

## EZLN Coup in Mexico Sets Stage For Dismembering Ibero-America

by Gretchen Small and Dennis Small

The March 28 special session of the Mexican Congress, arranged to provide a national and international tribunal for the Zapatista narco-terrorists to deliver ultimatums to the Mexican nation, initiated a new phase of disintegration, not only of Mexico, but of the Ibero-American nations as a whole. The special session was a virtual coup d'état—not by the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN), but by the foreign interests who control them. Mexico is now set to be dismembered, its Constitution torn up, and its resources grabbed by eagerly waiting foreign looters, with the Bush family's oil business buddies first in line.

Do not be fooled by the element of farce and lunacy which has become the trademark of the Internet-driven Zapatista show. True, their world-heralded "march on the capital" consisted of a bunch of ski-masked fools, led by a white-skinned product of the 1968 counterculture, one of those "Mitterrand-Leninists" trained in post-modern deconstructionist philosophy at the Sorbonne in Paris, travelling in an air-conditioned bus, and "protected" by a couple of hundred Italian anarchists calling themselves the "White Overalls." But Hitler, too, was a pathetic lunatic, who first came to the world's attention with a failed beer hall putsch.

The gun held to Mexico's head to force this capitulation, is not held by the Zapatistas, but by the powerful foreign oligarchic interests which created and deploy them. The Zapatistas are an integral part of a coordinated, continent-wide, fascist insurgency, typified by its strongest component, the drug-running Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). Under the war cry, "It is the Peoples' Will!", these fascist forces are being established as the official or de facto government in country after country.

Think of Africa today, where 20 years of IMF looting, wars, insurgencies, and disease, have led to its fragmentation and destruction, while foreign speculators and London's raw material cartels grab the resources. Recall the case of Zaire/

Congo, where George Bush, Sr.'s Barrick Gold moved in on the back of a war which is depopulating the country. Now, view what is happening in Ibero-America. Look at how ever-greater chunks of territory and sovereignty have been stolen over the past 20 years. Narco-terrorist armies are expanding over great swaths of territory, just as they ravaged Africa, driving down the value of its natural resources, until they are sold, like Manhattan, for a string of beads.

### The Strategic Implications of The Mexican Coup

The immediate issue before Mexico, is the modification of its Constitution, to establish the concept of indigenous autonomy, through the passage of the San Andrés Accords negotiated with the EZLN. It is here that the very existence of Mexico is at stake.

The change proposed, is to introduce the concept of an arbitrary category of "indigenous peoples," a kind of subspecies which are to be granted autonomy over "the totality of the habitat which they use and occupy." The EZLN—and their foreign sponsors—demands two key features: that these autonomous areas be governed, not under Mexican laws, but by "traditional habits and customs," and that they be granted the right to natural resources located within their territories.

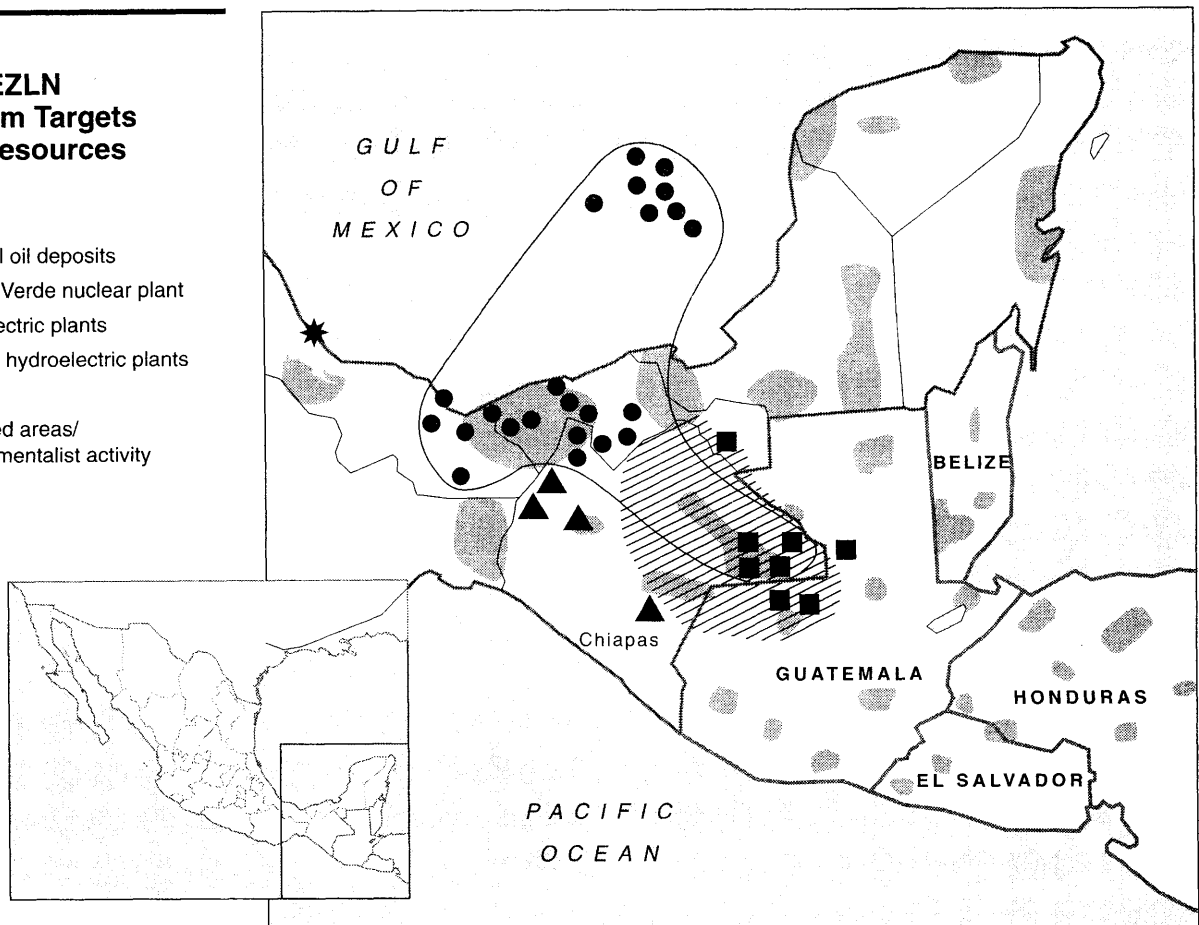
What this means for the nation of Mexico becomes transparent, when you look at **Figure 1**. A preponderance of Mexico's energy resources are located in and around the state of Chiapas, ranging from oil, to hydroelectric and nuclear. Nor are "merely" the resources of Chiapas at stake. Mexican businessmen warn that 30% of Mexico's national territory is slated to be designated "indigenous areas," and therefore granted autonomy. The natural resources located therein would be off-limits for development of the national infrastructure, but *on limits* for the foreign vultures.

Passage of the San Andrés Accords, in fact, would put all

FIGURE 1

# **Mexico: EZLN Separatism Targets Natural Resources**

- = oil fields
- = potential oil deposits
- ★ = Laguna Verde nuclear plant
- ▲ = hydroelectric plants
- = planned hydroelectric plants
- /// = EZLN
- = protected areas/  
environmentalist activity



Mexico's natural resources up for grabs—including its much-coveted oil reserves. It would also render worthless, Article 27 of Mexico's Constitution—so hated by foreign oil interests as the greatest obstacle to the privatization and looting of Mexico's oil, because it declares Mexico's strategic resources the property of the nation, and not of any private interests.

The Zapatista Commanders know what they are doing. Retired Bishop Samuel Ruiz, well-known internationally as "the man without whom *Subcomandante* Marcos would not exist," told the Argentine daily *Página 12* in February 1998, that "the Mexican Constitution says the resources are the nation's . . . [but] this is not the only possible situation. . . . The question of the use of resources is a situation which still needs to be legally clarified."

It is highly significant that a long-time international ally of Bishop Ruiz, Prince Philip's "spiritual adviser" Martin Palmer, chose to be present in Mexico City in the last week in March, ostensibly for meetings, as the EZLN coup was being completed.

The implications of the battle over the San Andrés Accords are not limited to Mexico. Mexico's Secretary of Government Santiago Creel admitted to Congress that the definition of "indigenous peoples" and specifications for autonomy, which the San Andrés Accords would incorporate into the

Mexican Constitution, are lifted from Convention #169, On Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, of the International Labor Organization (ILO).

From its start, the EZLN operation was heralded as a means to impose ILO's Convention #169 globally. In 1994, Cultural Survival, one of the anthropological associations which runs the global indigenist movement, proclaimed that Chiapas should become the "test case" for the imposition of the Convention. Convention #169, adopted in 1989, would destroy the human race. Categorizing "indigenous peoples" as a separate species, it requires governments to "strengthen and promote . . . subsistence economy and traditional activities, such as hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering," or be brought before the World Court, for violating "indigenous rights."

## **Ibero-America: From 1982 to 2001**

As Figures 2 and 3 show, the change in the past 20 years has been dramatic, and far greater than most Ibero-Americans have yet found the courage to face. Prior to 1982, the Ibero-American nations—and Mexico, above all—could be found at the forefront of most international battles to defend the sovereignty of developing countries, generally. With all the caveats, Ibero-America's economies were developing.

FIGURE 2

**Ibero-America in 1982: Areas of Lost or Limited Sovereignty**



FIGURE 3

### Ibero-America in 2001: Areas of Lost or Limited Sovereignty

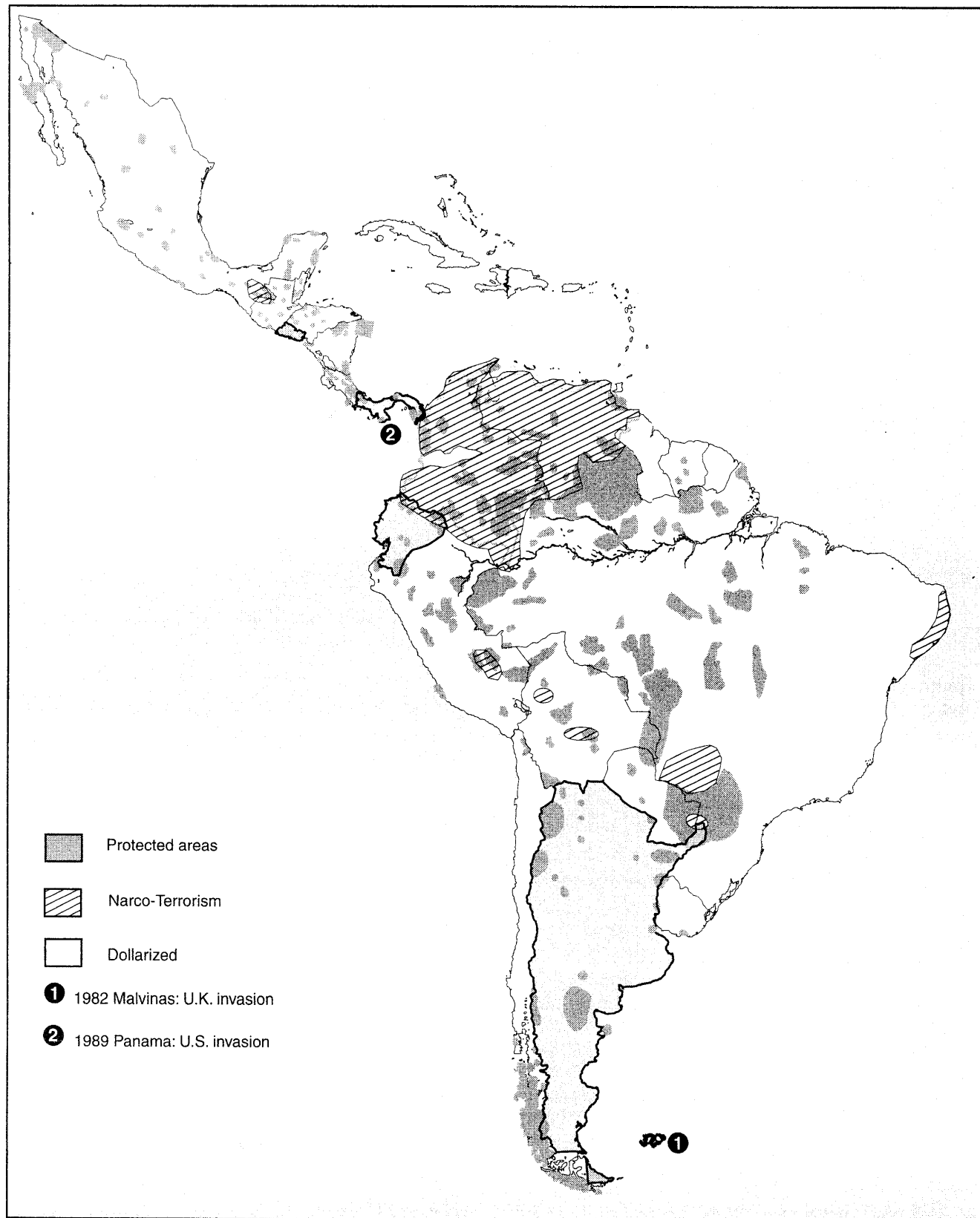


FIGURE 4

### Colombia: Epicenter of the Narco-Terrorist Earthquake



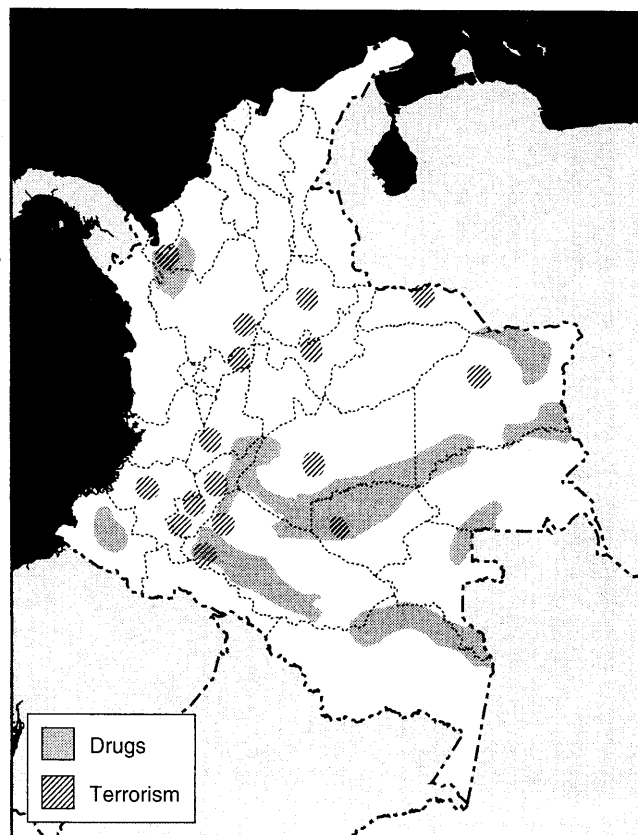
*EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche warned Ibero-American leaders in 1982, that they must act from an understanding that they faced a new enemy: a *policy* of powerful oligarchic interests to destroy the existence of the nation-state itself, worldwide. In the July 20, 1982, *EIR* feature, "Nazi Anthropologists Incite New Ethnic Terrorism," LaRouche wrote: "The objective of the powerful forces behind the deployment of this anthropologists' nightmare of 'separatist movements,' is to generate throughout the planet a protracted condition of chaos—economic depression, regional wars, dionysiac orgies of assassination, rioting and insurrection in many nations. This process is intended to obliterate the institution of the sovereign nation-state and to bring forth out of chaos, a Malthusian world-federalist order."

The sustained war against the sovereignty of the Americas began in April 1982, with a straightforward military invasion of Argentine territory, by Her Majesty's Thatcher-led government in Great Britain. Following quickly upon the heels of the Malvinas War, came the eruption of the first of the many debt crises in Ibero-America, each "resolved" by ever-greater loss of economic sovereignty. The pace of the war accelerated drastically in the 1990s, kicked off by George Bush, Sr.'s December 1989 invasion of Panama.

The results of that war, 19 years later, are visible in **Figure 3**. Three general types of losses to sovereignty are depicted:

FIGURE 5

### Colombia: Drugs and Terrorism, 1982



territory taken out of national control as "protected areas" (whether as nature or indigenous parks); narco-terrorism; and loss of currency through dollarization.

**Dollarization:** In 1982, Panama was the only country in Ibero-America without a national currency. But over the course of the succeeding debt crises, the dollar was permitted, increasingly, to circulate alongside the national currency in many countries. By 2001, three countries had gone further, and joined Panama as countries virtually without currencies: Argentina, Ecuador and El Salvador, with Guatemala following along.

**Lost territory:** Nature parks, ecological reserves of various stripes, and "indigenous" reserves are all included under the general rubric of "protected areas," the term used by the British Empire-created International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and others. As can be seen by comparing the maps, some such areas existed before 1982, but between 1982 and today, such reserves almost doubled in extent, as seen even in the rough outlines shown here. By 1994, some 13.2% of South America was so locked up; and 8.6% of Central America and Mexico, combined. Today, those percentages are even larger.

The change is far greater, however, than a comparison of

FIGURE 6

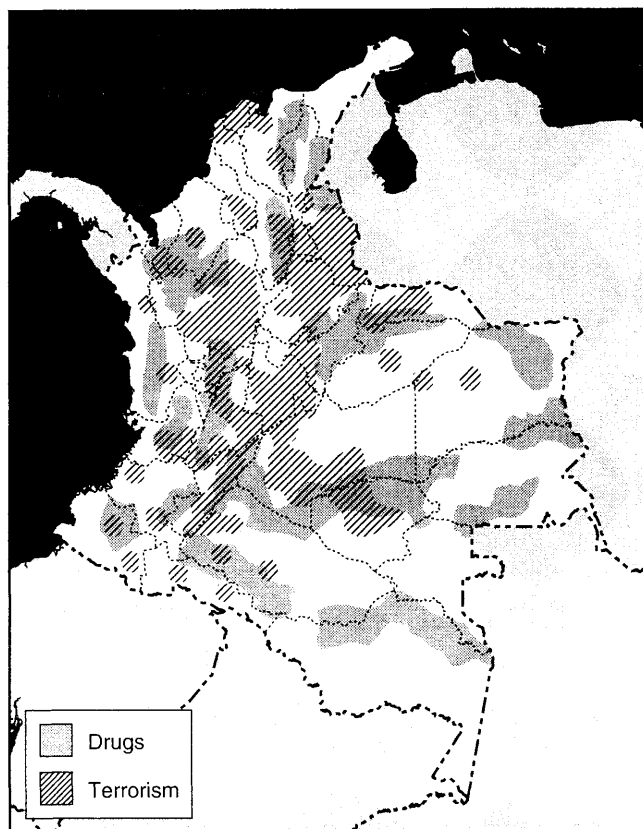
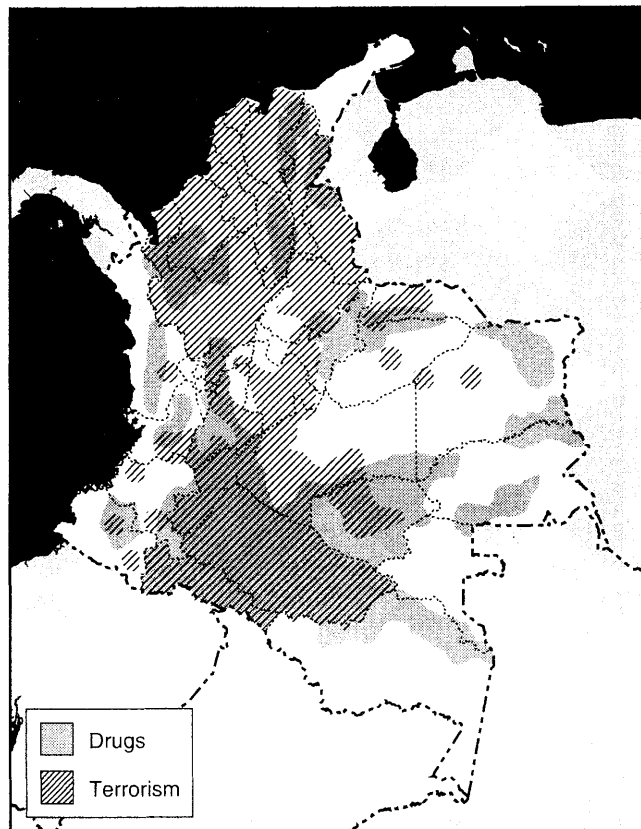
**Colombia: Drugs and Terrorism, 1995**

FIGURE 7

**Colombia: Drugs and Terrorism, 1998**

square kilometers indicates. Over the past two decades, the character of these “protected areas” changed decisively, as the global environmentalist movement and its racist twin, indigenism, have reshaped policies around the world. Whereas parks previously meant, generally, an area to be enjoyed by man, today these are areas from which human activity is either altogether excluded, or permitted only by those poor souls locked into these human zoos, prohibited from ever entering the modern world. *These are no longer sovereign territory.* Most are run by those creations of world-government, the “NGOs” (and largely by foreign NGOs, to boot).

The exemplar, *par excellence*, of the strategic placement of these reserves, human and ecological, is the Yanomami Reserve: a giant, 17.8 million-hectare area straddling the Venezuelan-Brazilian border, created in 1991 as a protected reserve for a group of 16,000 nomadic Indians, condemned to an average life span of only 30 years by their primitive economy. The creation of the Yanomami park was the personal project of the British royal family for nearly 25 years. Personally and through agencies such as Prince Philip’s World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), they applied intense pressure until the Brazilian and Venezuelan governments ca-

pitulated. The parallel with what was done to Africa, extended down to the deployment in 1990 to Brazil by Lady Lynda Chalker, then head of Great Britain’s Overseas Development Ministry, who was otherwise occupied that year in orchestrating the Ugandan invasion of Rwanda.

### **Narco-Terrorism Seizes Power in the Andes**

The most horrific change over the two decades, is the loss of whole regions to *narco-terrorist irregular warfare*. That spread is not unrelated to the proliferation of “protected areas.” As occurred in Africa, these vast no-man’s-lands, outside government control, became centers of drug production and terrorist encampments. Thus, two large ecological parks along the Mexican-Guatemalan border provided the original staging area for the EZLN’s war. In Colombia, a stunning 30.7% of national territory is “protected”; it was recently reported that the FARC and the ELN operate out of 44 of the 46 ecological zones which cover 8.5% of the country, and at least four of those parks are run, officially, by the FARC.

Although not depicted on these maps, one of the critical measures by which the war against sovereignty has been advanced, is the takedown of the national militaries, the most extreme case, to date, being the elimination of Panama’s mili-

FIGURE 8

**The Andes: Narco-Terrorism, Protected Areas and Raw Materials**

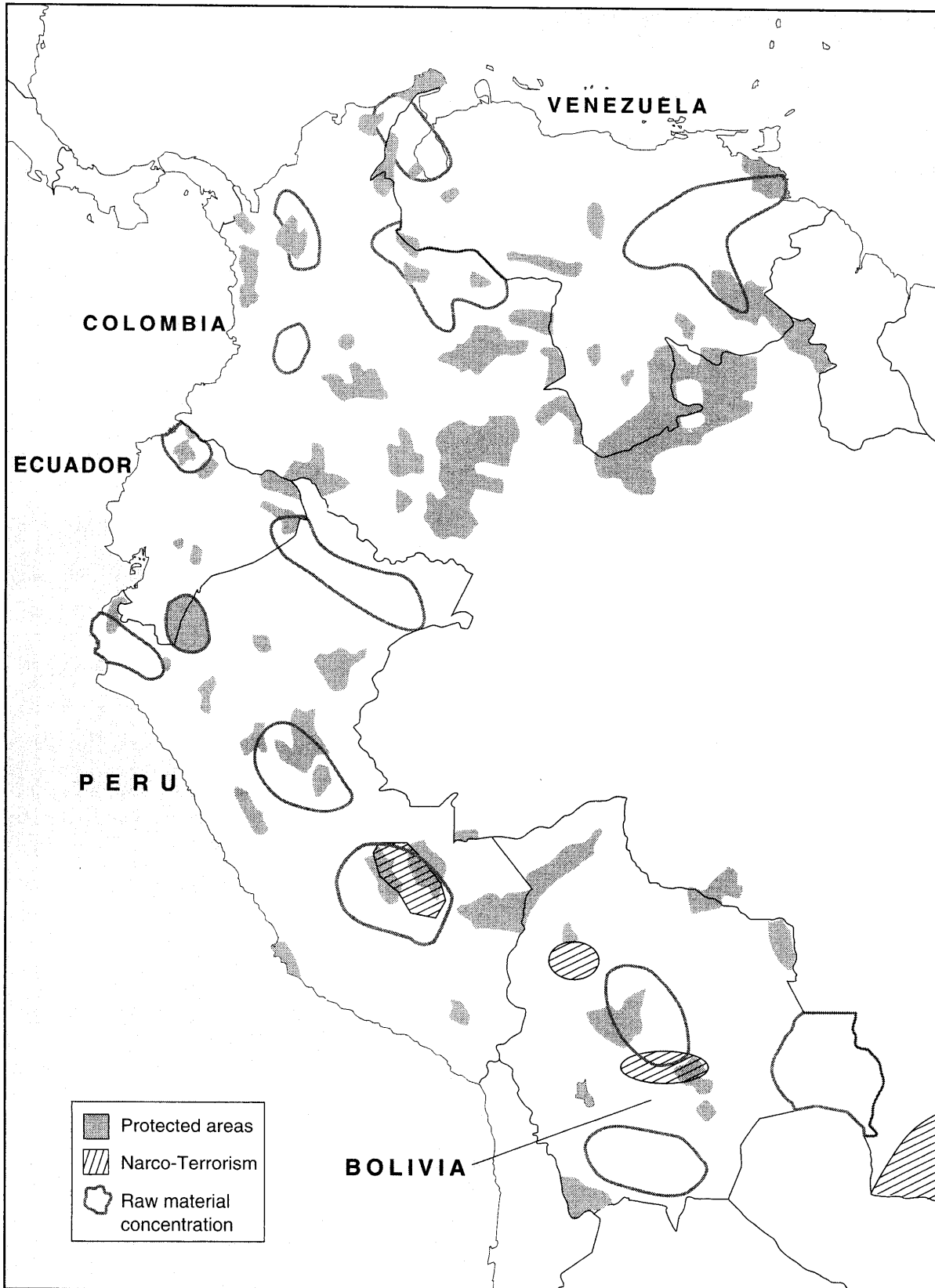
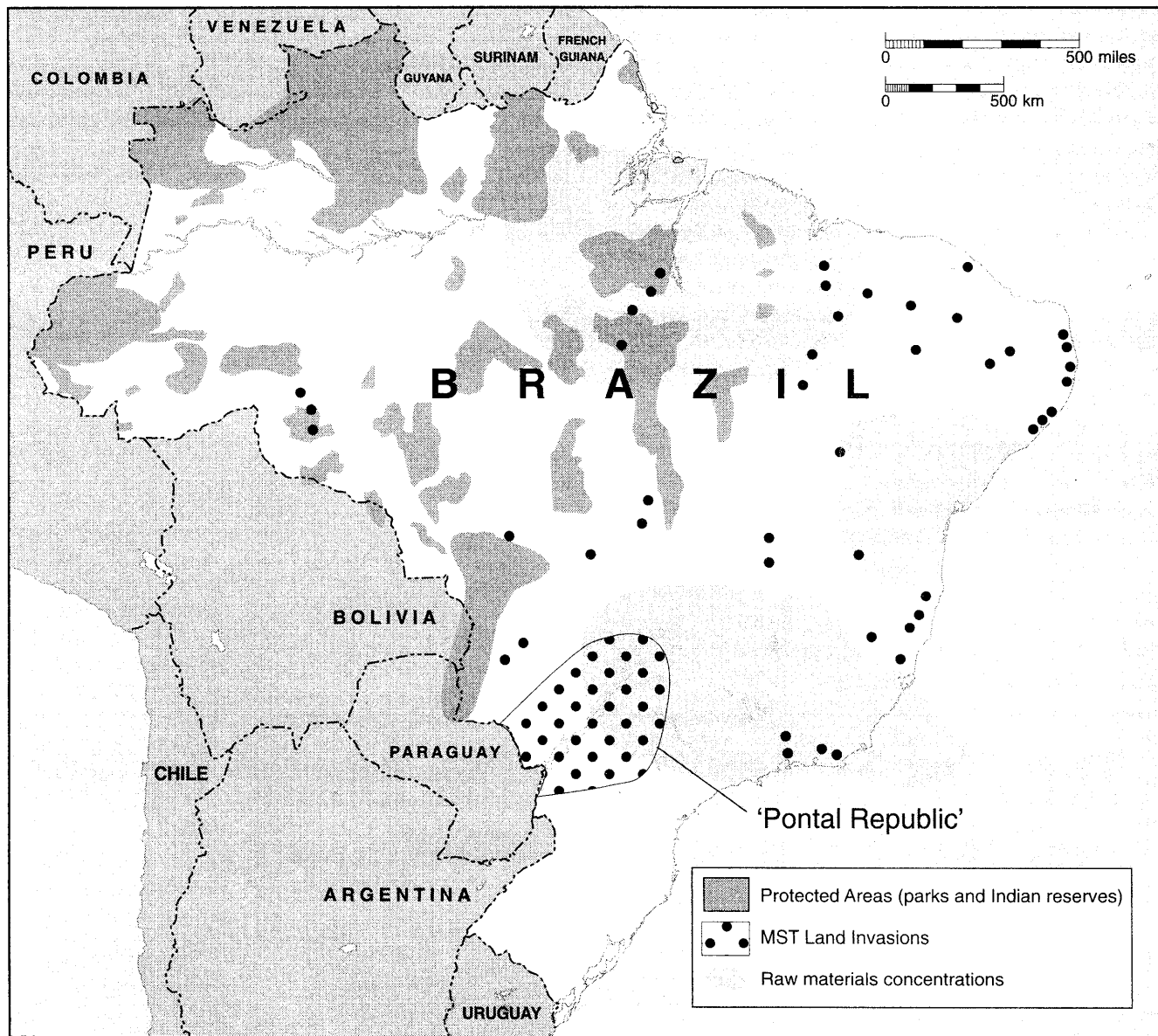


FIGURE 9

## London Wants to Get Its Hands on Brazil's Vast Mineral Wealth



tary altogether, in 1989, by the U.S. occupation forces.

**Figure 4** depicts the harsh reality: Colombia has been overrun entirely. Colombia exists as a nation today only as an idea to which its patriots are fiercely committed, a nation which they must re-establish. As **Figures 5-7** remind us, *this was not always so*: What were serious problems in 1982, by 2001, have eaten the country alive.

Not only Colombia is being overrun, as can be seen clearly in **Figure 8**, focussing on the Andean region as a whole. Narco-terrorism is spreading throughout the region in two ways: spilling over Colombia's borders with every one of its neighbors, and taking over the governments of whole coun-

tries. The latter is the case in Venezuela, where the Chávez government openly protects the FARC and ELN, and defends their cause as its continental ally. Hugo Chávez—who, curiously, is a Bush family asset of sorts (George Bush, Sr. hailed Chávez, again, last February as a “very charismatic leader”) is the visible figurehead of the fascist *vox populi* insurgency which ties all the narco-terrorists in the Americas together.

The world was reminded, when New York Stock Exchange President Richard Grasso brazenly travelled to southern Colombia, in June 1999, to embrace the FARC's financial *Comandante*, Raúl Reyes, that *these countries could never have been so crushed, were it not for the powerful financial*



interests, profiting from the drug trade, which sponsor and back the advancing narco-terrorist armies.

As **Figure 8** indicates, the advance of narco-terrorism was not uniform: the areas dominated by drugs and terrorism in Peru and Bolivia are smaller in 2001 than in 1982 (see Fig. 2). In Peru, the Fujimori government in Peru took on the narco-terrorist insurgencies over the course of the 1990s, with its well-known success. Yet, it was the Alberto Fujimori government of Peru which was labelled "undemocratic," and finally overthrown by overwhelming international force, marshalled by Wall Street and the U.S. State Department.

Figure 8 also shows how the areas of spreading narco-terrorism overlap some of the regions of most significant energy and mineral resources, as schematically indicated on the map. If there are no national governments over these areas, who benefits?

### The Immediate Target: Brazil

Our last map in this series, **Figure 9**, focusses on the remaining country in Ibero-America which has not yet lost the better part of its sovereignty: Brazil. Half the continent in size, economy and population, Brazil still has a significant national scientific and technological capability, in the nuclear, aerospace and other fields. Despite dangerous concessions to globalization, Brazil's banking system is not yet entirely in foreign hands; its national oil company, and a few of its electrical companies, still belong to the state; and it exports only

10% of its GDP, which points to the fact that Brazil still has a domestic economy.

Brazil is also the mineral powerhouse of the continent, whose minerals are coveted by the same foreign interests (e.g.: George Bush, Sr.) now devouring the minerals of a destroyed Zaire/Congo in Africa.

The enemies of Brazil have significant forces inside the country, as the map depicts: the "protected reserves" cover giant swaths of rich territory, and are being expanded. If all the ecological/indigenous parks planned in the northern state of Roraima, which borders Venezuela, are implemented, the state will become virtually another nation: already 40% of the state's territory is "protected." In the midwest of the country, Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature is confident it can block the opening of the interior of South America for development, by consolidating its Pantanal park, the large area extending south and west into Bolivia and Paraguay. Likewise, the Landless Movement (MST), allies of the FARC and EZLN, constitutes the hardcore of a growing narco-terrorist army, which is both national in extent, and well advanced in its plans to carve out a separatist "Pontal Republic," as marked.

Should Brazil choose to stand and fight for its sovereignty, both domestically and internationally, a configuration could be created in which patriotic forces in the rest of Ibero-America could rally their own resistance. Should it not do so soon, however, Brazil will find itself, like its neighbors, divided, overrun, and destroyed.

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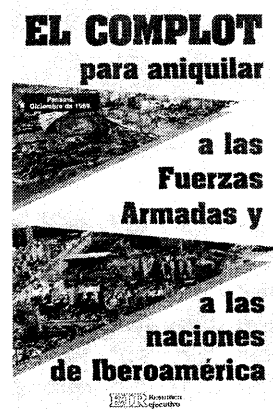
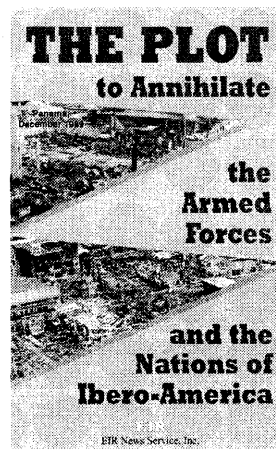
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