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No longer are indigenous peoples to be considered human beings under the law. ILO Convention #169 declares that previous United Nations documents contained an "assimilationist orientation" which must now be "removed." Indigenous peoples are now placed by international law in a special category, in which they live, in the words of Cultural Survival board member and international human rights law specialist James Anaya, "in co-existence" with humankind!

Only five countries have ratified this convention to date. But, signators or not, any government which tries to bring the benefits of modern civilization to any of its peoples designated as "indigenous," may find themselves brought before the World Court, charged with violating Article 23 of Convention #169, which instructs governments that they must ensure that "subsistence economy and traditional activities . . . such as hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering . . . are strengthened and promoted."

In fact, the Spring 1994 issue of *Cultural Survival Quarterly* suggested that the Zapatistas could make Mexico (which has ratified the ILO convention) into "an important test of the ILO procedures," by having "Mayan peasant organizations or plantation-workers unions" bring their land claims before the ILO. In October 1994, the Zapatista-run State Council of Indian and Peasant Organizations (CEOIC), announced they would do just that.

Ending individual rights

The U.N. Draft Declaration doesn't stop there. It also asserts a principle of "collective or group rights," overriding those *individual* human rights recognized worldwide, until now, as inalienable. Such "collective rights" include the "prevention of and redress for . . . any form of assimilation or integration by other cultures of ways of life imposed on them." It also would grant "indigenous communities" the "right to autonomy or self-government," including maintenance of their own legal systems, governments, education systems, and "control" over "the lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used," including the right to exclude all military activity by the national government within those lands.

A manifesto of the indigenous peoples' movement published in 1992 by the World Resources Institute, a sub-group of Prince Philip's World Wildlife Fund apparatus, summarizes their one-world objectives:

"In a world of perhaps 5,000 indigenous cultures, the status of these cultures cannot be ignored. . . . The dominance of the nation-state—thought of as seat of all sovereignty—may be near its zenith. The locus of decision-making seems likely to shift downwards to provinces and indigenous domains even as it shifts upwards to regional bodies, such as the European Community, and global bodies such as the United Nations."

The São Paulo Forum

The narco-terrorist international

The following are among several dozen leftist parties making up the São Paulo Forum (see p. 26):

1. Mexico: PRD. The Party of the Democratic Revolution, led by Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, the defeated Mexican presidential candidate in the 1994 elections, recently named "official interlocutor" by the EZLN's "Marcos."

2. Guatemala: URNG. The National Revolutionary Union of Guatemala, founded in the early 1980s, has spent years conducting irregular warfare against the Guatemalan nation while financing itself through the drug trade. In the early 1980s, URNG activist Rigoberta Menchú was plucked from obscurity by combined efforts of Fidel Castro and the United Nations apparatus, and turned into a mouthpiece for the region's indigenist-terror forces, culminating in her receiving the 1992 Nobel Peace Prize.

3. El Salvador: FMLN. A founding member of the São Paulo Forum, El Salvador's Farabundo Martí National Liberation guerrillas wreaked havoc with that nation for over a decade, with the full backing of Fidel Castro's regime. In 1992, the FMLN struck a deal sponsored by the Bush State Department and the U.N. apparatus, which gave the FMLN a share of power as well as a decisive role in dismantling the Salvadoran Army in the name of "peace."

4. Nicaragua: FSLN. Since seizing power in 1979, the Sandinista National Liberation Front have financed themselves through drug trafficking, and provided financing, weapons, and training to their narco-terrorist brethren elsewhere on the continent. In May 1993, an enormous clandestine arsenal containing tons of sophisticated weaponry, exploded in the capital of Managua. Evidence obtained at the site revealed the existence of a continent-wide kidnapping network involving several member organizations of the São Paulo Forum and, prominently, the Spanish Basque terrorist organization ETA. Later, some 50 more arsenals were discovered in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Peru, all belonging to one or more terrorist or "former" terrorist members of the Forum.

5. Cuba: PCC. The Cuban Communist Party, ruling party of Fidel Castro and the sponsor of innumerable narco-terrorist insurgencies across the continent, is also the initiating force behind the São Paulo Forum.

6. Haiti: Lavalas. The hard-core of this Jacobin “people’s movement” in Haiti is the bloody mob of “necklacers” (assassins) which Jean-Bertrand Aristide and the Theology of Liberation movement carved out of the most crazed and desperate elements of Haiti’s voodoo-infected poor.

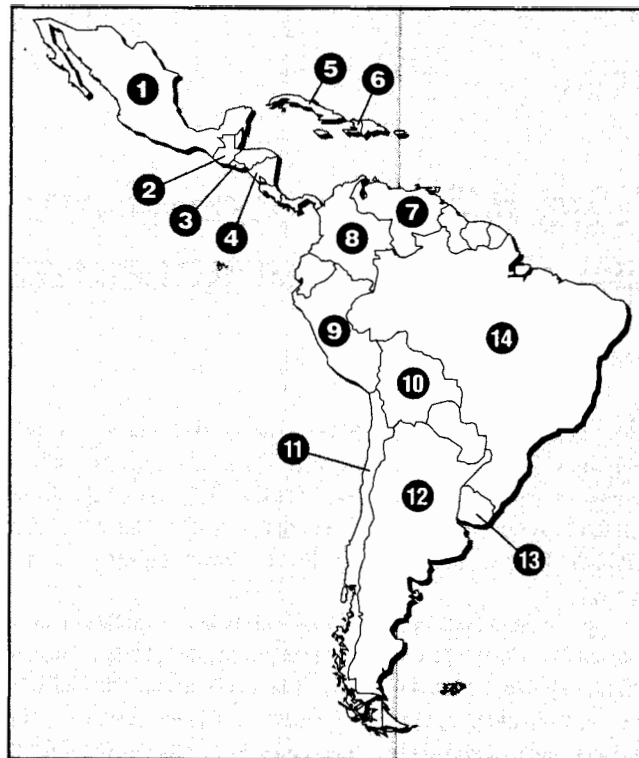
7. Venezuela: Causa R. The Radical Cause Party is the “left opposition” which had hoped to use the ferment against the corrupt Carlos Andrés Pérez presidency as its ticket to the presidency in last year’s elections—but failed. Causa R advocates the elimination of the continent’s armed forces as a “threat to democracy,” and has been bankrolled by dirty banker Orlando Castro, tied to the Cisneros interests, who is currently a fugitive from justice. Causa R’s leader Pablo Medina, is currently under indictment for receiving and hoarding stolen military weapons.

8. Colombia: CNG and M-19. The National Guerrilla Coordinator is an umbrella group of narco-terrorist organizations, including the National Liberation Army (ELN) and the Communist Party’s Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC), which have assassinated, kidnapped, blackmailed, and bombed their way through several decades of terror. Over the past decade, they have established themselves as the armed muscle of the country’s various drug cartels and today are themselves considered a cartel in their own right. The narco-terrorist M-19 in November 1985 slaughtered half of Colombia’s Supreme Court justices and burned down the country’s Justice Palace at the bidding of the country’s drug cartels. Through “peace negotiations,” the M-19 was transformed into a legal political party, granted cabinet posts in the last government, and played a leading role in drafting the pro-drug 1989 Constitution.

9. Peru: MRTA. The Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement, kissing cousins of the bloody Shining Path narco-terrorists, first surfaced in 1984. Throughout the 1980s, the MRTA formally participated in the Andean-wide “Americas Battalion” of guerrilla movements. In 1993-94, the Peruvian Armed Forces succeeded in dismantling the bulk of the MRTA’s extensive kidnapping apparatus, which had targeted hundreds of Peruvian businessmen.

10. Bolivia: MBL. The Free Bolivia Movement has been a member of the São Paulo Forum’s coordinating committee since its founding. As a promoter of radical indigenism, the MBL seeks to reorganize Bolivian society and institutions on the basis of ethnic, rather than national, identities. Inter-American Dialogue member Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada, the current President of Bolivia, brought the MBL into his government and handed it the Foreign Ministry.

11. Chile: PSCh. The Chilean Socialist Party is the successor to Allende’s Socialist Party of the 1970s, a Cuba-linked and explicitly pro-terrorist movement to the left of the Chilean Communist Party of the time. Today, the PSCh holds



cabinet posts in the Frei government as a result of its participation in the Democratic Convergence electoral front.

12. Argentina: MTP. The All for the Fatherland Movement was created by professional terrorist Enrique Gorriarán Merlo out of the dregs of the old People’s Revolutionary Movement (ERP) of the 1970s. Gorriarán was fresh from working with the Sandinistas in setting up their intelligence directorate, modelled on the Cuban one, and had personally led a terrorist squad to assassinate Anastasio Somoza in Paraguay in September 1980. In January 1989, Gorriarán led his MTP terrorists in an assault against the La Tablada infantry regiment in Buenos Aires, in which 39 died.

13. Uruguay: Frente Amplio. The Broad Front is a coalition made up of “former” Tupamaros terrorists, Communist Party members, and other assorted leftists. It has garnered sufficient electoral strength in the recent period to win the mayoralty of the capital city, Montevideo, while still publicly supporting terrorist groups like Argentina’s MTP.

14. Brazil: PT. The Workers Party of Brazil was a co-founder of the São Paulo Forum, and has embraced every New Age agenda, from homosexuality and drug legalization to abortion on demand, and is virulently anti-military. Its leader, Luís Inácio “Lula” da Silva, is a member of the Inter-American Dialogue. The PT has built up an extensive political machine in the country, such as in the Liberation Theology’s “base communities” and the terrorist Landless Movement.