

the GNR “will be absolutely autonomous, in terms of doctrine and intelligence as well as organically, operationally, and logistically” (emphasis added). It would have its own officer-training school, and would depend directly on the President.

Ceresole is unabashed in making the point which the Bush Manual crowd deems most crucial for the new and “pragmatic” forces they require. The GNR will have “a different ethos,” he emphasizes. It will also have to “create the ‘foundation’ on which the New Armed Forces will be based. . . . It will be conceived of as the founding nucleus for a new land Army . . . but on the basis of a new strategic conception.”

New assault targets Argentine Armed Forces

by Cynthia Rush

During his March 30 talk-show “Hora Clave,” host Mariano Grondona told his listeners that the best way for Argentina to deal with atrocities allegedly committed by its Armed Forces during the 1970s war against terrorism (what the human rights lobby calls the “dirty war”) was “to do what Germany did after World War II”—ask forgiveness, and then try and punish those guilty of the atrocities. The implication of Grondona’s recommendation is that the Argentine Armed Forces *institutionally* are Nazis—precisely the image created by the international Project Democracy apparatus—and therefore must be punished and purged, just as the Nazis were.

This “collective guilt” campaign can only hope to succeed because of years of Goebbels-style lies, which have suppressed the truth of what actually happened in Argentina during the 1970s. Before Argentina’s military ever entered into action, terrorists were carrying out dozens of assassinations a month, more than 10 bombings a day in the capital, and had attempted to seize control of a province. In the face of this sustained irregular warfare, nationalist military officers urged the civilian government to declare war against the enemy. Instead, the subsequent military junta capitulated to the British-led pressure of the human rights mafia, refused to declare open war, and was thus forced into running a secret war, which succeeded in saving Argentina from the terrorist insurgency, but which set up the Armed Forces for the attempt to destroy it, which is now under way.

Grondona was referring to the public “confession” made in early March by former Navy captain Adolfo Scilingo, who claimed to have participated in dumping the bodies of drugged terrorist prisoners out of Navy airplanes into the Atlantic Ocean during the early 1980s. Claiming to be over-

come with guilt and remorse, Scilingo went public to none other than Horacio Verbitsky, a former bomb-thrower of the Montonero terrorists who has made a name for himself as the editor of the leftist *Página 12* daily. The confession was trumpeted all over the international press, and Scilingo, a defrauder, extortionist and convicted felon who served time in prison and was thrown out of the Navy because of his crimes, became an instant media star.

Mariano Grondona is the voice of British geopolitics in Argentina and is close to former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. That the debate he has helped whip up on Scilingo’s accusations centers around demands for trial and punishment of military officers, and recognition of “collective guilt,” makes clear that the only purpose of this campaign is to deliver a final blow to the Armed Forces, just as factions in London and Washington have demanded. The *New York Times* editorialized on March 21 that President Carlos Menem could no longer hope to maintain harmony between military and civilian authorities by “suppressing public discussion of a traumatic past. Others should follow Mr. Scilingo in breaking the silence.”

In the wake of Scilingo’s confession, the entire pro-terrorist “human rights” apparatus swung into action. Verbitsky published Scilingo’s accusations in a widely circulated book. Activists accused the government of hiding lists of thousands of disappeared people and demanded to have the names, while Scilingo accused the military high command of covering up the truth of the “dirty war.” The Menem government finally succumbed to the pressure and announced on March 24 that it would make available a list of 1,000 names. But this was not good enough. Martin Abregu, head of the Center for Legal and Social Studies, demanded “the military lists, detailing who kidnapped which person, at what date and for what reason, where that person was taken, where he was killed, and where he is buried.”

The international media revelled in the gory details provided by Scilingo on bodies being thrown out of planes, and showed pictures of little girls and other family members of the “disappeared” throwing flowers into the Río de la Plata or sending messages in bottles to the remains of their loved ones, presumably in the river.

Mike Wallace, of CBS’s “60 Minutes,” traveled to Buenos Aires with a team to look into the story and, aside from President Menem, he chose to interview Scilingo, Verbitsky, Hebe de Bonafine of the pro-terrorist Mothers of Plaza de Mayo group, and “ex”-Hollinger Corp. employee Andrew Graham-Yool, who now runs the British community’s newspaper, the *Buenos Aires Herald*. Wallace praised Scilingo’s “courage,” and told Verbitsky that the scandal implied by these accusations was actually “much bigger than Watergate.”

Those who heeded the *New York Times*’s call to speak out included Gen. Albano Harguindeguy, the military junta’s interior minister from 1976 to 1981. In an interview with

Gente magazine, Harguindeguy said that "many aberrations" were committed during the so-called dirty war. "Today I admit it was a mistake to do what we did . . . but I had to obey orders." He said he wasn't sorry for what he did, but "a lot of innocent people died."

Harguindeguy is not just a remorseful retired general. His close friend was British-loving José Martínez de Hoz (educated at Eton), the finance minister whose monetarist economic policies leveled the Argentine economy between 1976 and 1981.

'Throw them in jail'

In late 1992 and early 1993, international demilitarizers gave indications that they were preparing an offensive to revoke government-sanctioned amnesties and pardons granted to military personnel and attempt to use international law, in violation of national sovereignty, to try officers accused of human rights violations in fighting the terrorism of the 1970s and early 1980s. This is exactly where the campaign in Argentina is headed.

The United Nations Human Rights Commission has already demanded that the Argentine government report whether all those guilty of repression during the 1976-83 military government have in fact been punished. The U.N. submitted a questionnaire asking the government to explain steps it had taken to deal with certain "incompatibilities" in the Due Obedience and End Point laws (both protecting military personnel from further prosecution for alleged human rights abuses) and asked to what extent individuals charged with human rights violations were actually investigated and, if found guilty, punished. Two Argentine government representatives answered U.N. questions for 48 hours in New York, and are expected to be further grilled by the supranational agency.

Adolfo Scilingo is explicit on this issue. In statements reported in the April 4 *Página 12*, he said, "I think that all of us who committed these atrocities should be in jail. I know it's a little irresponsible to say it now, after the End Point law has been passed . . . but this way we could have a real and permanent *mea culpa*, and pay our debt [to society]."

British foment terror in Colombia, Venezuela

Armand Hammer, the old Anglo-Soviet Trust agent who founded Occidental Petroleum Co., negotiated a deal in 1984 by which three multinational oil companies operating in Colombia paid the narco-terrorist National Liberation Army (ELN) \$200,000 a month not to attack their oil installations. Over the next two years, the ELN left the multis alone, while carrying out more than 120 attacks against Colombia's national oil firm Ecopetrol. "We are giving jobs to the ELN," Hammer bragged. "We give them work as suppliers."

Now, *EIR* has received unconfirmed reports from Venezuelan sources that instead of paying bribes directly to the ELN, Occidental has hired the British firm KMS (Keenie Meenie Services), run by British colonel David Walker, to handle its security. Walker and KMS reportedly handle relations with the ELN, these sources say.

KMS was set up in 1977 by Col. David Stirling, founder of Britain's Special Air Services (SAS) during World War II, who, until his death in 1990, maintained a close personal relationship with the British royal family and functioned as a top official of British intelligence. The company is recognized as being merely a British intelligence-SAS front.

If it is true that it now has an on-the-ground presence

in Colombia, through Occidental Petroleum, this has ominous implications for regional stability, given the ELN's recent activities in heightening tensions between Venezuela and Colombia, and its confirmed ties to the São Paulo Forum's asset, Venezuelan Col. Hugo Chávez.

Other groups set up by Stirling, such as the Capricorn Africa Society (CAS) and the Kilo Alpha Services (KAS), ran ethnic terrorist gangs and murder squads in Africa. Capricorn was among the agencies which ran the Mau Mau insurgency in Kenya. KAS was retained by Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature to establish black-on-black "third force" terrorism in South Africa, modeled on the Mau Mau, employing elements of both Chief Buthelezi's Zulu tribe and the opposing, Xhosa-dominated African National Congress. As in other "third force" operations, leaders and members of rival groups are murdered in an attempt to get the groups to fight each other—in the case of South Africa, the Zulu, and the Xhosa-ANC.

Iran-Contra hearings in the U.S. Congress revealed that KMS was also hired to mine Managua harbor, in Nicaragua. It was also contracted to provide security during this period for Prince Bandar, the Saudi ambassador to the United States who was very active in Iran-Contra operations on behalf of his close friend Vice President George Bush.

KMS's current director, David Walker, has been involved in Ibero-America for more than a decade, and was reportedly one of the "experts" hired by Oliver North to train the Nicaraguan Contras. He and North are said to be friends.—*Cynthia Rush*