

## El Salvador 'peace' is model

While the narco-terrorists view the peace talks as an opportunity for destroying the Armed Forces while recovering politically what they have lost militarily, the fact is that they are serving as willing instruments of the globalist United Nations Organization and its British sponsors in their objective of destroying the very concept of the nation-state.

This can be clearly seen with Augusto Ramírez Ocampo, a former Colombian foreign minister now working for the United Nations. He headed the U.N. mission which recolonized El Salvador by means of a "peace process." Today, Ramírez Ocampo spends his days giving lectures on the "peace" possibilities in Colombia: "If peace could be achieved in El Salvador where everyone was against it, why can it not be won in Colombia?" he asks his audiences.

The result of the peace agreement with the terrorist FMLN guerrillas in El Salvador was the effective elimination of that country's military, the destruction of the country's agricultural and industrial production (El Salvador had been self-sufficient in food production), and the establishment of the United Nations as the virtual colonial governor of El Salvador.

Assisting the brainwashing of Colombians to swallow this is Roger Fisher, head of Harvard University's "conflict resolution" department and a leading American theoretician behind the El Salvador peace process. Fisher was hired by the government of the Antioquia department to give seminars to political, business, and intellectual circles on "tolerance," and on how peace talks should be accepted "despite the bullets." Fisher worked with Bertrand Russell's associate Leo Szilard back in the 1960s in a project to use widespread fear of thermonuclear war to forge a world government before which all nations would cede their sovereignty.

Amnesty International, a British intelligence creation, and CINEP, think-tank of the country's leftist Jesuits, held a joint seminar in April, in the town of Melgar, to discuss how to "incorporate the people" within the peace process, given the dramatic lack of enthusiasm shown until now for making still more concessions to unrepentant terrorists.

At the same time, the national government has invited Costa Rican President José María Figueres to serve as mediator in the peace talks. Samper has also called on the U.N. to "observe" the talks, as well as such notorious globalists as former Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, Nobel Peace Prize-winner Adolfo Pérez Esquivel, and even the forgotten former President of the former Soviet Union Mikhail Gorbachov.

Curiously enough, before Samper Pizano came up with his peace initiative, he was at a loss to deal with the charges of Prosecutor General Alfonso Valdívieso against his Liberal Party for being corrupted by the Cali narcotics cartel. The peace initiative has enabled Samper to shift the focus of discussion—at least, for now.

## Nigeria's Constitutional Conference ends on note of national unity

by Lawrence Freeman

On June 27, the Nigerian National Constitutional Conference will deliver to the government led by Gen. Sani Abacha its concluding document and then dissolve itself. Since 1994, when the NCC came into existence through special elections called by General Abacha, the NCC has been deliberating to write a new Constitution for Nigeria. By all accounts, the NCC under the chairmanship of Justice Adolphus Karibi Whyte has been a success, and is optimistically viewed as an important step in the process of bringing about a "new Nigeria." During a visit to Nigeria on April 17-May 6, Uwe Friescke and I had the opportunity to meet with over a dozen delegates to the conference, just before their April adjournment. We found them in unanimous agreement on the positive accomplishments of the 290 elected and 90 appointed delegates (see *EIR*, May 19, p. 20).

Delegate Kafu, from Abia state in southeast Nigeria, told us that when the conference began last year, the atmosphere was very tense among the delegates, with some even being threatened by others. Concerning the annulled June 12, 1993 election, which has been used by M.K.O. Abiola to destabilize the nation, we were told that the conference had to choose the life of the nation, as more important than the interests of Abiola and his claims on the Presidency. The theme of unity for the nation was echoed many times in our discussions with delegates.

Another delegate, Maj. Gen. A.B. Mamman (ret.) from Abuja, said that the NCC provided a cooling-off period that allowed for an open discussion of different views and agendas, but that the common denominator, to which everyone agreed, was that Nigeria must not break up. As one delegate put it, "Nigeria should be a single, indivisible, united nation."

One of the main issues discussed, which was directly related to this concern for Nigeria to remain an undivided nation, was the inclusion in the new Constitution of a provision for a rotating Presidency between the northern and southern regions of Nigeria. While there were serious questions raised as to the constitutionality of this provision, most agreed that this innovation was a necessary compromise to alleviate fears and tensions concerning equal representation from the south. Dr. Simi Johnson, a delegate from Lagos state, expressed the feelings of many when she said that it

was necessary to adopt measures for peace, conducive to unity. "Only history will judge what we are doing for the sake of peace; maybe future generations will throw it out," referring to the rotational Presidency.

Many of the delegates are very displeased by the attacks against Nigeria by Randall Robinson and his Washington-based TransAfrica organization, and view this as an attempt to interfere with Nigeria's sovereignty. One delegate commented that Robinson and his group "don't love Nigeria more than we love ourselves," and, having lived through a terrible civil war, it is "our duty to make sure that we maintain peace."

### The British assault

It is now two years since Gen. Ibrahim Babangida annulled the June 12, 1993 election, which gave M.K.O. Abiola the opportunity to lead an opposition movement controlled from the offices of the British-Royal Dutch Shell group, whose sole purpose was to destroy Nigeria as a nation. By November 1993, the majority of political leaders in Nigeria recognized that the country was on the verge of devolving in a dangerous direction, which evoked vivid memories of Nigeria's brutal civil war of 1967-70.

General Abacha is credited with stepping in and saving Nigeria from total disintegration, according to Yoruba Chief Abiola Ogundokun (see interview). In the last year and a

half, General Abacha has steered Nigeria through some very rough political and economic storms, designed to force the nation to retreat from its course toward economic freedom. The latest March coup attempt, which led to the arrest of Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, was coordinated by British intelligence through the Royal Institute of International Affairs and personally by Baroness Lynda Chalker, Minister for Overseas Development (see *EIR Special Report*, June 9, p. 53). The continued attempts to break up the most populous nation in African are but an integral part of a larger effort, carried out in conjunction with the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, to enforce economic conditions intended to reduce the black African population to 19th-century levels. Key to this strategy is the elimination of the Nigerian nation-state.

So far, Nigeria has survived numerous attacks on its existence as a nation, while it attempts to navigate a difficult course toward economic development. This in itself is a significant accomplishment, admired by other African leaders. The task facing the Nigerian leadership now, is to choose the most efficient pathway to create significant increases in the rate of physical economic growth, which will have the greatest impact on improving the material life of the population. It is the hope of all patriotic Nigerians, that the accomplishments of the NCC, including its "healing effect" on old regional grievances, will contribute to a brighter future for all Nigerians.



*The Patriotic Youth Movement of Nigeria holds a rally in front of the TransAfrica offices in Washington, May 25, 1995, protesting TransAfrica's campaign of lies against their country.*