

Samudio's successor, General Manuel Jaime Guerrero Paz, on Nov. 22. However, it may also have served as the proverbial "last straw," for on the military's apparent insistence, Barco did an uncharacteristic turnabout on Nov. 25, decreeing life imprisonment for terrorists and ordering the resupplying of the Armed Forces to bring them to battle-readiness.

A Project Democracy victory

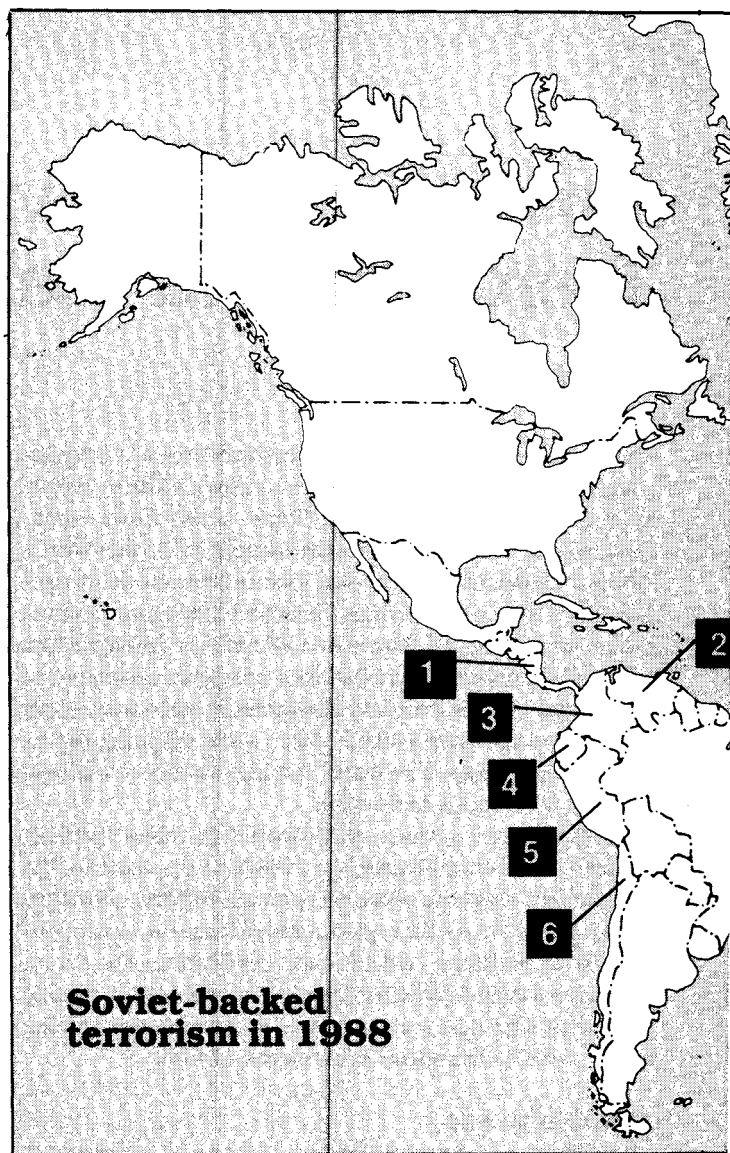
While Colombia ends an otherwise tragic year on a hopeful note, neighboring **Venezuela** has less cause for optimism. The campaign to destroy the continent's armed forces, detailed by Project Democracy's "Inter-American Dialogue," claimed an early victim with the March 28 forced resignation of Venezuela's Justice Minister, the strongly anti-drug and pro-military José Manzo González. Defense Minister Eliodoro Guerrero Gómez, under similar attack, ultimately retired from office.

The surfacing of narco-Communist and Gnostic circles in defense of terrorism during the course of 1988 is made particularly dangerous because of the political support these elements have received from newly-elected Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Pérez. Pérez, whose own ties to drug networks have been a matter of speculation for years, has repeatedly given credibility to the anti-military ravings of Project Democracy's agents, such that rumors of a military coup in the event of a Pérez victory were rife just prior to the Dec. 4 election.

Narco-terrorist destruction of **Peru**, economically and politically, is perhaps the starkest Ibero-American tragedy of 1988, with that country now hovering on the brink of a fascist takeover—from the left or right. And with the crumbling of national defenses throughout the Andean Spine, debt-strapped and mis-led nations like Brazil, Chile, and Argentina, are becoming ripe for the picking by Moscow's irregular troops.

President Alfonsín in **Argentina** has been in the forefront of the assault on the military as an institution, as he has in capitulation to the International Monetary Fund. The forced retirement of nationalist elements of the military, the jailing of numerous officers who fought the British during the Malvinas War, the calculated budgetary starvation of the Armed Forces, finally led to a carefully-planned military action on Dec. 2 by Malvinas War hero Col. Mohammed Ali Seineldín, who demanded that both the dignity and the capacity of the Armed Forces be restored.

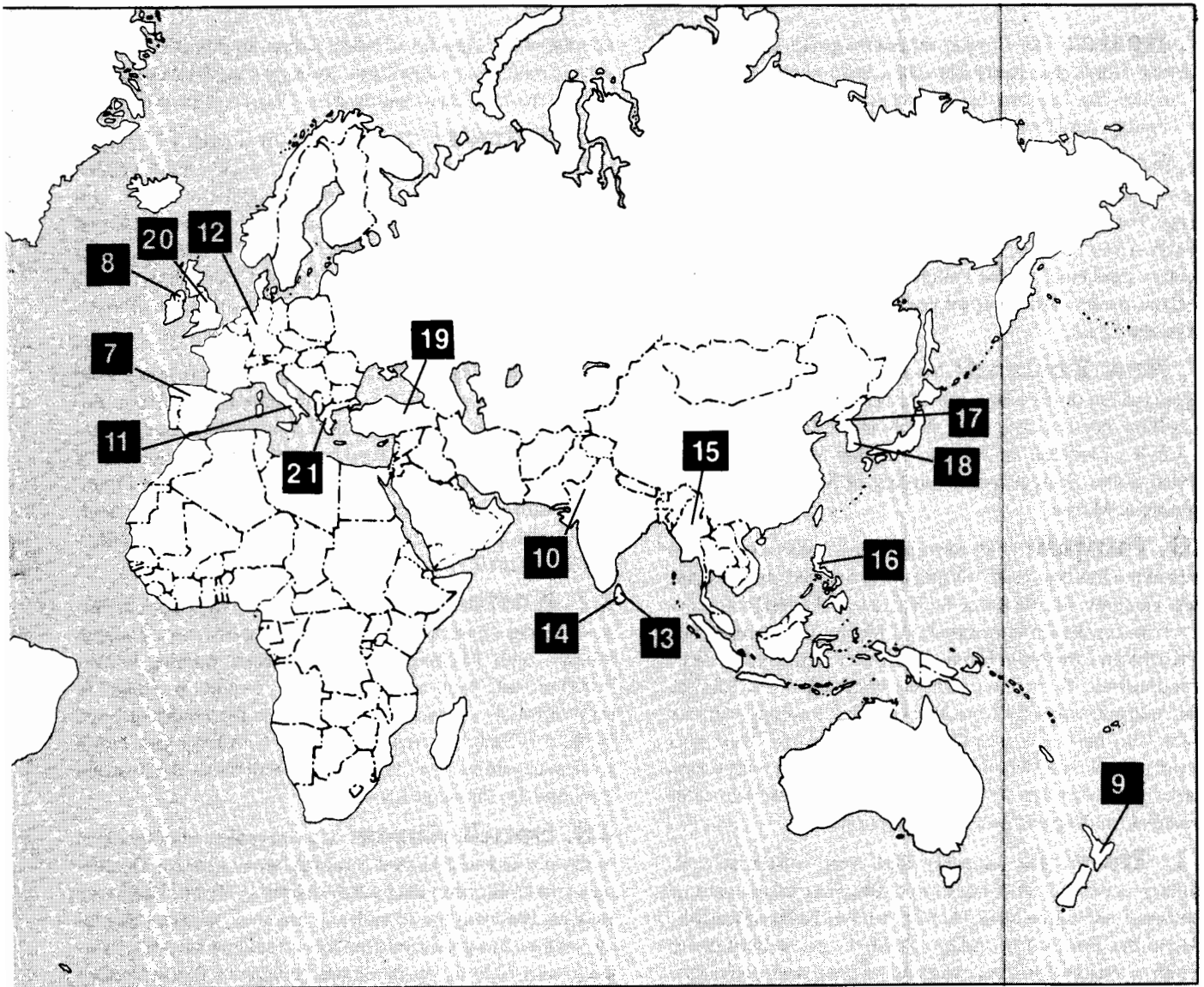
Through a series of negotiations with the government, and with the military united behind him, the fervent nationalist Seineldín succeeded in forcing a number of concessions to insure the survival of his institution, including critical wage increases for the troops. While not a revolution, Seineldín's 96-hour action has provided inspiration for the entire continent and, as such, has stalled the planned destruction of its military defenses. It now remains for his Ibero-American counterparts in both the political and military realm to follow suit.



1. Central America: Long-term Soviet presence in Cuba and Nicaragua has served to turn those nations into launching-pads for irregular warfare. In Guatemala, El Salvador, and even Honduras, Soviet strategy has been to employ narco-terrorist insurgencies to sow chaos and economic dislocation.

2. Venezuela: One of the newest additions to the map of Soviet irregular warfare in Ibero-America. Gnostic/Communist elements have run cover for an infiltration of neighboring Colombia's full-fledged insurgent movement. A major target of the narco-terrorists and their allies has been the Venezuelan Armed Forces.

3. Colombia: The guerrilla forces of the Moscow-dominated Colombian Communist Party alone maintain a 10,000-man army in 42 "fronts" across the country, complemented by thousands of armed lunatics from various other



narco-terrorist formations, and by the mercenary armies of the drug mafias. In the first 11 months of 1988, some 18,000 Colombians were killed in narco-terrorist and other actions, more than 300 kidnaped, and the major oil pipeline bombed 60 times.

4. Ecuador: While it has its own “home-grown” terrorist movement, the Communist Party-spawned *Alfaro Vive, Carajo*, Ecuador’s location between Colombia and Peru makes it a refuge for neighboring insurgent movements, as well as a transport route for illegal drugs.

5. Peru: Nearly 12,500 Peruvians have been killed since 1980, and over 500 in November 1988 alone, and an estimated \$10 billion in material damage inflicted on the communication, transportation, electricity, and productive infrastructure. According to ex-President Francisco Morales Bermúdez, the Shining Path insurgency controls over 80

areas of the country, moving from the major mountain and jungle areas into the cities over the past year. Their strongholds, in the Upper Huallaga Valley, Huancavelica, Ayacucho, and Cerro de Pasto, not accidentally overlap the centers of coca production.

6. Chile: The military dictatorship has kept any organized Communist insurgency to a minimum over the years, but the mobilization of Project Democracy and Moscow-sponsored “human rights” lobbies worldwide in anticipation of the Oct. 5, 1988 “yes/no” plebiscite on the Pinochet government proved a foot-in-the-door to terrorist penetration. The Chilean Communist Party-spawned Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front first emerged around the September assassination attempt against Gen. Augusto Pinochet, and its terrorists have even been spotted and/or captured in neighboring Argentina. On Sept. 30, the Front called on the 20,000-strong Communist Party to “make the country ungovernable.”

7. Spain: The Basque separatist group ETA and its political fronts like Herri Batasuna, have been purged and retooled as Soviet assets. ETA escalates terrorism throughout the country, reaching "Beirut" levels in the Basque country.

8. Northern Ireland: The worst terrorist bombing campaigns since the early 1970s by the Irish Republican Army. For the first time in a decade, IRA renewed attacks on British Army facilities in West Germany, as well as British military personnel on the Dutch side of the West German-Holland border. IRA support operations extended into Belgium and Spain.

9. New Zealand: Maori terror-groups are being organized out of the Maori minority (12% of New Zealand's 3 million population), with direct input from Libya and U.S.S.R., modeled on American Indian Movement in the United States. Evidence is mounting of Soviet arming and training of Maoris.

10. Punjab: Sikh terrorists have taken over 4,000 lives in the last two years. Originally organized around Naxalite ideology in All-India Sikh Student Federation, now terrorism centers on fundamentalist ideology in such groups as Khalistan Liberation Front, Khalistan Commando Force, Bhindranwale Tiger Force, Bhabar Khalsa and Dal Khalsa. Not controlled directly from Moscow, but through overseas Sikhs who have ties into the Soviet-dominated Trust networks in U.S. and Britain, and also into Beijing with cross-border protection from Pakistan. Drug trafficking is a chief source of funding and political protection.

11. Italy: The Japanese Red Army struck at U.S. military personnel in Naples. Red Brigades assassinations continued, including close De Mita adviser Roberto Ruffilli. Also in the Trento/Aldo Adige (South Tyrol) of Italy, there was an extensive bombing campaign of great destructiveness by Soviet and neo-Nazi-connected "South Tyrol separatists," aimed at destabilizing the institutions of the Italian state.

12. West Germany: Again in 1988, a series of arsons, "street actions," destruction of infrastructure, etc., by "irregular warfare" forces.

13. Sri Lanka: Tamil separatists active in four districts in the north and three in the south. Dominant Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam was formed in 1977 but became active in 1983. With Indian Peace Keeping Force in area, LTTE leadership is reduced to 100 and living in jungles. LTTE was allegedly trained by PLO and has connections to Libya. Drug trafficking a chief source of funding.

14. Sri Lanka: Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP) consists of about 10,000 members with 200 hard-core activists with strongest base in coastal southern Sri Lanka. Led by Rohana Wijeweera, medical drop-out from Moscow's Patrice Lumumba University, JVP was banned in 1971 after an

aborted coup. Has ties to North Korea. JVP promotes chauvinist Sinhala race superiority. Military wing Deshpremi Janata Viyaparaya (DJV) murdered 1,400 people in 1988.

15. Burma: Civil war front is a point of irregular warfare pressure against Thailand. Burma government linked to both Soviet Union and People's Republic of China. Opposing National Liberation Front comprised of 11 armed ethnic organizations representing over 11 million people. Also active in the north is the Burmese Communist Party, reportedly backed by U.S.S.R. with Vietnamese auxiliaries. Kachin Independence Organization close to China.

16. Philippines: New People's Army is armed by Soviet Union and Vietnam, with funding from Western European and U.S. theology of liberation Catholic and Protestant church networks, often under government auspices. NPA includes 30,000 members of Communist Party of Philippines, with 45 Communist front political organizations; fielding 20,000 armed guerrillas. One-third of Filipino countryside is under NPA control.

17. North Korea: Has 121,500-man Special Purpose Forces (*spetsnaz*) group, according to *Jane's Defense Weekly*, with 30 camps providing terrorist training to over 5,000 recruits from some 25 nations. Exports personnel to train terrorists overseas. *Spetsnaz* force reportedly directed by Kim Il-Sung's psychopathic son, Kim Chong-il. North Korean capabilities are intermeshed with those of Libya and Iran, and the Japanese Red Army.

18. South Korea: Student movement organized in the pro-terrorist United Minjung Movement for Democracy and Unification led by Rev. Moon Ik Hwan. Hard-core students brainwashed in violence-oriented "*minjung* theology," which has produced numbers of student suicides. *Minjung* street-fighting operation has backing of World Council of Churches, and propaganda support from North Korea.

19. Turkey: Soviet-backed "irregular warfare" forces attempted to kill Prime Minister Turgut Özal. The country has been under repeated threat from Soviet-backed Kurdish People's Party (PKK) and Turkish Communist Party/Marxist-Leninist (TKP-ML) forces.

20. Britain: Toward year-end, London saw a series of bombing attacks on department stores and travel agencies, in one case believed attributable to "animal rights" groups, in the other, to "Welsh separatists." London also saw the worst radical student unrest in 20 years, promoted by the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party.

21. Greece/Cyprus: Libyan-sponsored terrorists carried out a raid on the *City of Poros* ship. The "November 17" terrorist group carried out four to six bombings and assassinations on American military installations. Lebanese Shi'ites were responsible for a bomb explosion in Nicosia.