

in 1998 by the CAJ.

What follows is a brief fact sheet summarizing some of the highlights of London's García Sayán project.

Diego García Sayán's father, Aurelio García Sayán, was a member of the **International Commission of Jurists (ICJ)**, headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. The ICJ had among its prominent members Sean MacBride, a top member of the British intelligence-run human rights group, Amnesty International; Lord Gardiner, former Lord Chancellor of the Queen of England; and Eli Whitney Debevoise, the head of the U.S. branch of the ICJ and former deputy to U.S. High Commissioner for Germany John J. McCloy.

García Sayán studied law at Catholic University in Lima, where he was a leftist activist, and after graduation in 1979 travelled to Europe to participate in the **Russell Tribunal** in Holland. While in Europe, he travelled to Geneva to meet with ICJ Secretary General **Niall MacDermot**. In his book, García Sayán describes MacDermot as a former member of British intelligence, parliamentarian, and labor secretary, who had to leave Great Britain when he married a Russian. MacDermot went to Geneva to work with the ICJ, which he headed until his death in 1996.

In his prologue to García Sayán's book, former Colombian President **Belisario Betancur** describes MacDermot as "the absolute symbol of the argument for abolishing the principle of absolute sovereignty."

García Sayán didn't meet MacDermot on his 1979 trip to Europe, but was visited in Lima months later by MacDermot's special envoy, British anthropologist Roger Plant. They discussed a joint seminar, which occurred in September 1979 in Bogotá, Colombia, entitled "Human Rights in the Rural Zones of the Andean Regions." This was the ICJ's fourth seminar held in the Third World—earlier ones were in Tanzania, Barbados, and Senegal. MacDermot attended the conference, as did García Sayán, and out of it came the proposal to set up an Andean Commission of Jurists throughout the Andean region.

In 1980, MacDermot invited six Andean jurists to Geneva to be the founding members of the CAJ. He named Colombia's Alberto Donadio as its first executive secretary, and set up the headquarters of the CAJ in Bogotá. When Donadio resigned, MacDermot selected García Sayán to become its new executive secretary. MacDermot authored an article in Bulletin #1 of the CAJ (February 1983), reporting on the Bogotá founding conference.

### Imposing Limited Sovereignty

García Sayán was a member of the globalist **United Nations Organization in El Salvador**, which brokered a peace deal between the Salvadoran government and narco-terrorists in the 1980s. He there met Belisario Betancur, who was head of the Truth Commission of that UN operation. García Sayán proclaims proudly that the UN Salvador mis-

sion was the first practical application of the concept of limited sovereignty.

*EIR* has documented García Sayán's extensive links to the **George Soros** machine (see "George Soros Finances Narco-Terrorism, Too," *EIR*, Jan. 31, 1997). Among the more politically significant of these connections is the fact that Soros finances the non-governmental organization **Human Rights Watch (HRW)**, and the CAJ functions as a de facto branch of HRW/Americas, publishing HRW reports in Spanish under its own logo. García Sayán wrote the introduction to the 1992 HRW book *Peru Under Fire*, which is a violent diatribe against the military for violating human rights, and proposes that the military be forced to wear name tags when going into battle.

García Sayán works closely with **Ethan Nadelmann**, president of Soros's **Lindesmith Center**. In July 1993, Nadelmann was a featured speaker at a CAJ forum in Lima on drug legalization. In Lima, CAJ seminars are famous for having, instead of "coffee breaks," "coca breaks," where they serve coca tea and even coca leaves for chewing. In February 1996, García Sayán met with Nadelmann in New York City, where they discussed, according to Nadelmann's account, an international campaign to remove coca from the UN Schedule I list of prohibited substances. On March 13, 1996, in Lima, the CAJ sponsored an "International Meeting on Current Scientific Studies on the Effects of Coca Consumption on Humans." The featured speaker was British anthropologist **Anthony Henman**, head of Great Britain's drug-legalization lobby, **Drug Reform**, and identified by Nadelmann as his top European contact.

The CAJ is extensively interlinked with the **Andean Commission of Coca Leaf Producers (CAPHC)**, with overlapping personnel and projects. The CAPHC's Bolivian leader, **Evo Morales**, publicly promoted drug legalization at a recent São Paulo Forum meeting in Argentina, and in 1996 he travelled to Colombia where he met with and publicly supported the FARC's *cocalero* movement in that country.

García Sayán was a member, during 1995-97, of the **Inter-American Dialogue's** Multilateral Governance Task Force, which issued a report calling for limited sovereignty, the effective transformation of the Organization of American States into a supranational government, and so on. In a recent TV interview, García Sayán, asked who finances his current international travel, responded that the funding comes from the Inter-American Dialogue.

García Sayán was one of 23 Peruvian signators of an international open letter to UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, published as a two-page advertisement in the June 8, 1998 *New York Times*, which promoted the cause of drug legalization by arguing that "the global war on drugs is now causing more harm than drug abuse itself." According to a *New York Times* article, the originators and principal promoters of the call were Ethan Nadelmann and his mentor, George Soros.