend Panama at any point along the way, the project could have been defeated long ago.

The third operation set in motion at the end of 1986 was the project which in 1990 produced the infamous "Bush Manual" against the military, published in 1990 under the title *The Military and Democracy: The Future of Civil-Military Relations in Latin America* [see *EIR*, Jan. 11, 1991]. The State Department set up a network of U.S. and Ibero-American academics to serve as an ongoing task force to coordinate ideological work and organizing for the overall anti-military project. The task force, named "Civil-Military Relations and the Challenge of Democracy," is based out of

American University in Washington, D.C. and the PEITHO institute in Montevideo, Uruguay. Because the State Department had no authority to train foreign military officers directly, the operation was farmed out to the academics, but it was from the beginning, as it continues to be today, a U.S. government operation in both financing and overall direction. Placed in charge from the U.S. government side was the State Department's top expert on the Ibero-American military, Luigi Einaudi.

The project quickly became the center of the anti-military effort. In May 1988, some 50 high-level military officers (of the rank of colonels or above) attended a conference on "civic-military relations" organized in Washington, D.C. by this group. The organizers boasted that "until now, this was the largest privately sponsored meeting of high-ranking Latin American military officers held in the United States." . . .

### **Philosophical basis of the anti-military project**

The project was premised from the outset on the anti-Catholic, anti-Spanish tenets of the Black Legend. Underlying that, however, is one of the most degenerate philosophical outlooks yet concocted by the human mind: the so-called *post-modernism* and *deconstructionism* propagated by the Communist International's Frankfurt School and a network of perverse French existentialist-communist professors.

Two coordinators of the project, Juan Rial and Carina Perelli, most directly express the deconstructionist outlook which drives the project as a whole. Both assert in their writings, for example, that the military must redefine its mission to fit the "post-modern culture" which now dominates world affairs. What defines a "post-modern" society? Chaos, where it becomes difficult "to integrate" competing heterogeneous interests, which in turn creates "difficulties in perceiving what concept of social order is possible for this new society," as Rial specified in a 1990 essay on "The Armed Forces of South America and the Challenge of Democracy in the 1990s."

The supposed universal chaos upon which deconstructionists found their theories is a chaos they seek to impose upon the world. In the United States, where deconstructionism now dominates most universities, the deconstructionists' "political correctness" movement, for example, has set out to destroy the concept upon which the U.S. Declaration of Independence is based: that "all men are created equal." This movement insists that no human being has the right to a universal identity, but rather to an existence strictly determined by his or her race, sex, socioeconomic class, particular preference of sexual perversion, etc.

Where this world view leads is seen most starkly in the ethnic genocide being perpetrated by the Serbian Nazi-communists. As *EIR* has documented, *the leadership of the Serbian military forces are psychiatrists and sociologists who are followers of deconstructionism* (see *EIR*, Feb. 12, 1993, "The Tavistock Psychiatrists Behind the Rape of Bosnia").

Two specific theoreticians of this deconstructionist evil who are cited by Rial in his work on the military provide deeper insight into why this crew is so committed to destroying the institution of the military.

The 1992 Spanish edition of the "Bush Manual" includes a new chapter which reviews the various schools of analysis applied by the sociologists studying the military. Rial's approach most closely follows what is identified there as the "psycho-social/organizational paradigm" for the military, a school of analysis which the "Bush Manual" reports is based upon of the work of one of the main forces which created deconstructionism, the Institute for Social Research (ISR), better known as the Frankfurt School.

The ISR, based originally at the University of Frankfurt in Germany, was founded in 1922 by a group of sociologists and intellectuals associated with the Comintern. The institute's most influential leader was Comintern agent Georg Lukacs, a Hungarian aristocrat who had served as one of the commissars of culture in the Hungarian Soviet in Budapest in 1919. As he had written during World War I, Lukacs's lifelong goal was to find an effective answer to the question, "Who will save us from western civilization?" Lukacs argued that the Bolshevik movement had failed to spread in Europe, precisely because of this region's dominant Christian culture. That culture, therefore, was to be targeted for destruction.

This was to be effected through the creation of a "democratic" movement recruiting individuals who believe that their actions are determined by "not a personal destiny, but the destiny of the community" in a world "that has been abandoned by God," Lukacs specified. For the next decades, the Frankfurt School dedicated itself to inducing a "culture of pessimism" within the West, immersing people in hatred and hopelessness, while simultaneously making them so stupid that they saw no other solution to their problems than wild, uncontrollable revolt.

One of the most potent tools developed by the Frankfurt School was its propagation of a theory of the "authoritarian personality." It is this specific theory, developed by one of the top ideologues of the group, Theodor Adorno, upon which the "psycho-social" analysis of the military by Rial et al., is based. Who is an "authoritarian"? Anyone who believes that human life must be guided by "metaphysical" concepts such as truth, morality, reason, or God! . . .

Thus, when the "Bush Manual" attacks the military for believing that they must take the side of Good against Evil, this is no disparate issue, but one of the most fundamental issues underlying the battle over the military.

Rial identifies Michel Foucault as an important contributor to this school of military analysis. According to Rial, Foucault's book *Discipline and Punishment* contributes to the study of the military by identifying it as an authoritarian "total institution," which uses discipline as just another name for punishment, thereby shaping the "socialization" of its members in a manner that must urgently be changed.



Citing Foucault's work in *The Military and Democracy*, Rial discusses the problem posed by the military's existence as "a social body that is separated from the rest of society and that enjoys strong autonomy with regard to the state." The problem, according to Rial, is that "discipline is the 'soul' of the military organization, which sustains its hierarchy and, with it, subordination. This necessarily leaves little room for dissent and, as in all total institutions, favors authoritarian tendencies. Diverse forms of punishment are geared to the same end."

Who is Foucault? A French communist homosexual psychotic philosopher, who was the teacher of the founder of deconstructionism, Jacques Derrida. Psychotic is used advisedly: Foucault was a pederast who during the time he taught in Paris's Superior Normal School, alternated between attempts at suicide and homicide. Like the leaders of the Frankfurt School, he was a fervent follower of the nihilist Friedrich Nietzsche. In his later years, he became a Maoist who preached mass extermination. One of his major "contributions" to philosophy was his doctrine that "we are all deviants." Moving to the United States later in his life, he frequented San Francisco's sado-masochistic homosexual bars until he died of AIDS in 1984.

Such are the fanatic ideologues which the U.S. government has hired to instruct Ibero-American military officers on how to reshape their institution to conform with "the new missions of the post-Cold War era." The ideologues of "demilitarization campaign" come from the very group of ideologues which created the New Age narco-terrorist forces (the M-19, the FMLN, etc.) assaulting Ibero-America today. . . .

## Eliminating the opposition

The next step was to clear out of the way those military and political leaders within the Western Hemisphere who refused to bow to the supranational condominium which the Bush administration, jointly with its Soviet allies, was intent on imposing the world.

In October 1988, in the midst of the U.S. presidential election campaign, the Bush administration indicted presidential candidate and *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche and six of his associates, including one of his spokesmen for Ibero-America, Dennis Small. The case was one of the most blatant political hatchet jobs ever run through the U.S. judiciary. The government rushed the case to trial in unprecedented time in a federal court notorious for its ties to the intelligence community, planted a high-level associate of Project Democracy asset Oliver North on the jury, and forbade the defendants from telling the jury of the pattern of government actions against LaRouche and his movement. The trial thus rigged, the government secured convictions barely two months after the indictment was issued. One month later, the 66-year-old LaRouche was sentenced to 15 years in federal prison—a virtual death sentence—for a total *alleged* finan-

cial fraud of \$294,000. . . .

Others who were also obstacles to the escalating destruction of sovereignty were packed off to jail as well. On Jan. 10, 1989, the Mexican government of Carlos Salinas de Gortari, fully committed to the Bush administration agenda, staged a raid against the leadership of the Mexican Oil Workers Union, arresting its fiercely nationalist head, Joaquín Hernández Galicia ("La Quina"), and dozens of the secondary leadership, on trumped-up charges of corruption. Like LaRouche, those unionists remain in jail to this day.

Later, it would be the turn of Panamanian Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega.

By the end of the year, however, the entire condominium project was turned on its head. Millions of Germans followed in the footsteps of the heroic Chinese students, and rose up against the communist dictatorships. The fall of the Berlin Wall on Nov. 9, 1989 remoralized people around the world.

The Anglo-American powers moved quickly to deliver a bloody message that they did not intend to give up their supranational project, despite the collapse of the Soviet Union. Little more than a month after the Berlin Wall had fallen and five days before Christmas, President George Bush ordered Panama invaded.

Failing to kill him during the invasion as expected, the Bush administration settled for sending Gen. Manuel Noriega to jail for life. The night of the invasion, the invaders swore into office, on a U.S. military base, a group of bankers and lawyers well known for their ties with the drug trade, as the new "government" of Panama. *The very first act taken by these puppets of Bush was to disband the Panamanian Defense Forces.* An untrained police force—and U.S. soldiers—were henceforth in charge of "defense."

The invasion of Panama was used to test a new generation of high-technology weapons. They functioned well: Some 4,000 Panamanians died in the operation; the exact number is unknown as the invading troops disposed of bodies in mass graves. Three years later, the occupying troops are still there, and open planning has begun in the United States to declare Panama a U.S. protectorate *à la* Puerto Rico. . . .

But not all the voices against the new world order project in the Western Hemisphere had been silenced. Determined to stop the steady disintegration of the Argentine Armed Forces, on Dec. 3, 1990 Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín led a new military uprising against the Army high command for its complicity with the destruction of the Armed Forces and national defense. As Colonel Seineldín later explained in his final statement before the Argentine court in August 1991, he had acted in order to defend Argentina from destruction under the new world order, because "to enter it, we will have to enter unarmed, with our hands behind our heads, on our knees, and doubtless poor, dependent, and excluded."

The Menem government of Argentina, another firm ally of the Bush administration, moved with maximum force to crush the rebellion, going so far as to seek to apply the

death penalty against the hero of the Malvinas War, Colonel Seineldín, in the hours after the rebellion had been defeated.

The U.S. invasion of Panama was soon shown to be but the first of a series of wars against the nations of the South carried out under the banner of the new world order. LaRouche had warned in 1982 that if Ibero-America did not deploy its most potent weapon, the debt bomb, to defeat the Anglo-American empire in the Malvinas War, NATO forces would later be deployed against all the South. His warning was now vindicated in spades.

Iraq was the next victim. Cornered economically, Iraq was set up by assurances from U.S. officials that the United States would remain neutral if action was taken against Kuwait, a "nation" carved out of Iraqi territory by the British in 1899 to prevent the planned Baghdad-Berlin railway from having a terminus on the Persian Gulf. Then when Iraq moved into Kuwait, the United States led the United Nations into escalating assaults upon Iraq, first applying devastating economic sanctions *which have yet to be lifted to this day*, and then bombing the country back to the Stone Age. U.S. air strikes singled out the country's basic infrastructure, civilian centers, and ancient sites as primary targets, as the world hailed the massacre of an Arab nation as the first great test of the "new world order."

The devastation was meant as a message to the entire developing sector. As a Brazilian general stated soon thereafter: "We are all Iraqis now."

## **Reforming the OAS and Inter-American Defense Board**

In December 1990, during a visit to the Southern Cone of South America, President Bush baptized this post-Cold War global project as the creation of a "new world order." The project was to be imposed through "democracy," Bush announced. "The nations of the Americas are on brink of something unprecedented in world history—the first wholly democratic hemisphere," the butcher of Panama intoned. He warned, however, that this "new dawn" would not happen without its quota of suffering: "Change will not come easily. Economies now dependent on protection and state regulation must open to competition. The transition, for a time, will be painful." Such changes, he added, would help end "the false distinctions between the First World and the Third World that have too long limited the political and economic relations in the Americas."

The drive to transform the Organization of American States and associated bodies into the kind of supranational institutions of government, which had been discussed since the great crisis of 1982, was now on in full.

On Dec. 4, 1990, one day after the Seineldín uprising, José Manuel de la Sota, Argentina's ambassador to Brazil, proposed that an alliance of the Southern Cone countries be formed to defend "democracy," under which sanctions and even armed interventions by members of the alliance would

be used against any member country which did not maintain a "democratic" system. De la Sota proposed this at a luncheon attended by Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello and 21 ambassadors from other Ibero-American and Caribbean nations, held during a visit by President Bush to Brazil.

The Argentine proposal was hailed warmly by London's *Financial Times* on Jan. 11, 1991. Argentine Finance Minister Domingo Cavallo is "trying to interest his neighbors in a regional security pact that would keep the generals out of politics and busy with non-threatening duties, such as protecting the environment and stamping out drug trafficking," London's mouthpiece wrote.

The Argentine proposals were just the beginning of a six-month-long political offensive orchestrated by the United States, with the strong support of Venezuela, to reform the OAS Charter so as to give the OAS "intrusive powers" in member states when "democracy" was threatened in any country. Together with this, they sought to restructure the Inter-American Defense Board, to transform it from what it is now, simply a regional advisory body in military affairs, into an OAS expeditionary force, along the lines of the "blue helmet" forces of the United Nations. . . .

On April 15, the State Department's top man in the "Bush Manual" anti-military project, Luigi Einaudi, then also U.S. ambassador to the OAS, stated during a seminar at the Woodrow Wilson Center on "The Future of the OAS and Hemispheric Security," that the current structure of the OAS and Inter-American Defense Board is not adequate to assure hemispheric security. He expressed his "great frustration in the ability to bring together the OAS and the Inter-American Defense Board, the civilian political authority and the military institutional authority. It is clearly time that we translated the democratic solidarity that we have achieved in the hemisphere into a new definition and role for the military."

Einaudi went on to directly attack the concept of national sovereignty, noting that when some new world order advocates, such as "my friend [Venezuelan President] Carlos Andrés Pérez," address the OAS, "they will speak with such clarity that they send many people away reeling, looking for the protective veils of non-intervention, of the sovereign equality of states and of representatives."

The offensive paid off. When the OAS held its 21st Annual General Assembly in Santiago, Chile June 3-9, 1991, the foreign ministers of all the member countries signed the so-called Santiago Commitment, which contains an "inexorable commitment" to defending democracy in the region. Concretely, they agreed that the OAS Permanent Council would immediately convene in the event of the overthrow of the government of a member state, and that a meeting of foreign ministers or the General Assembly itself would be called within ten days, to consider further action. . . .

In April 1991, one of the founding members of the Inter-American Dialogue, former U.S. Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, opened the second flank. In a speech to the



*Argentine officers stand trial in August 1991, for their uprising against the Army High command and its complicity in the destruction of the Armed Forces. Their leader, Col. Mohamed Ali Seineldín, is third from the left.*

annual meeting of the World Bank in April 1991, McNamara (a former president of that institution) demanded that international financial institutions make aid programs conditional on drastic cuts in the military budgets of prospective recipient nations.

McNamara specified that such cuts would speed up the process of replacing national military institutions with United Nations supranational forces. The security doctrine of the new world order, he intoned, must be that of “collective security” modeled on the United Nations’ intervention in Iraq. McNamara pressed the OAS to be transformed accordingly: “Agreement by the [U.N.] Security Council that Regional Conflicts, endangering territorial integrity, will be dealt with through the application of economic sanctions and, if necessary, military action, imposed by collective decisions and utilizing multinational forces,” is needed, he said. “Such a world would need a leader. I see no alternative to the leadership role being fulfilled by the United States. . . . Regional organizations such as the Organization of American States and the Organization of African Unity, as well as the creation of such groups in Asia and the Middle East . . . would, ideally, come to function as regional arms of the Security Council.”

### **1992: Opposition explodes**

In August 1991, Colonel Seineldín was given one opportunity to address the court in his own defense during the trial of himself and the officers who led the 1990 action against the Army High Command. He used that opportunity to issue one of the clearest calls to arms against the new world order

yet delivered.

In September 1991, opposition to this supranational assault exploded in an unexpected country: Haiti. On Sept. 30, 1991, the Haitian military overthrew Marxist President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, outraged at his efforts to impose International Monetary Fund looting by terrorizing and murdering his opponents through bestial mob violence. The jacobin Aristide, favored by Washington because of his support for IMF economic programs, had also begun building up a private paramilitary force with which to eventually confront the Army.

Despite massive international pressure, including a criminal economic blockade organized by the United States and the Organization of American States, the Haitian government and people have refused to surrender their sovereignty. Their continued resistance — close to two years later — has sent an unmistakable message across the continent: Even the smallest and poorest of nations is capable of standing up and resisting IMF genocide and the destruction of the armed forces.

When the United States sought to escalate with OAS *military* action against Haiti, this provoked the second major rebellion against their would-be new order. In early February 1992, the Carlos Andrés Pérez government in Venezuela prepared to send troops into Haiti to snuff out the revolt, on U.S. instructions. Instead, the Venezuelan military revolted, and on Feb. 4, 1992 the country underwent its first attempted coup of the year, by the “Bolivarian Movement” led by Col. Hugo Chávez.

Although the uprising failed militarily, it decisively

changed the continent's political landscape: Military revolts against the policies of the new world order were no longer inconceivable in a major South American nation. Washington deployed desperately to keep Pérez in power, and to send its own message to other nationalists considering taking similar action: If you try, we will obliterate you.

But on April 5, President Alberto Fujimori of Peru, with full backing of the military, dissolved the corrupt Congress and Supreme Court of that country in order to carry out an all-out war against the Shining Path narco-terrorists. Here too, Washington yelled and screamed its opposition, with the OAS obediently joining in, but so far Peru has held out, insisting on its sovereign right to defend its nation at war with a foreign-sponsored enemy.

On Sept. 12, the Fujimori government shocked the world by capturing Abimael Guzmán, the feared leader of Shining Path. His arrest and subsequent life sentence led to a wave of optimism in Peru, and across Ibero-America, that it was indeed possible to reassert sovereignty and stop narco-terrorism, even over Washington's active opposition.

Days later, on Sept. 29, the Brazilian chessboard was also kicked over, with the impeachment of President Fernando Collor de Mello on charges of corruption. Despite Washington and Wall Street's strenuous resistance, Collor was finally forced to resign on Dec. 29 by a combination of street demonstrations of over a million people, and vocal military insistence that Collor had to go — or else.

U.S. officials were by now definitely worried. Luigi Einaudi expressed the hysterical state of mind ruling Washington in his closing remarks to a symposium on "Lessons of the Venezuelan Experience," held at the Woodrow Wilson Center Oct. 21-23, 1992. According to Einaudi, then U.S. ambassador to the OAS, the entirety of U.S.-Ibero-American relations now hung upon maintaining the hated Carlos Andrés Pérez in power. "The importance of Venezuela in international relations may be more due to democracy than to oil," Einaudi pronounced. He called the country's notoriously corrupt *partidocracia* (rule by parties) "the standardbearer for the possibility of democracy in Latin America," and hailed Pérez in unusually personal terms as "a President with a personal charisma, history, potential of external reality . . . a projection still of vigor, of courage, of modernity, of adaptability."

What happens in Venezuela "is absolutely critical to our collective, regional, future," Einaudi emphasized. Any "interruption" of constitutional order there would have "an impact on the whole scene of U.S.-Latin American relations."

Venezuelans were quick to prove just how vulnerable the entire "democracy" project is. Less than a month later, on Nov. 27, the second Venezuelan coup attempt of 1992 occurred. Although President Pérez managed to survive this as well, his political support in the population continued to plummet. From his subsequent exile, one of the leaders of that coup attempt, Air Force Gen. Francisco Visconti, has

continued to fight, calling upon others to join a continental resistance to the economic, political and military destruction of Ibero-America under the new world order [see interview p. 34].

By May 1993, the crisis in Venezuela had once again reached the boiling point, and on May 20 Pérez was finally forced to step down from the presidency in order to stand trial on charges of multimillion-dollar corruption — an important victory for nationalist forces in Venezuela and across Ibero-America. . . .

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## Immediate fronts in the war

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Despite the obstacles, the anti-military project has continued to steadily advance. Several areas of enemy activity constitute immediate dangers.

### The economic front

Continued acceptance of IMF rule in Ibero-America has allowed the enemy to strangle the armed forces economically, exactly as outlined by Robert McNamara in April 1991 at the annual meeting of the World Bank.

That this is a systematic policy of the international financial institutions was made clear by a report appearing in the IMF's newsletter, *IMF Survey*, in its Dec. 14, 1992 issue. The newsletter reported on a forum held at IMF headquarters in Washington, D.C. to discuss the issue of whether and how bilateral donors and international financial institutions "have the responsibility, and the means, to press countries . . . to reduce the level of their military expenditures."

Forum participants emphatically answered that they do. Pierre Landell-Mills, a senior policy adviser at the World Bank, bragged that the World Bank has pressured at least 20 countries to reduce military expenditures and is assisting several "to demobilize large armies" and convert military-industrial complexes to civilian uses. The World Bank has an ongoing research project on "the best ways to downsize armies," Landell-Mills told the IMF forum.

He cautioned, however, that for political reasons, the World Bank must couch its anti-military objectives as merely part of a global effort to reduce "non-productive" expenditures, and he urged that a similar approach be adopted by national governments. He suggested that debate be encouraged over the trade-offs between different types of expenditures, where it can be argued that "military expenditures were crowding out essential social spending." Bilateral lenders and "donor consultative groups" should also withhold aid from "heavy military spenders" as another means of forcing through military changes, he added, because if bilateral aid is cut off, "these countries would no longer be able to draft a viable financing plan and would in turn be ineligible for structural adjustment lending."

Nicole Ball of the Overseas Development Council called

upon the IMF, the World Bank, and other international financial institutions to “assume an activist stance” vis-à-vis military reform. They must “establish common security-related criteria” for granting aid, and then use the “many, subtle, and varied” mechanisms available to them to yield the desired ends, she said. “Policy dialogue, financial and technical support, rewards for good behavior, efforts to set expenditure and performance targets in non-military areas (which can imply reductions in military aid), and encouraging countries to make the military sector subject to the same standards of accountability and transparency that apply to civilian sectors,” were among the “subtle” mechanisms proposed.

Russell Kincaid, chief of the IMF’s Special Facilities and Issues Division, focused on the strategic objective underlying the drive to reduce military expenditures. Echoing the central thesis of McNamara’s 1991 speech, Kincaid argued that the objective to be sought is that “collective security . . . replaces a reliance on individual security arrangements,” adding that someone will still have to “play global policeman.”

### Establishing a supranational military force

The anti-military project seeks to make significant changes to the charter of the Organization of American States, to grant it “intrusive powers” into member nations’ affairs on the basis of a broad range of internal matters now labeled as important to “hemispheric security” (arms control, human rights, democratic institutions, protecting the environment, drug trafficking, etc.).

To achieve these ends, they have proposed two major changes. The first, to amend the charter to establish mecha-

nisms for suspending or expelling from the OAS any nation whose government is considered “undemocratic.” The second, to place the Inter-American Defense Board under the direct control of the OAS. Today the activities of the Board are restricted to that of an advisory body of representatives of member states. With this charter change, promoted by the U.S., Argentine, and Venezuelan governments, in particular, the IADB could then be transformed into a supranational military force, deployed by the OAS in similar fashion to the United Nations “blue helmets.” . . .

Pressure for the creation of an inter-American force escalated in 1992, as it became clear that national opposition to the new supranational order was growing, not subsiding. On March 24, 1992, a *New York Times* editorial initiated a public campaign for the plans which were otherwise being drawn up privately. “There is little time to lose. In Venezuela, military nationalists challenge democracy,” they wrote. “A hemispheric intervention force is more likely to be accepted if Washington maintains a low profile. . . . The time has come to create a new inter-American military force that could intervene to protect democratic governments from hijacking by armed terrorists.”

The March 1992 issue of *Proceedings*, the publication of the U.S. Naval Institute, also promoted this idea, writing that “the next logical step in the maturing of the OAS as an effective tool for collective action by the nations of the hemisphere would be for it to develop a quick-response force to deal with regional crises — natural as well as political. . . . The creation of the framework for such a force might not be too far off, considering the OAS actions related to Haiti.”



*A military parade in Lima, Peru, July 1993. Despite massive international pressure, President Fujimori has held out, insisting on his nation’s sovereign right to defend itself from the foreign-sponsored Shining Path terrorists.*

Robert Pastor, National Security Council adviser on Ibero-America for Jimmy Carter and an adviser to the Clinton transition team, published an article in the Fall 1992 issue of the influential magazine of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *Foreign Policy*, which proposed at least four reasons for building a regional military force. These ranged from “an OAS drug force,” to OAS supervision of cease-fires, “an inter-American peace force to restore democracy” and occupy the target country “during a difficult transition,” and the use of “a small, inter-American force” to defend the Panama Canal — now that Panama no longer has its own military.

Pastor, who continues working for Carter at the Carter Center in Atlanta, Georgia, outdid even the Inter-American Dialogue in the number of proposals for supranational mechanisms packed into one article. He proposed, for example, that an “independent center with the authority to compile detailed information on all arms sales and militaries throughout the hemisphere” be established for the region. “Governments would have one year to plan 50% cuts in their arms purchases and defense expenditures,” he specified, *except for the United States*, which has “global responsibilities.” The OAS would then monitor the reductions “and institute sanctions against violators.” Military leaders will object, he noted, but that can be contained: “The best way to give them a stake in the new democratic order is to use them in a modern and legitimate way, as international peacekeepers.”

### Fomenting border conflicts

In his article, Pastor also raised the specter of one of the oldest, and most dangerous, strategies used to keep the nations of Ibero-America from uniting against the new world order: border conflicts. Since independence, fomenting of border conflicts has been a favored strategy of the British Empire in the area, based on the simple principle of “divide and conquer.”

Pastor proposed that territorial disputes also be subjected to supranational control. He listed the territorial disputes between El Salvador and Honduras, Peru and Ecuador, Bolivia and its Pacific neighbors, and Venezuela and Colombia, as among the disputes which are like “dry tinder awaiting a spark” in the region.

On the face of it, Pastor’s concern was to create a supranational mechanism to end these conflicts. He wrote: “A hemisphere-wide effort is needed to bring all disputants to accept binding arbitration within a fixed period. An arbitration team would be composed of five people; each party would recommend one member, and the OAS secretary general would recommend the others, all with the understanding that either party could veto any of the nominees. All states that agree to the process would also be bound to accept the results. The process should begin as soon as possible, and all agreements should be ratified by the year 2000.”

But Pastor’s real intent is clear: For supranational con-

trols to be activated, first the “dry tinder” must be lit, and border conflicts must be fomented. Trilateral Commission ideologue Samuel Huntington was more blunt about the *active contingency planning* now under way in Trilateral circles for provoking border conflicts in the region, should it become necessary to derail unified opposition to their plans. Huntington wrote: “For good reasons you may wish to resolve conflicts with other countries. The absence of a foreign threat, however, may leave your military devoid of a legitimate military mission and enhance their inclination to think about politics. Balance gains from the removal of foreign threats against the potential costs in instability at home.”

### Ethnic conflicts, separatist movements

Separatist movements, feeding off the economic and moral collapse of the central governments, have begun to flourish in several countries, including in the agricultural states of southern Brazil, various provinces of Argentina and states of Mexico, and parts of Colombia. In virtually every case, the origins of the project can be traced back to the nineteenth-century networks of the U.S.-based Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry which ran the separatist Confederate rebellion against the United States.

One of the most dangerous of these movements deployed to fragment the nations of Ibero-America is the so-called Indian rights movement, groups of which operate now in virtually every nation in the region. (Where there are no native Indians, foreign anthropologists and missionaries have set out to reconstruct them!) This movement is financed, directed, and promoted from abroad as a force explicitly deployed against the nation-state — *by the international financial institutions themselves!*

Provocation of ethnic warfare is now one of the enemy’s highest priorities. In February 1993, the Inter-American Dialogue set up a separate task force focused on “Ethnic Divisions and the Consolidation of Democracy in the Americas.” The stated goal of the project is “to stimulate a debate among the peoples of the hemisphere on the relationship between governments and indigenous peoples,” and they intend to issue “practical policy recommendations” to governments on this matter.

Heading the project is Dialogue staff member Donna Lee Van Cott, a specialist in “ethnic conflict.” Serving on the advisory committee for the project are leaders of several “indigenous people’s” non-governmental organizations, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Inter-American Foundation, and the Organization of American States.

Project director Van Cott published an article on Nov. 4, 1992 in the *Christian Science Monitor*, dedicated to Guatemalan terrorist mouthpiece Rigoberta Menchú, which explicitly identified the so-called indigenous movement as a tool to eradicate “the very concept of national identity and national culture.”

Van Cott wrote: "In virtually every country in Latin America, indigenous cultures are challenging the legitimacy of nation-states that exercise dominion over their ancestral territory. They challenge not just the state's disposition of their lands, languages, resources, and heritage, but the very concept of national identity and national culture. . . . In Bolivia and Ecuador, federations of Indian peoples have challenged the legitimacy of the Hispanicized state, demanding that their governments acknowledge the local autonomy and cultural separateness of the indigenous peoples. As these nations and others in Latin America struggle to consolidate recent democratic gains, they must also address the indigenous groups' assertion of a variety of nationalisms, an assertion that requires a more tolerant and pluralistic model of democracy."

### **U.S. military occupation of Ibero-America**

The deployment of U.S. military forces themselves into the region is quietly increasing. The invasion of Panama, and preparations to stay beyond the year 2000, are only the most visible increase. U.S. Special Forces have been deployed into Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Argentina, Honduras, and Guyana, under the cover of carrying out anti-drug activities and training. In this way, U.S. troops have received on-the-ground training in irregular warfare in the Amazon region.

Although generally small in numbers, each operation has allowed the testing of a regional capability of broader scope. Exemplary of this was the deployment of 120 U.S. soldiers into the departments of Beni and Pando in the Amazon region of Bolivia in July 1992. The U.S. has reportedly requested several times that the government allow the construction of a U.S. military base in Bolivia. The official reason for this deployment is to build a school and a series of latrines—a job which might require one foreman and 15 workmen, of whom Bolivia itself has more than enough seeking work.

The head of the U.S. troops in Bolivia admitted the real purpose of the military deployment: "They are seeking to perfect their training. . . . We have communications with the U.S., with Panama, La Paz and Santa Cruz, where there are troops supporting this project," he said. The troops deployed were themselves members of elite forces which had operated before in Honduras, in the invasion of Panama, and in the Gulf war. According to a Bolivian congressional investigation on-site, the troops were carrying out exercises in rapid disembarkation in the Amazon. They also found that in a period of days, almost 100 tons of freight had been brought in from U.S. military bases in Panama on a great number of Galaxy and C-140 transport planes, providing a test of the efficiency of transporting massive amounts equipment into the Amazon region.

The number and size of such jungle exercises has expanded. In May 1993, some 7,000 U.S. Special Forces soldiers were deployed into Guyana for three weeks of jungle survival-training exercises—right on Guyana's border with Brazil.

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## **Interview: Gen. Francisco Visconti**

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# **The fall of Pérez vindicates our revolt**

*The following are excerpts of a telephone interview conducted by EIR Ibero-American Editor Dennis Small with Venezuelan Air Force Gen. Francisco Visconti, on Sept. 15, 1993. General Visconti was one of the leaders of the Nov. 27, 1992 military uprising against President Carlos Andrés Pérez, and is currently in exile in Lima, Peru.*

**EIR:** General Visconti, Carlos Andrés Pérez fell. Apart from all of the legal, technical, and other immediate political reasons, why did he fall?

**Visconti:** Carlos Andrés Pérez fell as the result of a chain of events which began on Feb. 27, 1989 with the famous spontaneous explosion of Caracas residents, of the Venezuelan people, against his economic policies. Later came the events of Feb. 4, 1992, the first military rebellion of the Venezuelan Army . . . and then there was the military rebellion of Nov. 27, 1992. Then followed the election of governors, municipal councils, and mayors, where there was open and public fraud in certain states.

Finally, there was the Supreme Court decision of May 20, 1993, and now, the final decision of the Venezuelan National Congress on Aug. 31, 1993, which separated Pérez from the presidency.

This whole series of events formed a chain resulting from the Venezuelan people's reaction to the crisis the country was facing and to the level of intolerable corruption that the Pérez government had generated. . . .

**EIR:** In view of this chain of events, what would you say in retrospect regarding the actions you took on Nov. 27?

**Visconti:** I would say that as a result of the 1992 military uprisings, the Venezuelan people awakened from the lethargy in which rule by the parties had submerged them since 1958. . . . We have publicly and repeatedly stated that all of these events give legitimacy to our actions, to our decision, and vindicate our actions in the 1992 military rebellions. . . .

**EIR:** And now what is going to happen?

**Visconti:** Through May 20, the internal pressure in Venezuelan society was very strong. Anything, any kind of explosion or demonstration, peaceful or violent, could have hap-