

Colombia's Uribe at War with 'Londonistan' Terror Apparatus

by Dennis Small

Jan. 14—On Dec. 30, 2009, London's *Economist* magazine, which speaks for the financial heart of the British Empire, issued a political death threat against Colombian President Álvaro Uribe Velez. For the third time last year, the *Economist* warned Uribe *not* to run for a third term as President, in the upcoming May 30 elections—or else.

“Álvaro Uribe should stand aside,” the voice of the Empire pronounced. Colombia “needs strong institutions rather than an eternal strongman.” But Uribe “seems bent” on disobeying these orders, the *Economist* growled.

“If the British say Uribe shouldn't run for President a third time,” American statesman Lyndon LaRouche commented on Jan. 10, “that's exactly why he *should* run for President. Uribe is the one honest President whom you can trust on the policy he has presented, in all of South America. Others may have done something decent, but they have not presented a policy for South America which makes any sense.”

Pointing to Uribe's strong opposition to London-promoted drug legalization, and his relentless battle against the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the world's largest cocaine cartel, LaRouche added: “He has consistently done this, so he should be backed. Not backed as this or that, but backed because he did the right thing on that issue.”

As for others across the Americas—and elsewhere—who promote the FARC and drug legalization, LaRouche stated bluntly: “The FARC promoters are British ass-kissers. Uribe is the only President in the region who's not a British ass-kisser.”

Fly in the Ointment

Uribe, alone among Ibero-American heads of state, is the fly in the ointment to Britain's unleashing of its assets on the ground to escalate irregular warfare in Ibero-America. Just as it is doing around the globe—in



UN Photo

Colombia's President Álvaro Uribe is waging a courageous and lonely battle against the world's leading cocaine cartel, the FARC, even as he has come under heavy attack from the British Empire's Dope, Inc.. Here, he addresses the UN General Assembly in September 2007.

the Khost, Afghanistan suicide bomber who killed seven CIA agents; the Christmas Day Nigerian would-be airplane bomber; and the physical assaults on Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi and Pope Benedict XVI—the British gamemasters are guiding the moves of those who have left these “pawprints,” LaRouche noted on Jan. 10:

“What do the facts add up to? When you've got a four-pawed creature who goes through, and you talk about the footprints left by the four-pawed creature as being the conspiracy—which is what people generally do. They don't mention the animal; they mention the pawprints. They attack the pawprints as being the enemy, instead of the animal that left the pawprints. This is the time for reality. You don't blame the players;



The London Economist issued a political death threat against Uribe on Dec. 30, demanding that he “step aside”—or else.

you blame the script-writer. It’s Londonistan.” La-Rouche said.

In each of these cases, a central feature of the terrorist incidents has been the intentional sabotage of the security screen—security stripping—around the intended targets. The legalization of drugs plays a similar generic role, creating the circumstances in which narco-terrorism can flourish almost unnoticed. In the case of Ibero-America, where other governments have caved in to British bribery and threats to force through the legalization of drugs—such as in Mexico and Argentina, in the second half of 2009—the Uribe government in Colombia has said no—and no, and no again.

Uribe has also refused to buy into the British-led game of so-called “negotiations” with the FARC, whose intention is to legitimize, and ultimately legalize, that largest of international cocaine cartels.

The latest episode occurred after the FARC kidnapped and murdered Caquetá Gov. Luis Fernando Cuéllar Dec. 22. In response, Uribe vowed to militarily rescue 24 FARC hostages, and denounced the trickery and blackmail behind its offers to “negotiate” and “seek peace.” He simultaneously launched an international mobilization against the “white-collar hit men and criminals,” who provide logistics and publicity for the murderous FARC narco-terrorists from the safety of their homes in Europe and elsewhere. Exemplary is the

purported “documentary” now making the rounds, “The FARC: Insurgency of the 21st Century,” which portrays the FARC as innocent poor farmers; it was released at the Argentine Film Festival last November, and is scheduled to be shown next in Stockholm.

The only thing the FARC plants are anti-personnel mines, Uribe stated in a series of early January interviews. “They don’t even grow coca. What they do is exploit peasants, making the peasants plant coca, and they make the money off the coca. . . . They kill peasants, kill teachers, kill the Governor [of Caquetá], kill Congressmen, and now, with the help of some foreigners . . . these executioners of the Colombian people want to pose as peasants.” The international community must understand that FARC members “enslave Colombian farmers to destroy forests and grow coca, and if a farmer does not obey, they kill him.”

Uribe called attention to a video on the Colombian Presidency’s website (www.presidencia.gov.co), entitled “The FARC’s Terrorist Acts,” which accurately depicts the atrocities that the cartel has committed over the years. Uribe added that his government is now intensively engaged in searching out the “white-collar criminals” who aid the terrorists.

The place to look, of course, is “Londonistan.”

The Queen’s Latest Dope Bedfellows

Consider recent “innovations” in the cocaine trafficking routes of Dope, Inc., the international drug empire run by the British Empire, just as they ran the 19th-Century Opium Wars against China and India.

On Dec. 18, 2009, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) filed papers in Manhattan Federal Court charging three West African individuals with participating in a “narco-terrorist conspiracy” to smuggle cocaine from South America to Europe. The papers presented evidence that the FARC is now in cahoots with al-Qaeda operatives in Africa, to secure cocaine shipments from Colombia and Venezuela to West Africa, and from there, overland by truck, to Northern Africa and Spain.

Although most South American cocaine goes to the U.S., a large and growing percentage is trafficked to Europe. Of that, as *EIR* reported in a Feb. 27, 2009 feature, about 40% is shipped by the so-called “Northern Route,” from South America to Spain and Portugal via go-fast and other boats. But as interdiction on this route has improved, an “African Route” has emerged which runs drugs from Colombia and Venezuela to West Africa

by large cargo ships or fishing boats, and is then moved to the Iberian Peninsula. This is where the al-Qaeda-FARC alliance has emerged.

There are also other parties involved—all run by Britain’s Dope, Inc. apparatus—which should properly be described as “unindicted co-conspirators.” The Spain destination is more than suggestive.

There is ongoing close coordination between the FARC and Spain’s Basque separatist ETA, as evidenced at the Dec. 7-9 meeting in Caracas, Venezuela of the newly-formed Bolivarian Continental Movement (MCB), to which both the FARC and ETA sent high-level envoys.

The godfather of the MCB is the emotionally unstable President of Venezuela, Hugo Chávez, who not only has a long-standing strategic alliance with the drug-trafficking FARC, but also advocates drug legalization, along with his Bolivian counterpart, Evo Morales. Under Chávez, Venezuela saw a fivefold increase in drug trafficking from 2002 to 2007, from 50 MT to 250 MT, according to the 2009 edition of the State Department’s annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR).

Chávez has also been London’s political hit man against Colombia’s Uribe, ever since the British helped place Chávez in the Presidency of Venezuela, on Feb. 2, 1999. In this task, as in his overall strategic role, Chávez has functioned for well over a decade as a psychologically unstable, British controlled asset, a modern-day Jacobin in the mold of the Jeremy Bentham-run Robespierre. As LaRouche noted, the pawprint often gives away the nature of the animal which produced it.

Pawprint: Chávez

On May 21, 1999, shortly after his inauguration as President, Chávez confided, in his closing remarks to the 9th Round Table on Venezuela, organized by Britain’s Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU): “I remember that I was in London in 1997, and my visit was coordinated by my friend [British Ambassador to Venezuela] Wilkinson, and also supported by our friend the Ambassador [of Venezuela to London], in those unforgettable days we spent in London.”

The British began actively courting Chávez as soon as he was freed in 1995, after being jailed in 1992 for leading an unsuccessful military uprising against the Carlos Andrés Pérez government. Upon his release, the British Embassy’s Minister Counselor in Venezuela, William Webster Hare, regularly invited Chávez to



UN Photo

Under its Jacobin President and FARC defender Hugo Chávez, Venezuela has seen a fivefold increase in drug trafficking, 2002-07. He serves as London’s political hit man against Uribe.

dinner in high-priced, very public restaurants in Caracas, Venezuela’s capital. British Ambassador John Flynn began organizing a trip to London for Chávez during the Spring of that year, as Chávez himself happily reported.

His first trip to the United Kingdom finally came about in 1997, when London’s new Ambassador Richard Wilkinson took him over. When Chávez returned, it was as a spokesman for Prime Minister Tony Blair’s “Third Way.” Wilkinson, for his part, was already campaigning throughout 1998 on behalf of Chávez’s Presidential campaign.

Chávez returned the favor at the mentioned EIU roundtable. As *EIR* reported at the time (July 16, 1999):

“Chávez could not find sufficient words to express how ‘truly honored’ he was, to address a gathering sponsored by the financial powers of the City of London. Urging conference participants to consider Venezuela as ‘their house,’ he assured them that his national project ‘is not one of obsolete, archaic nationalism,’ but is ‘outward-looking.’ He held up the nickel and gold mines already exploited by British and Canadian companies as examples of the investment possibilities opening up.

“Interspersed among dissociated quotes from Zaratustra, Galileo, Albert Camus, Vivian Forrester, and Descartes, Chávez waxed eloquent about ‘the unforgettable days that we spent in London’; of how, in the ‘hot, hot’ phase which Venezuela will soon be entering with the new Constituent Assembly, his government looks to ‘countries which have experience. Just look: England, the United Kingdom. Talk about experience!’ He con-

cluded with a fervent call to the vultures assembled by the *Economist*: ‘You are welcome here. Do not leave. Stay. . . . A country is being reborn here, and this country is opening up, and it is at your orders.’”

Pawprint: FARC

The international drug trade is run, top down, by the London-centered Dope, Inc. *EIR* has documented this repeatedly over the decades, most recently in a cover feature in its Feb. 27, 2009 issue. The Colombian FARC is the world’s leading cocaine cartel, in addition to its terrorist predilections—so little further evidence is required to demonstrate its British pedigree.

We add to that the following excerpts from the Oct. 12, 2001 *EIR* article and chronology, “Who Harbors Terrorist FARC Cartel?””

“The flagrant sponsorship of the largest cocaine cartel in the world and greatest narco-terrorist force in the Americas, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), by the financial interests of Wall Street and London, typifies the rot to be rooted out. Support for the FARC extends beyond merely using their money, but involves a project to integrate the FARC, as an organization, into globalization’s ‘democratic’ structure internationally. . . .

“**June 26, 1999:** New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Richard Grasso kicked off the public campaign to legalize the FARC and its ‘consumer products,’ cocaine and heroin, with a personal visit to the FARC-controlled area in the south of Colombia. . . .

“In a June 29, 1999 press conference at the NYSE, Grasso hailed the FARC leadership as ‘extraordinary,’ said they had discussed a ‘mutual exchange of capitals,’ and announced that he had invited the FARC’s ‘Supreme Commander’ and [Comandante] Reyes to ‘walk the trading floor with me’ at the NYSE.

“Grasso hailed his FARC pact as part of the stock exchange’s strategy of being ‘very aggressive in trying to pursue international markets and opportunities.’ It was an ‘extraordinary experience, in the sense that the Comandante [Reyes] was trained as an engineer in the former Soviet Union. *Very* sophisticated, despite what the surface appearance may have been, in terms of his jungle fatigues and his M-16. And he knew *a lot* about investment and capital markets, and the need to stimulate outside capital coming to Colombia. Very inter-



Foto ANCOL/Fernando Ruiz

The “Grasso Abrasso”: On June 26, 1999, New York Stock Exchange chairman Richard Grasso paid a personal visit to the jungle headquarters of the FARC (he is shown here embracing FARC strongman Raúl Reyes). Grasso invited FARC leaders to be his guests at the NYSE.

ested in how Colombian companies could come to the U.S., and raise capital to be invested in the country.’ . . .

“**Feb. 1, 2000:** Seven [FARC] *comandantes*—including Raúl Reyes and Simón Trinidad, a banker who joined the FARC’s leadership years ago (and whose sister-in-law, former Culture Minister Consuelo Araujo Noguera, was murdered by the FARC on Sept. 30, 2001)—took off for a 23-day, six-nation, all-expenses-paid tour of Europe. Accompanied by Colombian government officials and businessmen, the FARC leaders met with government ministers, parliament deputies, and leading organizations of European industry, commerce, and labor.

“**March 28, 2000:** Britain’s Foreign and Commonwealth Office Minister of State with responsibility for Latin America, John Battle, announced to the House of Commons that Prime Minister Tony Blair’s government ‘would welcome’ a joint mission of the FARC and Colombian government such as just toured Europe, and has so informed the Colombian government.

“**March 30, 2000:** A FARC communiqué called upon the government of the United States to legalize drug consumption, and for the U.S. Congress to send a delegation to ‘their’ territory in southern Colombia, to tour the region, to dialogue with the FARC leaders first-hand.”