EIR International

Ecuador-Peru peace accords threaten national sovereignty

by Luis Vásquez Medina

The negotiations that ended with the signing of border demarcation agreements between Peru and Ecuador in Brasilia, the capital of Brazil, on Oct. 26, constitute an attack on the sovereignty of both signator countries, and represent an ominous advance of the concept of supranationality in "solving" regional conflicts. Apart from the agreements on trade and navigation, and the provocative concession of one square kilometer of Peruvian land to Ecuador, there are three characteristics that could turn the whole process imposed by the four guarantor countries of the 1942 Rio Protocol—with U.S. diplomat and Kissinger pupil Luigi Einaudi at the head—into a tremendous political, and even military, conflagration, involving the two nations and, possibly, the entire region.

First, it sets a precedent for supranational criteria, completely controlled by globalist British interests, as a means of settling regional conflicts in the continent.

Second, it creates—for the first time in Ibero-America—areas of restricted national sovereignty, under the euphemism of "ecology parks," to serve as buffers between nations.

Third, the agreements initiate a process of dismantling of the armed forces of both Ecuador and Peru, which has been one of London and Wall Street's strategic objectives for more than a decade.

The 'spirit of Williamsburg'

The way in which the Peruvian-Ecuadoran peace negotiations have been carried out completely confirms the warnings made by Lyndon LaRouche in his Nov. 15, 1995 document entitled "The Blunder in U.S. National Security Policy." In this study, LaRouche refutes all the conclusions of the report "United States Security Strategy in the Americas," published by the Office of International Security Affairs of the U.S. Defense Department (DOD), a report which served as the basis for the proposals that the United States brought to the first meeting of the Defense Ministers of the Americas, held in July 1995 in Williamsburg, Virginia.

In the first pages of his prophetic document, LaRouche wrote: "If the resolution of a border dispute is taken out of the sovereign hands of the nation-state parties by some supranational or other external agency, the disputed area becomes a region of 'extra-territoriality,' in which terrorist/separatist operations thrive." LaRouche added: "The DOD's approach to internationally-assisted 'conflict resolution' in such border disputes feeds into the successful spread of international terrorist operations."

The globalist orientation has been so evident throughout the negotiation process between Peru and Ecuador, that Peruvian Gen. Walter Ledesma (ret.), a prominent advocate of the globalist thesis, boasted before a Lima television channel: "Here, the spirit of Williamsburg has been fulfilled, which from now on will be the form in which all of Latin America's problems will be resolved."

In fact, the entire procedure accepted by Ecuador's new President, Jamil Mahuad (an advocate of British liberalism and free trade), and by the pragmatic and misguided President Alberto Fujimori of Peru, has been a blow to every constitutional and institutional provision in both countries. Not only has the Rio de Janeiro Protocol—which blocked the granting of arbiter status to the guarantor countries—itself been violated, but the very national legislatures of the two countries have been reduced to merely decorative entities. Those national institutions were forced to approve *beforehand,* the final version of the guarantees, the equivalent of extending a "blank check" to the globalist diplomacy conducted by Luigi Einaudi, who is today a prominent member of the pro-drug-legalization Inter-American Dialogue.

Further, the two nations' Congresses were bullied into giving that approval within a peremptory 24-hour period. Such an insult to the two countries' national sovereignties was well described by Peruvian Congresswoman Beatriz Merino, who said during the debate: "What would happen if someone were to ask the U.S. Congress to hand over to four other countries of the region, within two days, the right to set its border with Mexico? We know where that person would be sent."

Prince Philip's ecology parks

Just as *EIR* charged, the creation of ecology parks was a British gambit that Einaudi and his main ally among the guarantors, Brazilian President Sir Fernando Henrique Cardoso, insisted on introducing into the "solution" to the Peru-Ecuador border dispute. The first intent of the British was to establish a single "binational" ecology park on the border, and this was proposed by Sir Cardoso up to the last moment. Although two parks were eventually established, one on each side of the border in the disputed zone, their size, location, and characteristics make them nothing more than a disguised form of binational park, with the loss of sovereignty to both nations.

First, a military presence by the respective states is prohibited in these parks. Second, the "free right of transit" for the Ashauara tribe was established on the border separating the two parks; the arrangement is the equivalent of creating a "third ethnic nation" between Peru and Ecuador. This has been one of the long-term goals of Conservation International, a non-governmental organization (NGO) directly dependent on Great Britain's Prince Philip, to convert the disputed zone into an ethnic reserve, outside the national sovereignty of either Ecuador or Peru.

As Peruvian diplomat Arias Shreiber put it, "Such parks have automatically increased the danger of separatism, of terrorism, and of drug trafficking in the region, even more so when the guarantors take care to specify that the studies and management of said parks should be given to some specialized 'national or international' NGO." This opens up the possibility that some agency of Prince Philip's will finally ensconce itself in these strategic border regions.

There is another element of great interest for the British: The agreement clears the way for handing over the so-called "gold belt" (the zone of ecology parks possesses enormous gold reserves) to the huge mineral cartels of the British Commonwealth. Incredible though it may seem, these designs were openly proclaimed by Peru's own Foreign Relations Minister, Fernando De Trazegnies, who in 1995, was a lawyer

for Newmont Mining, a mineral firm linked to drug-legalization advocate George Soros. At the time, De Trazegnies proposed in a newspaper article to establish supranational arbitration over the Peru-Ecuador conflict, arguing that the most that Peru would lose would be a few kilometers of "inhospitable terrain," in exchange for winning "the confidence of foreign investors."

De Trazegnies's nomination as Foreign Minister violated Peruvian law, given that just one day before his nomination he was still the plenipotentiary ambassador of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, which has status as a state and which therefore made him technically a foreign citizen inside Peru. De Trazegnies, who spent two years in Europe reclaiming his title as Count de las Lagunas, was also president of the Peruvian Foundation for the Conservation of Nature, today known as the Nature Foundation, a principal recipient of funds from Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). It was the networks of the WWF, through Conservation International, the Nature Conservancy, and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, that originally proposed the creation of an ecology park in the Condor Mountain Range, between Peru and Ecuador, to transform it into a "binational park." These groups then put the proposal into Luigi Einaudi's bag of negotiating points. *EIR* first exposed those plans in "The 'Parks for Peace' Ploy for Bloody Border Wars," in its Aug. 22, 1997 issue.

The demilitarization of Peru and Ecuador

The final objective of this process is the dismantling of the armies of Peru and Ecuador, an old dream of London and its one-worldist agencies, such as the Inter-American Dialogue. Such proposals now appear to have been taken up by both Fujimori and Manhuad. The latter recently revealed that the guarantors had successfully pressured Fujimori into removing Peruvian Gen. Nicolás Hermoza from his position as general commander of the Peruvian Armed Forces, precisely because he opposed the idea of a binational park and of demilitarization.

The speeches of both Presidents at the signing of the Brasilia agreement, were in effect announcements that the era of demilitarization had arrived in both their countries. Fujimori laid the blame for Peruvian poverty on military expenditures, and committed himself to henceforth deploying all funding from armaments into "social expenditures." Mahuad went so far as to say that "the peace agreements are the best measure for fiscal austerity" in his country. The dismantling of the armed forces will lead to a very delicate situation for the two nation-states involved. As General Hermoza warned in his farewell speech, the "threat of narco-terrorist subversion is not over in the country."

Far from bringing peace, the agreements recently signed under "the spirit of Williamsburg," have lit the fuse on a huge social powder keg in the Peruvian Amazon, and specifically in the border region of Loreto. There, on the same day that the Presidents were signing the accords in Brasilia, an enraged mob in the city of Iquitos, capital of Loreto province, broke through police barricades and burned several public offices, including the headquarters of the regional government. They nearly lynched Peruvian Interior Minister Gen. José Villanueva Ruestas, whose car ran over and killed two individuals while trying to escape the mob. There were three other deaths, the result of shots fired by security forces to try to stop the riot. In the midst of this chaos, which may well have been manipulated by narco-subversives, the courthouse of Loreto was burned, along with thousands of court documents and evidence against drug traffickers in the region.

Loreto has been a region where various separatist efforts have been historically manipulated, and which today is under the ideological control of Spanish priest Joaquín García, the so-called "Samuel Ruiz" of Peru—a reference to the leader of the Zapatista insurgency in Mexico. García heads the so-called Center of Theological Studies of the Amazon, the biggest publishing house in Peru's Amazon region, and also controls the Historic Museum of Iquitos and the Departmental Library. Throughout the recent months, García has been the mouthpiece for what he considers the "rights" of Peruvian Amazon ethnic nations in the peace process.

Investigate Israeli spying on Iraq

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

The international press, as usual, started working overtime in late October to create the climate for a new crisis between the United Nations and Saddam Hussein, as soon as it was made known that the Iraqi Parliament had endorsed the decision, by the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council on Nov. 2, to terminate cooperation with the United Nations inspection teams. The same international press made every effort, apparently, to ignore or, more precisely, to black out, the most significant event in Iraq related to this decision, which was a bombshell speech delivered to Parliament by Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Tariq Aziz, just prior to its vote on the issue.

Dr. Aziz presented evidence that Israeli intelligence agents had penetrated Iraq, under the aegis of the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM). The revelations made by Dr. Aziz have turned the tables on the entire cat-and-mouse game which the UN has been playing with Iraq since 1991, and have placed on the agenda of the "international community" the following, most pertinent question: If Israel