

Samper leads Colombia into surrender to narco-terrorists

by Javier Almario

The narco-terrorists of the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC), the National Liberation Army (ELN), and the People's Liberation Army (EPL) won a major victory without firing a shot, when President Ernesto Samper Pizano announced that he would lead Colombia down the same "peace" path that turned El Salvador into a colony under the thumb of a supranational United Nations dictatorship.

On Nov. 17, Samper announced in the southern city of Popayán that his government would hold peace talks with these narco-terrorists, even while they continue their murderous rampages, because, according to Samper, the war will go on for a long time—practically indefinitely—and therefore it is necessary to "humanize" it. No deadlines will be set on the talks, nor will the Samper government demand a unilateral cease-fire on the part of the terrorists. Further, the government is proposing to hold quasi-secret talks with the terrorists abroad, behind the backs of the public.

Samper has already practically accepted all the "conditions" the narco-terrorists have demanded prior to negotiations. In his speech, Samper promised to open "human rights oversight offices" at every military post, pledged that human rights issues would be included in all teaching in the Armed Forces, and that all the norms contained within Protocol II of the Geneva Convention would be fully complied with.

That protocol was approved in the United Nations to regulate civil wars in the early 1970s, supposedly to force respect for the rights of the civilian or non-combatant population on the part of the parties in conflict. The protocol was specifically designed to oversee the conflict in Angola, where an East-West war was being fought out by proxy.

The Colombian Congress docilely approved the law ratifying Protocol II, and the Constitutional Court, with unprecedented speed, declared it constitutional. The law obliges the Armed Forces to submit to oversight by an army of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which have disproportionate influence through the international media. It does not oblige the narco-terrorists in any way, because they can convert from "belligerent" to "civilian"—and back again—whenever it is convenient.

The ELN and FARC narco-terrorists, who have nothing

to lose, gave their blessing to Samper's proposal. As always, they intend to use the peace "dialogue" as a means of garnering publicity abroad while their militants continue to paint city walls with the slogan, "We don't fight to negotiate, but to win."

It has already been proven that the NGOs function as virtual spies in the service of the narco-terrorists, and their involvement in the barracks as human rights overseers is equivalent to the government deliberately financing the sabotage of its own Armed Forces.

The London school of appeasement

Only days before announcing his "peace plan," Samper met with Amnesty International, the British intelligence deployment which operates behind the facade of defending human rights. Pierre Sane, Amnesty's secretary general, met with Samper during his tour of Colombia, and also with Vice President Humberto de la Calle, a leading Mason in Colombia; Government Minister Horacio Serpa Uribe; civilian Defense Minister Fernando Botero Zea; and various government intelligence agents. Sane insisted that Colombia create a "truth commission" modeled on the one foisted upon El Salvador.

In El Salvador, the United Nations began as the "mediator" of a peace process, to which the Salvadoran government was forced to yield by a combination of the U.N.'s supranational apparatus and political and economic pressure from the United States, the European Commission, and the "four friends" of El Salvador—Spain, Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela. First there was a treaty on "human rights." But human rights are only a convenient pretext for the United Nations to eliminate the sovereign rights of the nation-state and to impose a malthusian world empire. The El Salvador Truth Commission concluded that 85% of the human rights violations in the country had been committed by the Salvadoran Army, while the rest had been "legitimate actions" by the guerrillas in the context of an "armed conflict."

As President-elect of Colombia, Samper visited London and met first with the directors of Amnesty International. Samper's predecessor, César Gaviria Trujillo, now secretary

general of the Organization of American States (thanks to the sponsorship of the United States and Canada), had done precisely the same thing in his turn.

In London, Samper invited Sane to set up a permanent Amnesty International office in Colombia, whose costs would be underwritten by the Colombian government. "It is the first time in our history that a government has offered us such an arrangement," crowed Sane.

Guerrillas given diplomatic posts

Samper went even further, naming several "former guerrillas" to key diplomatic posts, whose purpose would be to serve as liaisons between the Colombian government and the various human rights NGOs in Europe. Eduardo Chávez, Gustavo Petro, Aníbal Palacios, Vera Grabe, and Bernardo Gutiérrez, all defeated candidates from the "legalized" terrorist organization M-19, were rewarded for their unpopularity in the last elections with posts as first secretaries at several European embassies. "The nomination is based on [our] working to promote human rights and everything to do with that," said the satanist-gnostic Vera Grabe. Their real work will involve defaming the Colombian Armed Forces abroad. "I think that Amnesty International is a serious entity," said Aníbal Palacios, who will be Colombia's secretary at its London embassy.

That Samper chose Popayán, the capital city of Cauca department, to announce his peace plan, is no accident. It is the region where the M-19 maintains its armed wing—supposedly a split-off of the M-19 which rejected amnesty and legalization, and which was reactivated as the Jaime Bateman Commando (Bateman was a founder of the M-19) immediately following the smashing defeat handed to the M-19 in last March's elections, during which the group lost all of its congressional seats.

On Nov. 13, the M-19 "split-off" kidnapped the popular television comedian Alfonso Lizaraso. The kidnappers demanded as his ransom that the government come up with a peace plan. Four days later Samper complied, and within hours Lizaraso was freed, amid a flood of publicity and innumerable press interviews with hooded members of the non-legalized M-19 group.

Cauca is also the center of illegal poppy cultivation, used to produce heroin and other opium derivatives, as well as the area where a large number of Indians are being manipulated to reproduce "a Chiapas in Colombia," that is, a movement of indigenist separatism. "Many of the 85 Indian tribes of Colombia are already talking about arming themselves and taking back the land" taken from them by the Spaniards 500 years ago, "indigenist" Sen. Lorenzo Muelas declared on Nov. 20. Muelas was referring to the government's rejection of a plan presented by the Indians in which any territory inhabited or claimed by the Indians would be defined as "indigenous territories" subject to laws different from those of the rest of the nation.

Strangely enough, the activities of these "indigenous peoples" against the "European immigrants," who are today supposedly squatting in Colombia, are financed by the European Union. "Indigenism" is thus used in this way as a means of eliminating Colombian sovereignty over its own territory.

Running cover for the cartels

Samper is also doing everything in his power to cover for the Rodríguez Orejuela brothers, the heads of the so-called Cali drug cartel. A variety of evidence has been garnered to show that Samper received multimillion-dollar payoffs from Gilberto and Miguel Rodríguez Orejuela, as prominent officials of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration and others have indicated. The Samper government has already attempted—albeit unsuccessfully, thus far—to suspend aerial eradication of coca and poppy crops, after the FARC narco-terrorists organized "peasant" and "Indian" marches to protest the fumigation of their narco-crops.

And, further, on Nov. 22 the Colombian Senate approved a law decriminalizing "fronting," that is, the drug traffickers' use of frontmen to purchase property, make investments, etc. Also decriminalized was "illicit enrichment," that is, the acquisition of wealth whose source cannot be accounted for. The laws against "fronting" and "illicit enrichment" were the only enforceable financial crime laws on the books, and even those, as the Drug Enforcement Administration has pointed out (see p. 41), were almost never enforced against the drug traffickers.

Although the government made a public show of rejecting the Senate actions, Samper has privately acknowledged that the changes are "inconvenient" at the present time, because of the international suspicion that Samper was elected by drug money, and that 70% of the Congress is owned by the cartels.

Despite 13 years of interminable "peace dialogue" with the narco-terrorists, Colombia has seen a dramatic increase in crime statistics each year. According to the Center of Criminological Investigations of the national police, terrorist actions in the first 10 months of 1994 increased by 100% over the previous period. Kidnapping, an important source of revenue for the narco-terrorists, grew by 23% over the comparable period in 1993.

However, despite the fact that many Colombians are demoralized by the impunity with which the drug cartels are allowed to act and by the inability of the judicial system to protect citizens' rights, and tend to fall into the syndrome of "seeking justice by one's own hand," the great majority of Colombians are well aware that in neighboring Peru, where authority is exercised from the standpoint of defending national sovereignty, the narco-terrorist Shining Path has been nearly defeated. There have already been a number of calls for Colombia to follow the Peruvian model, and the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (see next page) has taken the lead in resisting this narco-terrorist occupation of the nation.