

bar's smuggling activities.

Members of the Council of State, a presidential advisory body on constitutional matters, also demanded that the military turn over the explosive evidence they had captured. That demand, too, provoked suspicion, since the Council had just days earlier ordered the suspension of an arrest warrant for Escobar's extradition to the United States, as illegal.

*El Espectador* has suggested that the "HB" described by General Ruiz Barrera as a Cartel infiltrator into the Council of State, is one Geisel Humberto Buitrago Mustafá, who is one of Pablo Escobar's lawyers and a close associate of Liberal Party senator Bernardo Guerra Serna, who himself is an advocate of dialogue with the Medellín Cartel. Another Buitrago, magistrate Samuel Buitrago Hurtado, called on national television for the legalization of the drug trade in December 1986. At the time he was *president of the Council of State!* President Barco never commented on the opinions of his leading constitutional adviser.

*EIR's* own archives reveal that the only Medellín builder with the initials DLW, as also mentioned by the IV Army Commander, is Diego Londoño White, whose firm Londoño y Vayda Ltda., has been identified as the firm which constructed Pablo Escobar's "bunkers." The Londoño White family are intimate friends of former Colombian President Alfonso López Michelsen. Diego's brother Santiago Londoño White was the treasurer of López's re-election campaign in 1982, and had—together with current Liberal Party president Ernesto Samper Pizano—accepted donations from the Medellín Cartel's transport kingpin Carlos Lehder, currently on trial for drug trafficking in Florida.

It was also Santiago Londoño White who arranged and attended a 1984 Panama meeting of Pablo Escobar and Jorge Luis Ochoa with López Michelsen, where the traffickers had proposed to pay off the Colombian foreign debt in exchange for an amnesty from the government.

The military's declaration of war against the drug traffickers has dramatically raised the stakes in the fight for Colombia. A March 30 press conference by General Ruiz Barrera revealed that the Cartel has threatened to assassinate him and other high-level commanders of the Colombian Armed Forces, and has hired at least 15 lawyers to provoke "human rights" scandals designed to discredit the military's anti-drug efforts.

General Ruiz Barrera also revealed that the office telephone lines of President Belisario Betancur (1982-86) had been intercepted by the Cartel, and that military intelligence had captured recordings of telephone conversations from that office. Finally, it has been revealed that among those arrested during the March 22 army raid on Escobar's estate were members of the terrorist M-19 guerrilla group, who were reportedly coordinating operations with Escobar at the moment of the raid. Both the M-19 and the Moscow-controlled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) have publicly called for legalizing the drug trade in the recent period.

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## 'Regional Affairs'

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# Feverish pace of New Yalta sellouts

by Konstantin George

Contrary to the disinformation peddled to the mass media that little of note occurred during the March 21-23 Shultz-Shevardnadze Washington talks on regional issues, events in Central America, Afghanistan, and Angola provide a far different reading on the status of the New Yalta deals under way between the Reagan administration and Moscow.

"Feverish" accurately describes the pace of the U.S. sellout to Russia, far exceeding the dimensions of the original carving of the world into U.S.-tied and Soviet spheres of influence at the Yalta conference at the end of World War II.

## Central America

First, Washington has agreed to employ violence, including a military invasion, to topple Panama's Defense Forces commander General Noriega, an action which can only further Soviet interests. Moscow, in turn, pressured the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua to conclude a cease-fire agreement with the Contras—which it did.

The Nicaraguan deal resolved precisely nothing. The Sandinistas remain the leading military power in the region, with more than 120,000 combined soldiers and militia, while the United States has taken care of limiting, and even dismantling—as in the case of Panama—nationalist military forces in the region.

Moscow's agents in the leadership of the Socialist International can be found at the forefront of both the Nicaragua deal and the attack on the Panamanian Defense Forces. The operations are united in the persons of West German Social Democrat Hans-Jürgen Wischniewski and Venezuelan ex-President Carlos Andrés Pérez. Wischniewski signed the Contra-Sandinista pact, in his capacity as the *official* international representative of the Sandinista government, on March 23. He then flew into Panama on March 24 with the head of the Christian Democratic opposition, Ricardo Arias Calderón, who said that any measures, including economic warfare and even invasion, are justified to overthrow Panama's military, and urged other countries to join the U.S. war on Panama.

The Socialist International now holds up the Nicaraguan "dialogue" as the model, finding the Soviet-steered Nicaraguan *comandantes* more "democratic" than Panama's nationalists. Meanwhile, despite all the rumors that the "dictators" would come to Noriega's support and that Libya's Qaddafi was going to bankroll him, the money allegedly destined for Panama "got lost" in Cuba—at the exact time when Russian advisers were observed crawling all over Libya.

Superpower behavior in Central America follows the framework proposed by then-Soviet President Yuri Andropov in an April 1983 interview with the West German magazine *Dér Spiegel*. Andropov, speaking in the style of Stalin, implied that the United States could do whatever it pleased in the Western Hemisphere—specifically in Nicaragua—if in return, Washington would concede the same imperial privileges to Moscow for Eurasia and most of Africa, beginning with Afghanistan, but strategically speaking, focusing on a U.S. decoupling from Europe to plunge into Central America.

### **Afghanistan to be partitioned?**

The United States has already stopped the supply of Stinger SAMs to the Afghan resistance, and it is only a matter of time before a formal declaration halting all military assistance. Even before the Shultz-Shevardnadze talks, the United States and the U.S.S.R. had begun their own Geneva talks on Afghanistan, between the State Department's Robert Peck, and a Soviet Foreign Ministry representative. Shultz and Shevardnadze agreed to upgrade these Geneva talks to the level of their number-two men, respectively Michael Armacost and Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuli Vorontsov, to nail down a final accord to Moscow's liking before the May 29 Reagan-Gorbachov summit. So that no third parties' objections ruin the capitulation, Washington squeezed Pakistan to abandon its resistance to a Geneva agreement. Shortly after the Shultz-Shevardnadze talks, Pakistan dropped its demand that any Geneva agreement be conditional on first establishing a transitional government in Kabul.

The first Yalta was marked by the partition of nations, with a Soviet colony in one part, as with East Germany and North Korea. Similar plans are now afoot for the initial phase of the "New Yalta," to partition Afghanistan (in the context of the so-called Soviet withdrawal), Angola, and Chad.

A partitioned Afghanistan would see a Soviet regime installed in the Turkmen, Uzbek, and Tadjik north (ethnically corresponding to the neighboring populations in Soviet Central Asia), located between the Soviet border and the Hindu Kush Mountains, and an Afghan "Lebanon" with rival guerrilla and tribal militias slaughtering each other, forming the largely Pathan and Baluchi "south" (where the fratricidal warfare would spill over to plague the Pakistani Northwest Frontier Provinces and Baluchistan).

The plan was first signaled by Soviet Politburo kingmaker Yegor Ligachov, in a mid-December speech announcing a

new policy, whereby individual Soviet republics and regions would assume partnership-protector relations with individual provinces of Afghanistan, with the north of Afghanistan to receive the lion's share of increased assistance under this new program. Then, timed with the Shultz-Shevardnadze Washington meeting, the Afghan puppet regime in Kabul announced the creation of a new cabinet post, "Minister for the Northern Provinces."

On March 28, giving no reason, the Soviet news agency TASS announced a redrawing of provincial boundaries in northern Afghanistan. The southern portion of two northern provinces, Balkh and Yavzyan, which runs south from the Afghan-Soviet border, has been detached to form a new province called Sari Pul. Balkh province contains the town of Mazar-e-Sharif, which observers note is slated to become an Afghan "Pyongyang," i.e., the capital of northern Afghanistan as Moscow pulls its forces out of the south.

Both Soviet and Afghan forces are being regrouped more and more into the north of the country. The Afghan resistance reports that beginning March 20, a squadron each of Soviet MiG-23 fighters and SU-17 fighter bombers were flown in, while in the following days, hundreds of truckloads of Soviet military supplies arrived in the north. Keeping the north is essential for Moscow to capitalize on another part of Washington's New Yalta generosity. Moscow can afford, geopolitically speaking, the phony part-withdrawal from Afghanistan, because it has been given in return a free hand regarding Iran.

### **African empires**

A similar scheme for partitioning Angola is also a subject of current secret U.S.-Soviet discussions. The March 29 *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* reported that Shevardnadze had proposed to Portugal that it mediate talks to arrange a partitioning of Angola at the 13th parallel between UNITA in the south and the Soviet regime in the north.

The other candidate for partition is Chad. French intelligence sources confirm that, during the second half of March, an ominous build-up of Libyan military forces has been under way along the Chad border. A new Libyan invasion, to attempt to seize the north of Chad and again divide the country at the 16th parallel, could occur at any time.

### **U.S. to decouple from Europe**

Overshadowing all these triumphs being handed to Moscow is the fact that the "fix is in" for U.S. troop withdrawals from Europe. On March 28, West German Social Democratic leader Hans-Jochen Vogel returned to Bonn from a five-day visit to the United States which included meetings with President Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz, leading senators and congressmen, and with the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations. Back in Bonn, Vogel declared that the United States has decided "after the elections" to withdraw substantial numbers of troops from West Germany.