for the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Factions (FARL), whose leadership is now languishing in French and Italian jails. The CSPPA is now threatening similar actions in Italy. There has been a sudden reactivation of separatist terrorism in France, Italy, and Spain; a reactivation of "Euroterrorism" in Germany and Italy, with the murder by the Red Brigades on Feb. 2 of former Florentine mayor Lando Conti.

More recently, there was the April 2 bomb explosion aboard the TWA flight 840, en route from Rome to Cairo, which killed four people.

Then came the terrorist bombing of the "La Belle" discothéque in West Berlin on April 5. The disco was frequented by U.S. military personnel. U.S. intelligence agencies had previously intercepted communications from Tripoli to the Libyan People's Bureau in East Berlin, referencing plans for a terrorist attack. The U.S. services immediately contacted the Soviet Union, in an attempt to avert the attack, but received no cooperation.

On April 8, a leading Greek industrialist was assassinated by the "November 17" terror group.

The same day, an unsuccessful bombing attempt was directed against Defense Secretary Weinberger in Thailand. A bomb exploded in the parking lot of the Erawan Hotel in Bangkok, 90 minutes before he was scheduled to give a speech there. Weinberger would have passed within five yards of the bomb site.

Aimed at confusing Western intelligence, these terror acts have been claimed by previously unknown groups, as if on Dec. 31, 1985 all previous terrorist organizations had decided to moult their skins. The FARL became the CSPPA; Abu Nidal became the Arab Revolutionary Cells, as well as the Anti-American Arab Liberation Front, as far as the April 2 and April 5 explosions are concerned.

These changing labels merely underline the cohesiveness existing among several intelligence services. As long as Libya's terror deployment is not understood as just a part of a broader nexus, which includes Syria, Iran, and the East bloc, anti-terrorism efforts will remain ineffective.

Investigations into the West Berlin bombing may become a case study of how terrorism functions. According to a report released on April 10 by West German intelligence officials, the operation was perpetrated by a group of Palestinian mercenaries on behalf of Libya. Decoded radio transmissions between East Berlin and Tripoli revealed that Qaddafi was personally involved in planning the action, together with diplomat Elamin Abdullah Elamin, the same one who slipped out of Bonn last year.

The action required at least three simultaneous decisions and authorizations: 1) Libya had to decide on the operation, its timing and location; 2) it had to receive the support of the Syrian-based Palestinian group, a decision which could be reached only with the approval of Syrian intelligence; 3) East German intelligence had to be aware of the plans.

This pattern of behavior will be found in many of the currently ongoing terrorist operations in Western Europe.

America Battalion: a new phase of narco-terrorism

by Héctor Apolinar

For nearly two months, 15,000 Colombian troops, backed by heavy artillery, Urutu tanks and armored cars, T-33 and T-37 bombers, and artillery helicopters, have been deployed in battle in Colombia's Cauca and Valle provinces, against a new South American narco-terrorist army, the "America Battalion." Formed of Ecuadorian, Peruvian, and Colombian terrorists, the Battalion sought to surround, and then seize, Valle's capital city, Cali.

Colombia's army has delivered heavy losses to the terrorists, but they have been unable to knock them out. The Battalion struck for the first time in Peru in late March, taking responsibility for a wave of bombings. Behind the terrorists stand the extensive resources of the cocaine mafia, and the Soviet international terrorist apparatus coordinated through Qaddafi's Libya. The emergence of the America Battalion marks a new phase in the mafia's warfare against the nations of Ibero-America, this time on a regional scale.

"America Battalion" leaders are explicit that their purpose is to destroy national sovereignty and territorial integrity in South America. Alvaro Fayad, a leader of one of the Battalion's member groups, the Colombian M-19, defined the nature of the new transnational terrorist enterprise. "We are experiencing and will experience phenomena which have not been seen since Simón Bolívar," he told the Jesuit Mexican newspaper La Jornada, on March 3. "Everyone fighting, without international sponsorships, without support from states or revolutions. . . . To see Colombians, Ecuadorians, and Peruvians as the armed force of democracy is a phenemenon that has not been seen since Bolivar. . . . We are not setting up International Brigades . . . but a Bolivarian army. . . ."

Fayad died in a clash with Colombian security forces a few days later, but his policy has been implemented. April 2, the head of the M-19's rural operations, Marcos Chalita, reiterated that the terrorists no longer consider themselves a guerrilla movement, but "an army of liberation." Stated Chalita in an M-19 communiqué, "The guerrilla is a resistance force. It harasses with surprise attacks and withdraws to avoid confrontation. An army seeks another kind of confrontation. We don't hit and run."

In announcing its participation in the America Battalion, on Feb. 24, the Peruvian terrorist group, Tupac Amaru Rev-

olutionary Movement (MRTA), stated that the transnational armed struggle aims at "conquering a second and definitive Ayacucho," a reference to the final defeat of Spanish troops in 1824 at Ayacucho, at the hands of the Latin American independence forces. The MRTA then called on the terrorist gang Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso) to join forces with them to overthrow the government of President Alan García.

The narco army of Lehder and Qaddafi

Fayad's braggadocio that the new army is "without support of states or revolutions" is a joke. The America Battalion is the revolution of the drug mob, and if Qaddafi isn't helping them, it is they who are coming to Qaddafi's aid.

Officially, terrorists from the ranks of Peru's MRTA, Quintín Lamé and the April 19 (M-19) Movement from Colombia, and the group called "Alfaro Vive, Carajo," of Ecuador, make up the America Battalion. The M-19, who carried out the mafia's hit order against Colombia's Supreme Court in November 1985, made headlines April 3, when one of their commandos "stole" 14 tons of sodium bicarbonate from a factory in Cundinamarca department—a chemical, as Colombia's press noted, used in processing cocaine. Quintín Lamé was founded by Colombia's cocaine king, Carlos Lehder, to protect his stronghold, the province of Armenia. Lehder, an avid admirer of Adolf Hitler and Hitler's regime, brags that he sometimes joins Quintín Lamé in their fights.

The America Battalion was well represented at Qaddafi's meeting to form an "international front" of terrorists, in Tripoli on March 14-17. Members of the M-19, along with the MRTA's allies, Shining Path (see EIR Vol. 13, No. 15, page 40) participated in the meeting. There, Qaddafi called upon separatist movements around the world to form an alliance with the West German Green Party, a political alliance which Lehder, whose newspaper has repeatedly praised both the Green Party and "Indian liberation movements," also advocates.

The mafia's 'ethnic' project

Recently, one of the founders of MRTA, Peruvian anthropologist Stefano Varese, revealed to a Mexican journalist interviewing him at his residence in of Oaxaca, that the MRTA had debated the possibility of stopping their terrorist war last August, to support President García's policy of national defense against the International Monetary Fund, but that the group had finally decided to fight to overthrow García.

Varese, who has been living in Mexico since the 1970s, helped found MRTA, together with his brother Luis, also an anthropologist. The latter, trained by the Jesuit Order, was "converted" to terrorism by the Trappist priest of Nicaragua, Ernesto Cardenal, with whom he spent some time in Cardenal's drug, sex, counter-culture commune on the Island of Solentiname, in Nicaragua. According to Stefano, the Cardenals' "Utopia" had a decisive influence on the guerrillas. Ernesto Cardenal and his brother, the Jesuit Fernando, created the syncretic movement known as "Sandinismo." There is no Nicaraguan "comandante" who did not pass through his

courses in "Christianity" or his "retreats" in Solentiname to drench himself in his anti-imperialist "poetry."

In his interview, Stefano Varese tried to portray his terrorist groups as one of the "separatist" movements to which Qaddafi referred. The MRTA is seeking to set up an "ethnic project" of "recovery of the indigenous culture," Varese claimed. Varese called the existence of the nation-state an "oppressor" of the indigenous cultures, which tries to "impose" a "national culture" over the working class, peasant, and indigenous "cultures." Thus, the education system of the nation-state is part of "domination" of a minority over a majority, Varese explained, and it is necessary to give a "subversive character" to education, as the first step toward "subversion of the nation-state."

"American Battalion" leaders are explicit that their purpose is to destroy national sovereignty and territorial integrity in South America. The terrorists no longer consider themselves a guerrilla movement, but "an army of liberation." "The guerrilla harasses with surprise attacks and withdraws. An army seeks another kind of confrontation. We don't hit and run."

In his book, Ethnic Projects and National Projects, (1983), Varese says he is against the "Judeo-Christian concept of time . . . linear and ascending. . . . From a such a conception, the idea was derived . . . of progress as betterment, as perfection with respect to what went before." According to Varese, the indigenous "ethnic project" is an "alternative" to the "national project." Varese says: "We can state that the search for a Latin American specificity and national particularisms, which have been manifested in our countries from their formal political independence, and which have operated especially in the sphere of formal education and from a culture of hegemonic classes, originated and developed as ways of life alienated and distant from the indigenous and Afro-American popular masses," the true source of "culture."

Qaddafi's anthropologists

The Varese brothers' theories supply the ideological trappings for the mafia's "America Battalion" as the "armed branch" against the nation-state. Typically imperialist-oligarchist, their theories reflect their leading role in an extensive network of Nazi-communist "action anthropologists," the same network which is behind "Shining Path"—and on

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Qaddafi's payroll.

Stefano is a leading member of an anthropologist organization called Cultural Survival, USA, and the International Working Group of Indigenous Affairs, with its headquarters in Copenhagen. Queen Margarethe of Denmark is an honorary member of the board of directors of Cultural Survival, with other directors of this organization coming from Harvard University, such as David Maybury Lewis, and Dr. Evon Z. Vogt, ex-director of Harvard's "project" with the indigenous group Tzetzal-Tzotzil, in Chiapas, Mexico.

Cultural Survival dedicated its 1985 Year in Review to a defense of "indigenous" narcotics use. Entitled "Drugs and Tribal Peoples: Production, Use and Trafficking," Cultural Survival's anthropologists argued that "eradication" of coca and other drugs "threatens the cultural identity" of the Indians of the region. Cultural Survival is also the U.S. branch of another anthropologist organization, Gesellschaft für Bedrohte Völker (Society in Defense of Endangered Peoples), headquartered at Göttingen University, in West Germany. Although it is headed by Tilman Zeulch, the real "brains" of the Endangered Peoples society are the terrorist-trainer Ivan Illich, and a leading neo-Nazi activist in West Germany, Prof. Henning Eichberg.

Eichberg works with Wir Selbst, a magazine promoting separatist movements of all stripes—and financed by the government of Libya. Illich's participation in this indigenist project brings the network full circle. It was Illich who introduced the Colombian Catholic priest Camilo Torres to terrorism, through his "courses" at the now-defunct Center of Information and Documentation (CIDOC) headquartered in Cuernavaca, Mexico, where he was associated with Ernesto

Cardenal. Camilo Torres's networks became the precursors of the M-19.

Varese, who runs several Indian terrorist projects from his Oaxaca base, is also close to U.S. anthropologist John Mohawk, also a member of Cultural Survival and the Society for Endangered Peoples. Mohawk is a leader of the American Indian Movement (AIM), headed by Russell Means—leading participants with the M-19, et al. in Qaddafi's March meeting in Tripoli! In December, AIM announced that it was sending some 200 Indian activists to fight beside the Misurata Indians against the Sandinista government, with the objective of setting up an independent "indigenous republic" in Nicaragua.

The Society for Endangered Peoples serves as another liaison between the Ibero-American terrorist movements and the West German Green Party. Part of this connection is made through Carl Amery, a member of Endangered Peoples, director of the Munich-based E. F. Schumacher Society, and one of the ideologues of the Green Party.

The ideas are similar. The Green Party proclaims the need for violent actions to combat the government's policy to stimulate development through industrialization, which supposedly destroys the ecology. In Ibero-America, they say, the nation-state has to be stopped from "destroying" native tribes through education and development, because in this way the tribes would be destroyed which are . . . part of the ecology.

Things have not changed much in anthropology: They have to make sure that when the aristocrats go hunting in Africa, there are elephants, and Negros who can carry their tusks on their backs.

Washington Times backs Qaddafi's AIMs

Is the terrorist American Indian Movement (AIM), prominent participants at Qaddafi's March 14-17 anti-U.S. war confab in Tripoli, Libya, now receiving covert U.S. aid?

The question is raised by a strange article appearing in Count Arnaud de Borchgrave's Washington Times on March 4, 1986. Entitled "A Voice for Indian's Plight in Nicaragua," and accompanied by two photos of "American Indian activist Russell Means," the Times article featured AIM leader Means's demand, that the group should be among the beneficiaries of the planned \$100 million in U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan "contras"!

In December 1985, AIM activists announced that they planned to send 200-plus members to join the Misurata Indians in battling the Sandinistas, whom they had suddenly discovered were "anti-Indian." EIR viewed the AIM

announcement as a cover for combat training, following which the forces would be deployed elsewhere. But not so the Washington Times.

Means was "still smarting from a shrapnel wound sustained during a just completed clandestine tour of Indian villages in eastern Nicaragua," *Times* reporter Marc Lee wrote March 4. Lee duly recorded Means's attacks on the Sandinistas and "American liberals and radicals [who] have not helped the Indian cause," as well as his argument that the United States should supply "guns, ammunition, boots, and medicine," for his "fearless fighters" in Nicaragua. Means was seeking to discuss the matter in a personal meeting with President Reagan, the *Times* noted.

EIR does not believe that President Reagan's security advisers would allow this terrorist so close to the U.S. President. But de Borchgraves's Times is not the only U.S. supporter of AIM's Misurata Indian organization allies. Former U.N. ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick Assistant Secretary of State Eliot Abrams joined Muammar Qaddafi in supporting the Misurata "fighters" three years ago. Did Means receive the money he sought?