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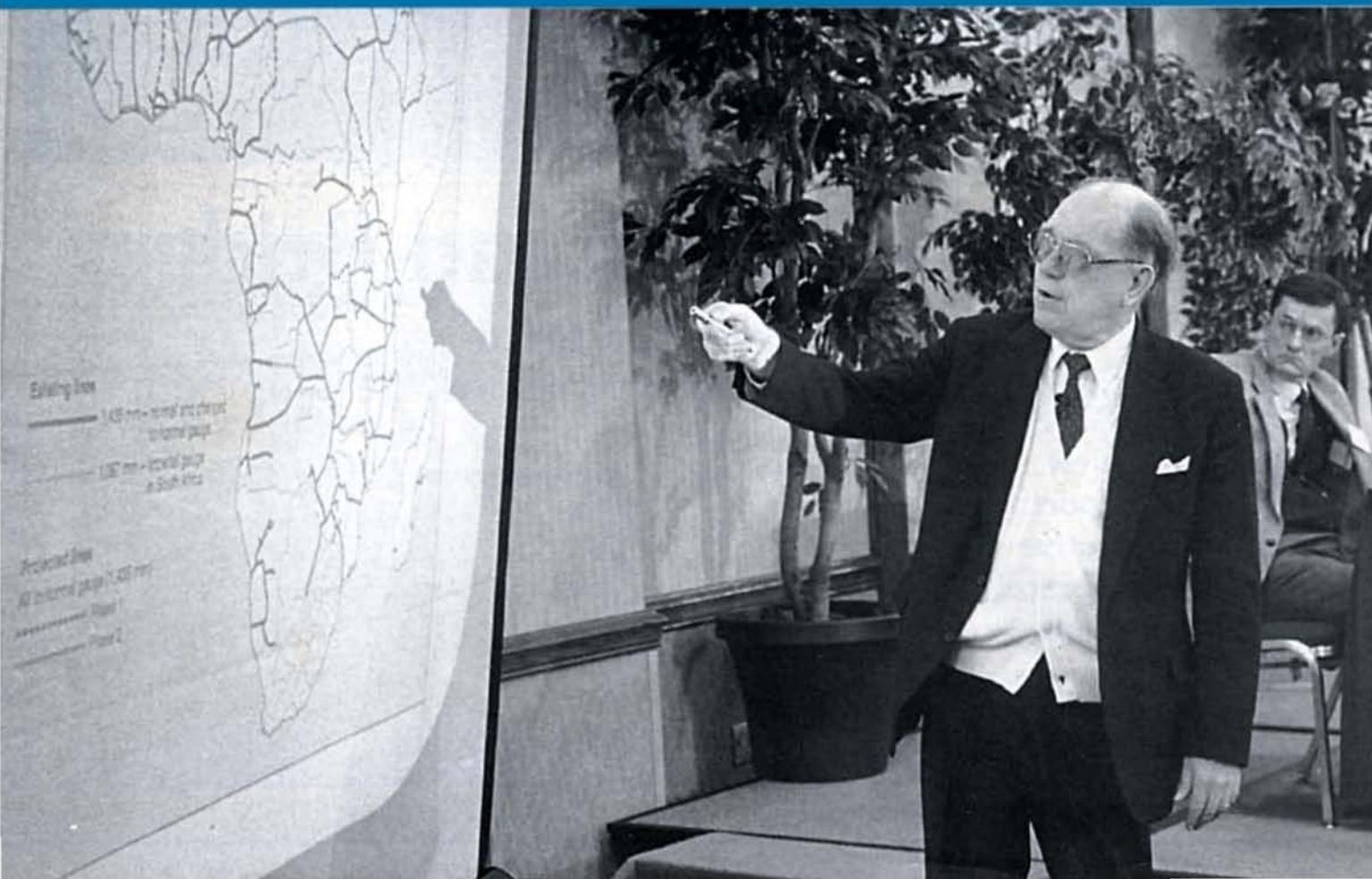
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Lebed: toward economic sanity in Moscow  
British indigenism spawned the MRTA  
LaRouche celebrates King's birthday in Alabama

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## From the Managing Editor

**O**ur *Feature* this week, on the British Empire's war against Sudan, was commissioned by *EIR* Founding Editor Lyndon LaRouche less than a week before this issue went to print. The fact that this is our second *Feature* on this topic in as many weeks, is an indication of the strategic importance of this flank, in our war against the Empire. Muriel Mirak Weissbach outlines weaknesses in the British game plan, but crucial in this fight, is that the United States, and the White House in particular, not capitulate to British policy. LaRouche's address at Friendship Hall in Khartoum (last week's issue, p. 30), and to the FDR-PAC policy forum in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 11 (this issue, p. 20), are must reading for those who wish to intervene into this political situation effectively.

For its part, the British oligarchy is using a long-standing weapon in its arsenal: the deployment of terrorist operations worldwide. In *Investigation*, we document the international creation and control of the MRTA terrorists, who have been holding hostages at the Japanese ambassador's residence in Lima, Peru, since Dec. 17, 1996.

As LaRouche makes clear, halting the genocide in Africa, and rebuilding the continent, depends, as does the world, on the President of the United States, William Jefferson Clinton, convening a "new Bretton Woods" conference, to introduce the monetary, financial, credit, trade, and tariff agreements to restart world trade and production. Our *Editorial*, authored by LaRouche, identifies the "Machine-Tool Principle" that is an essential element in an economic recovery, which we will focus on in forthcoming issues.

In *Economics*, we report on Gen. Aleksandr Lebed's remarks, which will strengthen another flank in the war against the British Empire: the development of the Eurasian Land-Bridge. We also excerpt from an introduction by Academician G.V. Osipov, director of the Institute for Social and Political Research, Russian Academy of Sciences, of LaRouche's remarks at a round table in Moscow in 1996, in a pamphlet released by the institute.

And, as we go to press, *EIR* has scheduled the release of our new *Special Report*, "The Eurasian Land-Bridge: The 'New Silk Road'—Locomotive for Worldwide Economic Development" (price: \$200), at a press conference in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 5.

Ronald Kokinda

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## The Lebed signal: toward economic sanity in Moscow

by Rachel Douglas

“Governments cannot act on ideas, unless those ideas are established in some influential circles. My concern is to broaden and deepen the discussion of precisely this, among intellectual layers, which are influential in shaping the thinking of governments,” Lyndon LaRouche said in conclusion of his presentation at a seminar with top-level Russian economists last April, on the subject of “Russia, the U.S.A., and the Global Financial Crisis.”

Since 1992, the wrong ideas, the most destructive economic ideas on the planet, have had a stranglehold on Russia: radical free marketeers’ poison, imported from Britain, guided the privatization and asset-stripping of Russian industry and the demolition of the population’s standard of living. Russia’s reforms came from the Mont Pelerin Society’s Institute for Economic Affairs, in London, first and foremost. “Now the pace [of reforming] will be accelerated and our think-tanks can play a key role,” IEA director Lord Harris of High Cross boasted to the *Times* of London in August 1991, the week the Soviet Union broke up; added the *Times*, “The Thatcherites believe that [these events] have created the perfect new laboratory to test their ideas.” Confronted by *EIR* at a Washington press conference on Nov. 22, 1996, former Russian Premier (1991-93) Yegor Gaidar acknowledged that the International Center for Research into Economic Transformation, co-founded by himself and Harris in 1990, provided most of the economics personnel for the first post-Soviet Russian government. “It was very important,” Gaidar said of his collaboration with Lord Harris.

From the outset of post-Soviet Russia, Lyndon LaRouche and the Schiller Institute proposed a very different design for Russian economic development, as part of a global industrial and cultural renaissance to cure the ravages of austerity and looting. The deeper Russia’s plunge into economic depression, the more LaRouche’s sideashave resonated among mem-

bers of the Russian intelligentsia, concerned with the survival of the nation.

Academician Leonid Abalkin, who was the moderator at the April 1996 round table where LaRouche spoke, appealed to his fellow economists “to awaken public opinion and draw the attention of political forces to the problems Mr. LaRouche has posed . . . [to] break through the wall of silence.” Now, the Institute for Social and Political Research (ISPI) of the Russian Academy of Sciences, has published the Russian transcript of that seminar.

As *EIR*’s editorial last week announced, and we report here in more detail, Gen. Aleksandr Lebed, the former Russian Presidential candidate and Security Council secretary, stunned an audience in Bonn, Germany, on Jan. 15 with his remarks on just such problems and ideas. In the fluid Russian political situation, there are no guarantees, but the ground has been prepared for a shift of economic thinking in Russia—away from monetarism, to economic sanity.

### The school of National Economy

LaRouche’s textbook on physical economy, *So, You Wish to Learn All About Economics?*, was published in Russian in January 1993, by the Schiller Institute in Moscow. LaRouche was able to amplify its impact, in direct discussions with Russian scientists and officials, during three visits to Russia since 1994. The Russian press has also provided some glimpses of LaRouche’s economics.

*Birzhevyye Vedomosti* (*Stock Market News*), a Moscow weekly, in February 1995 cited the Schiller Institute’s warnings against the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Under the headline “A Forecast Begins to Come True,” A. Chichkin recalled that “more than two years ago, the international Schiller Institute said that it was hopeless, for Russia to orient to the IMF.” Government institutions and the official press,

caught up in forecasting the influx of foreign credits cooperation with the IMF would bring, ignored the warnings in the first Russian-language *Bulletin* of the Schiller Institute, which contained a special section, “The IMF and the Illusion of the ‘Free Market’ in Eastern Europe.”

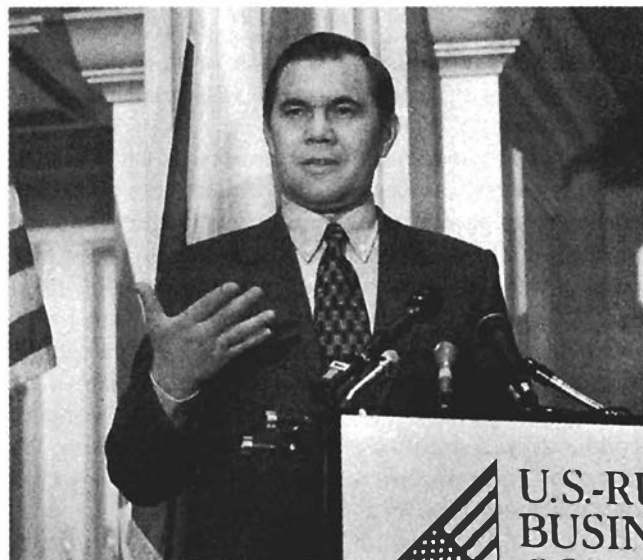
*Oppozitsiya* of April 4, 1995, circulation 10,000, excerpted LaRouche’s memorandum, “Prospects for Russian Economic Revival,” which Dr. Jonathan Tennenbaum of the Schiller Institute had delivered at hearings on Feb. 20, before the Committee on Economic Policy of the Russian State Duma. The Committee on Economic Policy was chaired by Sergei Glazyev, Russian economist and leader of the Democratic Party of Russia. (During his tenure at the Security Council in 1996, Lebed put Glazyev in charge of economic policy.) *Oppozitsiya* quoted LaRouche, that economic recovery in Russia would be incompatible with the British geopolitics of the Thatcher-Bush era. The full text came out in Russian in *Bulletin No. 5* of the Schiller Institute in Moscow (1995).

In June of that year, LaRouche addressed an audience at the Duma, on invitation from the Committee on Economic Policy. The opposition weekly *Zavtra* covered his speech, with emphasis on “the huge ‘bubble’ of financial derivatives, ready to pop now.” LaRouche’s presence in Moscow “should have attracted the attention of all our strategic opposition [people], who are genuinely interested in searching for alternative paths of development,” commented the *Zavtra* reporter, who characterized LaRouche as “one of the leaders of the world technocratic elite, the author of several super-large infrastructure projects, including for Russia.”

## Reviving Witte

*Profsoyuzy i ekonomika* for July-August 1995, a trade union journal, circulation 40,000, carried Prof. Taras Muranivsky’s notice on the availability of a reprint of Sergei Witte’s *Outline of Lectures on National and State Economy*, published in 1912. Witte, Russia’s finance minister in the 1890s, then prime minister, was the brains behind the Trans-Siberian Railroad. Muranivsky, president of the Schiller Institute in Moscow, credited LaRouche with prompting the availability to Russian readers of this text; copies of the original were so rare in Russia, that the reprint had to be prepared from a copy in the U.S. Library of Congress.

Muranivsky’s article was titled, “If only our politicians had read him!” The *Lectures*, originally given by Witte in 1902-03 to the brother and heir of Tsar Nicholas II, the Grand Duke Mikhail Aleksandrovich, contain some of his most blistering polemics against the British “free trade” system, and elaboration of the concepts of national economic development, which Witte shared with Germany’s Friedrich List and other proponents of the American System of Political Economy. Muranivsky called the *Lectures*, “a real textbook of political economy and the national economy of Russia, which remains of scientific and practical value for our time,” and highlighted Witte’s views on the state’s promotion of railroad development, and his protective tariff, developed together



*Gen. Aleksandr Lebed, at a briefing in November 1996 at the U.S.-Russia Business Council in Washington, D.C. Lebed’s comments to a high-level audience in Germany this month show the potential for a policy shift in economic thinking in Russia—away from monetarism, toward economic sanity.*

with the scientist Dmitri Mendeleev.

On April 24, 1996, on his third visit to Russia, LaRouche keyed the round table, “Russia, the U.S.A., and the Global Financial Crisis,” sponsored by ISPI, the Free Economic Society of Russia, the International Union of Economists, and the Schiller Institute for Science and Culture. Academicians Gennadi Osipov, director of ISPI, and Leonid Abalkin, who heads the Academy’s Institute of Economics, chaired.

*Finansovyye Izvestia*, an economics supplement to *Izvestia*, on May 21 reported the round table as evidence that monetarism is not the only economic theory in the West. LaRouche’s “theory of ‘physical economy,’ ” it wrote, “is directly opposed to monetarism, while he sees in the ideas of ‘the free market,’ merely a colonial policy, incompatible with the concepts of true economic growth. . . . The current economic policy of the major powers of the West and of the IMF is doomed, in LaRouche’s opinion, to inevitable collapse in the near future, while it promises the peoples of the world nothing but suffering. The scientist has prepared a special memorandum on the prospects for recovery of Russia’s economy, which proposes principles for the state’s implementation of measures, to reorganize a destroyed economy.”

In December 1996, ISPI brought out the Russian transcript of that round table, as a 96-page pamphlet. In the Russian brochure, LaRouche’s talk is followed by the speeches of Schiller Institute and Russian economists, including: I. Korolyov (Institute for World Economic and Economic Relations, RAS), Marivilia Carrasco (Ibero-American Solidarity Movement), Lothar Komp (Schiller Institute, *EIR*), V. Senchagov (Institute of Economics, RAS), Jonathan Tennenbaum (Schiller Institute), Valentin Pavlov (Promstroibank,

International Union of Economists; former prime minister of the U.S.S.R.), and Tatyana Koryagina (Russian Academy of Natural Sciences).

LaRouche's remarks, the centerpiece of the brochure, conclude with this perspective: "The United States [must] call together other powers, to set up corresponding international monetary reforms. . . . Russia has a very crucial role to play in this process, which is a political role, more than anything else. The combination of the United States and Russia, now as in 1945, with the cooperation of China and with the cooperation of other, lesser powers, which require the benefit of the same kind of development—we can change the course of world history, and get out of this economic mess. Now, the reason this possibly may occur, is because of the so-called force of Reason. None of us have any alternative."

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## Eyewitness Report

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### Lebed in Germany

*The following is an eyewitness report filed by EIR correspondent Konstantin George.*

Aleksandr Lebed, former chief of Russia's Security Council, spoke Jan. 15 at the Stadthalle, in Bonn-Bad Godesberg, as the guest of the German Society for Foreign Policy and the German-Russian Forum. News media accounts failed to convey the outline of a momentous potential shift in Russia's strategic outlook, which the past and future Russian Presidential candidate delivered. There were over 1,200 people in his audience, including prominent German economists and politicians. Lebed departed from his planned remarks, to give a briefing on economics as the core of national security.

He addressed "what has to be done in Russia, to improve its situation in the world," citing "an increasingly complicated world financial system." In Lebed's characterization: "There is the growing gap between the mass of goods and the circulation of financial paper, that can cause a world financial crisis, a cataclysm, and one cannot ignore this.

"Russia is at the point of no return, where the present rule by a criminal oligarchy, and the artificial cuts in the level of consumption, cannot go on without irreparable, irreversible damage. . . . To get out of this dead end, we need a new, more adequate system, to reinstitute social progress. In what direction shall we proceed?"

Lebed cited the assassinated early-20th century Russian Prime Minister Pyotr Stolypin, and turn-of-the-century Finance Minister and Prime Minister Count Sergei Witte, whose grand industrial design Stolypin's reforms partially echoed: "Russia has to proceed on the basis of the Stolypin reforms,

and the reforms of Witte."

As a "positive modern example," Lebed urged, turn to the "developments in the Asia-Pacific region, where they developed through their own strength, and not through IMF reforms. We must restore industry in its essential branches. When we recall how the West was built up after the war, it was through state regulation of the important branches of the economy, and this was the case even in the developed industrialized countries of the West. . . . For a certain time period, we need a state monopoly on foreign trade, with property guarantees for individuals. There must be a new methodology, of the state and of its leadership, for this transition period, otherwise we will not be in a position to survive the current unstable world. We must have an anti-crisis program.

"Close examination shows that stabilization of Russia is required, for Russia and for the world. . . . The state has to make the rules so that economic life can proceed. The state has to create a healthy *Mittelstand* [i.e., small and medium-sized firms], which we lack. The existence of a *Mittelstand* protects us from revolts, mutinies, and chaos. It is the *Mittelstand* which invests its money, and which risks its money. In Russia today, we have a very thin layer of the super-rich, and the many who've lost everything."

Lebed called for reducing the "state infrastructure," by which he means strictly the swollen bureaucracy: "The Soviet Union had a population of 270 million, and 18 million civil servants. Russia has a population of 147 million and 22 million civil servants," who are "always taking trips abroad, to gather experience and exchange views . . . mostly in the Canary Islands. We have to restructure and reorganize the state apparatus, by cutting it, and implement a reform of the Armed Forces. Now, I'm a general of the reserves, and I say we have to cut the number of generals. In today's Russian Army, there is a general for every two-and-a-half servicemen. As a general, I can tell you that the purpose of a general is to command a unit, and not to command two-and-a-half men."

Russia, Lebed insisted, needs "a working political center," because otherwise, "the Russian Federation doesn't exist, except as a thin flow of state finances. Russia must be held together; if it breaks up, that could lead to World War III." The key to recovery is the economy, since "politics and economics are one unit. They cannot be separated." Then, "we have to increase the attractiveness of Russia for those outside, to allow for safe and secure investments." One big problem is that the dollar has replaced the ruble in internal circulation: "I have nothing against the dollar, but . . . in your country, while you, too, have nothing against the dollar, the only legal internal currency is the deutschemark. I want the same thing for Russia, with our ruble. As President, I will ban the circulation of dollars inside Russia."

Russians "have \$25-27 billion in personal savings" (in dollars squirreled away); imagine what could be done if that were invested. "And look at what has left Russia in the last six years of capital flight. The estimates range from \$50 billion



to \$400 billion.”

“I believe, however, that national interests are closer than differences. . . . Russia must attain economic stability, and it must be attained within the entire post-Soviet sphere.” This can be done through collaboration with “America and Germany.” Being in Germany, he elaborated on the German-Russian aspect: “Germany is the number-two investor in Russia, and played a key role in [rescheduling] Russia’s foreign debts. Germany is our biggest trading partner in the West. For Germany, we offer new markets, including new raw materials markets. Russia is a limitless market. Of course, this requires investments, and, of course, that will not be without risk. However, he who risks nothing, doesn’t get to drink champagne afterwards. Russia must be given equality in international financial organizations.”

Besides projects inside Russia, “Joint German-Russian projects can also be set up in Asia and Latin America, for example, and we should have various joint transportation projects, including the construction of new airports and new railroad lines. Cooperation in the realm of transportation systems could be very interesting, as Germany has lots of experience, also in China, let us not forget.” There could be German-Russian projects for “the exploitation of raw materials,” “telecom and information technology,” and “joint space projects.” Germany and Russia could exploit the potentials of the Russian military-industrial complex, as part of “projects all over the world, using all the MICs for new priorities.”

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## Documentation

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### Academician Osipov on physical economy

*The Russian pamphlet, “Russia, the U.S.A., and the Global Financial Crisis,” is introduced by Academician G.V. Osipov, director of the Institute for Social and Political Research, Russian Academy of Sciences.*

*This is a translation of excerpts of Osipov’s essay:*

The Russian reader should be introduced to Lyndon LaRouche—a world-famous American thinker, economist, and politician, and U.S. Presidential candidate from the independent wing of the Democratic Party. . . . In his scientific writings and public appearances, L. LaRouche consistently exposes the mechanisms of “the free market” and “financial bubbles,” the functioning of which, he holds, underlies the national economic policy of a number of countries in the West.

Among L. LaRouche’s scientific discoveries are the results of his research in economic science. These are, in my

view, important both for the analysis of international economic relations as a whole, and for the solution of the problems of economic development in Russia and other newly independent states. . . . L. LaRouche himself considers the well-known German thinker Gottfried Leibniz to be the founder of physical economy, and he highly values the contribution to its foundation and shaping, by Russian scientists and activists: D.I. Mendeleev, V.I. Vernadsky, S.Yu. Witte. Regarding general methodology, Lyndon LaRouche defines physical economy as the science that studies how society’s duration of existence depends on success in the development, dissemination, and introduction of achievements in the fundamental sciences. . . .

The monetarist idea in economics is based on the principle, that economic science means knowledge of how to get rich. In contrast to that approach, L. LaRouche bases his conception of physical economy on the principles of natural law, which Nicolaus of Cusa (1401-1465) formulated as “the law of equity,” of each and all individuals, being capable of creative thinking. . . .

The doctrine linked with the names of D. Hume, A. Smith, and J. Bentham, prescribes man’s blind obedience to “original and immediate instincts” (hunger, thirst, lust, love of pleasure, avoidance of pain) and “freedom” of behavior from any interference on the part of natural law. . . . Economic liberalism took shape in the 19th Century as the ideological bulwark of British imperialism, in its struggle against the independence of its colonies. . . .

In practice, to ignore the principles of physical economy leads to the situation where reformers, having taken a monetarist posture, essentially try to “cure” not the economy, but money, i.e., an instrument that should serve the economy; but to absolutize money as the goal and meaning of people’s lives leads to the criminalization of society, the collapse of morality, the loss of the humanist meaning of life, and to what was so obvious to the genius A.S. Pushkin in “Eugene Onegin”: “Each bustles, tells lies double-time; O’er all—a mercantilist clime.”

Lyndon LaRouche’s views are quite widely known to the Russian scientific community by now. . . . I am deeply convinced that this exchange of opinions will help to advance on the difficult road of searching for effective solutions for Russia and the world community.

#### Related articles in EIR:

Aug. 25, 1995: Lyndon LaRouche, “The New Role for Russia in U.S. Policy Today;” Acad. D. Lvov, “Toward a Scientific Grounding for Economic Reforms in Russia.”

May 31, 1996: “Russia, the U.S.A., and the Global Financial Crisis,” transcript of Moscow round table; LaRouche, “More Nobel lies;” Sergei Glazyev, “Growth in a Transitional Economy.”

Nov. 29, 1996: Lyndon LaRouche, “Russia’s Relation to Universal History.”

# Weizman visit boosts Indo-Israeli ties

by Ramtanu Maitra and Susan Maitra

A seven-day visit to India on Dec. 30 through Jan. 5, made Ezer Weizman the first Israeli President to visit India, and was a high-profile act strengthening the fast-developing Indo-Israeli relations. Barely five years after New Delhi began to formally talk to Tel Aviv, Israel has become the second largest investor in India, behind the United States. The Middle Eastern former pariah has out-invested not only the western European countries, but Japan as well. This is perhaps the major reason for President Weizman's sojourn in India.

In concrete terms, the trip resulted in a further blooming of Indo-Israeli ties. Four bilateral agreements in the fields of industry, agriculture, the arts, and culture were signed by

President Weizman and Indian Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda.

As seen by relevant circles in New Delhi, concerns expressed about the trip coming from the Pakistani government in Islamabad are likely meant for domestic consumption. India-Israel cooperation is of a strategic nature, in which the transfer of technology and manpower is the keystone. Such an alliance is bound to generate significant bilateral economic activities.

In addition, a well-developed alliance between India and Israel, which has been supported by Palestinian Authority President Yasser Arafat, may act as an effective pacifying factor in Israeli-Palestinian relations, and for the Middle East region as a whole.

There is yet another reason why Pakistan's expressed "concerns" cannot be taken seriously. The government of China, which Islamabad claims as its "best and most trusted friend," had long developed a defense- and technology-associated strategic relationship with Tel Aviv. But not a whisper has been heard from Islamabad over the years on that count.

President Weizman told the press in New Delhi that his country was keen on cooperation with India, because India was "one of the most important countries which will play an important role in the 21st century." He opined that the next century would be the century of the eastern region, referring especially to China, Japan, Indonesia, and India.

Among the more interesting developments to come out of the Israeli President's trip, is the setting up of a model agricultural farm near Delhi at Pusa, the center of India's agricultural research. The farm will educate Indian farmers about drip irrigation systems and other modern agricultural technology. Israel will bear the cost of setting up the farm, including equipment and manpower, while India provides the land.

## Defense links

President Weizman was Israel's Air Force chief during the 1967 Mideast war, and had been in India for eight months in 1946 during World War II as an officer in the British Royal Air Force. He was keen to strengthen defense relations with India. Already a number of visits by defense delegations, particularly among Air Force personnel, have taken place.

The day President Weizman arrived, he had talks with the Indian prime minister, in which he reportedly offered to build for India an advanced fighter aircraft, Kfir, developed by the Israelis using the French Mirage design.

The offer includes setting up joint ventures between the two countries, with high-quality Israeli technology and advanced manufacturing techniques. Israel has offered its advanced multi-mode surveillance radar to the Indian Navy, ostensibly to counter the latest acquisition by Pakistan's Navy of P-3C Orion maritime surveillance aircraft from the

**DO YOU KNOW**

- that the American Revolution was fought *against* British "free trade" economics?
- that Washington and Franklin championed Big Government?
- that the Founding Fathers promoted partnership between private industry and central government?

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United States.

According to David Troim, deputy director of Elta Electronics of the Israeli Aircraft Industries, the EL M-2022A Israeli surveillance system has a capacity of tracking 100 targets at a time and can be fitted to patrol helicopters. Besides employing it for long-range surveillance and moving-target surveillance, the radar, which has been designed for both fixed-wing and rotary-wing airborne platforms, can also be used for navigation and weather-monitoring purposes.

Just before President Weizman's arrival, the Indian daily *Times of India* reported on Dec. 27 that the Indian Air Force had acquired a sophisticated Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation (ACMI) system, which has been installed at the high-security Tactics and Air Combat Development Establishment located at the Jamnagar Air Base in the State of Gujarat in western India. The installation of the ACMI is significant, in light of the signing of a contract with Russia for purchase of 40 high-performance Sukhoi 30 Mk-1 long-range multi-role fighters.

There are indications that Indo-Israeli transport links will be updated soon, when the Israeli shipping company Zim and the Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) introduce a direct containerized service between India and Israel. The Israeli airline, El Al, is already connecting Tel Aviv to two Indian cities, New Delhi and Mumbai.

### Trading interests

Some 20 top Israeli business leaders accompanied President Weizman on his trip to India. With the Most Favored Nation (MFN) agreement between the two countries already in effect, trade between the two countries will not only grow, but also diversify. Since 1992, two-way trade has grown almost threefold, from \$200 million to about \$560 million expected in 1996. Rough diamonds and chemicals constitute almost 80% of Israeli exports to India, while polished diamonds and cotton yarn constitute about 76% of Indian exports to Israel.

It is expected that India will soon step up its exports to Israel, especially pharmaceuticals, plastics and rubber, metals, and machinery. Prior to his departure for India, President Weizman told an interviewer in Jerusalem that he visualized India as a potential partner in high technology, software, the aircraft industry, and agricultural technologies.

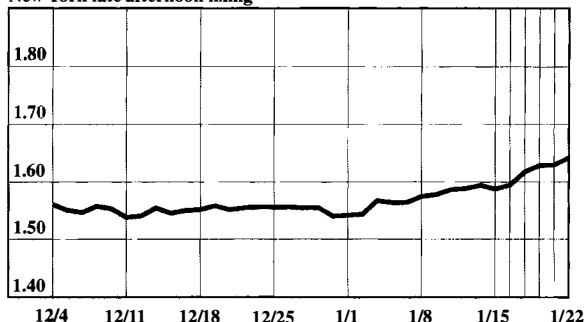
Reports indicate that both governments are contributing matching funds to finance joint research projects in the areas of biotechnology, lasers, optics, and information technologies.

Referring to the abundance of high-quality software engineers in India, President Weizman said, "We are in the process of bringing more Indians" to Israel. He said that India should consider Israel as a gateway for exports to the European Union, with which Israel has a free trade arrangement.

## Currency Rates

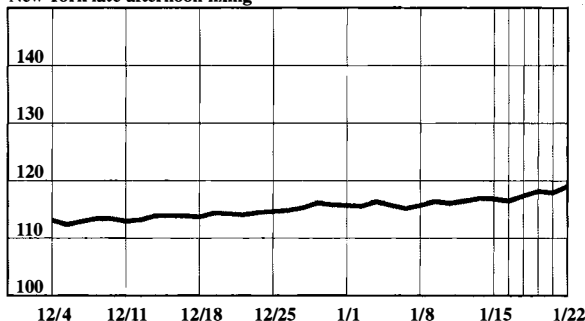
### The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



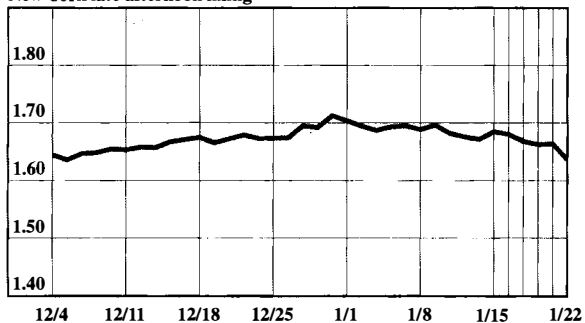
### The dollar in yen

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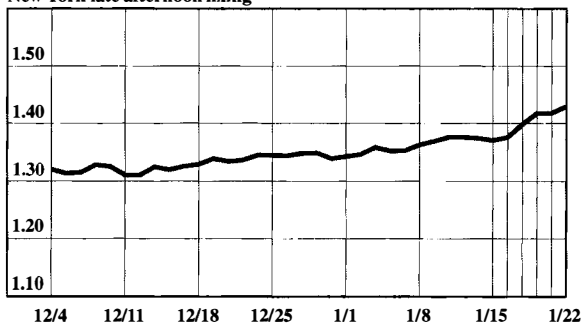
### The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



# Business Briefs

## Corporate Policy

### BBC unveils plan to dominate newscasting

The British Broadcasting Corp. world radio service announced that a second English-language program will be set up, entirely devoted to newscasting, to be on the air 24 hours a day, the Spanish daily *El País* reported Jan. 4. The program is part of a broader expansion plan. British-controlled media already dominate outlets worldwide (see *EIR*, Jan. 17, "The Media Cartel That Controls What You Think").

New programs in Russian, Arabic, and Chinese are being considered, as well as services accessible via the Internet. The BBC also plans to launch a non-satellite, digital BBC radio service for all main European cities, which will presumably be as accessible as local FM is now. The BBC's transmissions within the British Isles will be sold to a consortium led by Castle Tower, which includes France Telecom, for £210 million; the proceeds will be used by BBC to finance its digital technologies. The British Foreign Office is now reviewing these plans.

Sam Younger, BBC's director, told *El País*, "The strategy we are putting to the government aims at giving the BBC the means to reinforce its position as the world's main broadcaster in the 21st century."

## Labor

### Globalization provokes strikes throughout Asia

People throughout Asia, not just in South Korea, have taken up the fight to defend their not-so-high living standards and labor regulations against globalization, the German economic daily *Handelsblatt* said in a Jan. 15 editorial. In the absence of trade unions, this has meant "a dramatic increase of wild-cat strikes" in recent months.

In the Philippines, workers struck successfully against "one of the richest persons in Asia," Lucio Tan, owner of Philippine Airlines. "In Malaysia, construction workers

from India and Bangladesh fought for better working contracts. In Thailand, workers closed down the production at the Suzuki motor-bike factory for three months. In Cambodia, enraged workers forced the government to accept by law the freedom to demonstrate." Similarly, students are protesting in Myanmar. And in Indonesia, textile and assembly-line workers went on strike to defend their minimum wages of about \$2.50 per day.

The reason for the strikes is obvious, *Handelsblatt* said. In the name of worldwide competition on investments, efforts are being pursued to lower the already low labor regulations and wage standards. For example, the government of Bangladesh recently produced an advertisement promising foreign investors zones with a guarantee of no strikes, no trade unions, and low wages. Also, Malaysian authorities are giving guarantees to foreign investors, that if they buy up a company, no strikes and no trade union members would be tolerated.

## Finance

### Britannia on 'most ambitious' program

The British royal yacht *Britannia*, carrying "Invisibles," i.e., those who offer British financial services, was scheduled to embark on Jan. 20 on its "most ambitious commercial program" ever, visiting Pakistan, India, Thailand, Malaysia, and possibly other nations, the Jan. 14 *London Times* reported. The *Britannia* will visit the subcontinent in March, sailing first to Karachi, Pakistan, and then to Bombay and Madras, India. In Bombay, at a minimum, the "Invisibles" will hold a seminar on March 11. It was such a crew which plotted the destabilization of Italy on the yacht in June 1992.

The Lord Mayor of London, who represents the Corporation of London, the local authority for the "Square Mile," London's City financial district, and Prince Edward, will be with the *Britannia* in India; both will also visit New Delhi. In September 1996, the Lord Mayor and a delegation of City businessmen paid a 12-day visit to China, to

"promote the City of London as the world's largest financial center."

The *Britannia* will sail with "Ocean Wave 97," the biggest deployment of Royal Navy ships since the Persian Gulf War, which will spend the next seven and a half months in the Asia-Pacific region. Rear Admiral Alan West said that the ambitious deployment is to support investment in the area and show military might in a region where you "only need look at Korea to see there is instability," the *Times* reported.

Armed Forces Minister Nicholas Soames said: "Britain has huge interests in the Asia-Pacific region—commercial, political, and strategic. . . . It will show Britain's determination to remain a player on the world stage."

## Agriculture

### Keep up production levels, says professor

Germany and other industrial nations must not renounce high-yield agricultural policies, set aside fertile areas, or favor ecological farming with its low yields, Prof. Wolfgang Haber, of Munich's Technical University, told the winter meeting of the German Agricultural Association on Jan. 15 in Wiesbaden, the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* reported. These countries have a responsibility to feed a growing world population, and therefore have an obligation not to give up overproduction, at least not of grain. "The general, most important ecological obligation agriculture has, is to supply mankind with food," Haber said. Intensive, high-yield agriculture is mandatory, as long as the world's population is growing.

In developing countries, as well, it is neither right nor responsible to introduce low-yield techniques and not to use fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals, and genetic engineering. Industrial countries have to grant food aid to the regions in need. "The precondition for this is to have enough grain in stock. In this respect, overproduction that was complained about in the past, looks completely different and is an obligation," Haber stressed.

Christian Bonte Friedheim of the International Service for National Agricultural Research in The Hague, said that agriculture must prepare for the year 2060, when almost twice as many people will live on earth. Agriculture, "without doubt, has a positive future," he said.

## **Nuclear Energy**

### **Russian scientist backs use of floating plants**

Boris Papkovsky, doctor of technical sciences, called for the use of floating nuclear power plants in Russia's Arctic, in the newspaper *Trud* on Jan. 9. He said the efficiency of such plants made them useful around the world, including for desalination in the Middle East.

Citing the high cost of energy in Russia's outlying regions, Papkovsky wrote, "A realistic way to resolve the problem is to build floating nuclear electric power stations based on the power units that are used on Russian nuclear icebreakers. A two-reactor icebreaker-type power unit can, with a single nuclear-fuel load . . . operate over three years, 7,000 hours a year, at an average capacity of at least 50 megawatts." The plant can also transmit heat onto dry land, he said.

"The reliability of icebreaker reactor installations is guaranteed by the fact that they have been designed and manufactured by the same enterprises and plants that manufactured electric power installations for submarines and naval surface ships. Here the most progressive mechanical engineering and shipbuilding technologies have been used. That is why the creation of floating nuclear power stations based on icebreaker reactor installations can logically be regarded as conversion measures."

Nuclear electric power stations are "25-30% more advantageous than other alternative sources of energy operating on imported organic fuel (boiler stations using coal and diesel or gas-turbine installations using fuel oil). . . . The initial capital investments in the creation of a floating nuclear power station can be fully recovered within about 10 years."

The "Aysberg" Central Design Shipbuilding Bureau in St. Petersburg, and the Ministry of Atomic Energy Experimental Mechanical Engineering Design Bureau in Nizhny Novgorod, are working on the project. It is planned to build power units at the Baltiyskiy shipbuilding plant. A turbogenerator installation and automation systems are also being designed at the Kaluga Turbine Plant and at the St. Petersburg Avrova Science and Production Association, respectively. Papkovsky says that a prototype could be ready by 2000, "given normal financing," for \$254 million.

## **Australia**

### **Raw materials exports called the priority**

"Australia should focus more on improving its exports of raw materials rather than developing processing industries," Australia's Federal Minister for Primary Industries, John Anderson, was quoted saying by the Jan. 11-12 *Weekend Australian*. Anderson reportedly made this statement based on unpublished research by the Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics, which purports to show that primary industries "stand to benefit far more than the processing sector from Asian trade liberalization over the next two decades." The policy is the same as that which Britain historically imposed on its colonies, to keep them in technological backwardness.

Anderson's plan is to reduce Australian industry to a supplier of unprocessed raw materials for Asian economies which are shifting into manufacturing and value-adding industries. This involves a full commitment to free trade, of which he and his National Party leader, Tim Fischer, are zealous advocates; they are presently trying to convince Australian producers to give up quarantine "trade barriers" that cannot be "justified," in the name of trade liberalization. "I will be spending a lot of time in 1997 explaining to rural and regional Australia the overall benefits of trade liberalization," Anderson said. At the same time, he admitted to being "very concerned" about the poor outlook for world commodity prices in 1997.

# Briefly

**IRELAND'S** two largest transportation unions called for a national day of protest against cuts in operating costs, and cuts in wages of up to \$300 per week, the Jan. 16 *Irish Times* reported. Peter Cassells, general secretary of Ireland's Irish Congress of Trade Unions, warned the government that it "must not confuse private need with private greed."

**TURKISH** Ambassador to Iran Osman Koroturk said that the "Developing 8" group of nations is "open for broader cooperation," in an interview with the Jan. 7 *Iran News*. "Entry . . . is not restricted, and its door is open even for the non-Islamic countries," he said.

**TWO MILLION** children in the United Kingdom are malnourished, which is fueling the return of rickets, anemia, and tuberculosis, the Jan. 12 *Observer* reported. "The Hunger Within," a report by the School Milk Campaign, blamed the government, because it has cut cheap school meals and milk, the only source of nutritious food for many poor children.

**IRANIAN** Ambassador to Kazakhstan Hassan Qashqavi said that the Silk Route railroad has had a great impact on the economic development of the region, in a Jan. 12 statement in Almaty, Kazakhstan, *Ettela'at* reported. Trade volume between Iran and Kazakhstan is up by \$30 million, to \$100 million this year.

**CHINA** plans to increase residential housing space by 50% over the next four years, at a cost of about \$300 billion, the Jan. 3 *Asia Times* reported. At the same time, reforms in company-owned housing are expected to result in an fivefold increase in annual urban residential rental income.

**THE LONDON** futures market has grown 45% per annum since 1982, London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange Chairman Jack Wigglesworth announced on Jan. 15, the Italian daily *Il Sole 24 Ore* reported.

## The war against the British Empire can be won

by Muriel Mirak Weissbach

With its proxy invasion of Sudan, the British Empire, or, as it is politely known today, the British Commonwealth, has launched an aggressive war against a sovereign nation, as part of its broader operation aimed at destroying sub-Saharan Africa as a whole. By so doing, the British Empire has defined itself as the enemy of humanity, and has drawn a river of blood between it and mankind. This is the evaluation of Lyndon LaRouche, who is leading a political drive in the United States, to stop the British game plan at all costs, and to hold its operatives, both in the war arena and among the politicians of the United States, accountable to the statutes of Nuremberg, as perpetrators of crimes against humanity.

There is no doubt that the British Empire is behind the rampage in Africa, as we documented in our last issue (*EIR*, Jan. 24, "British Oligarchy Launches New War Against Sudan"). Nor is there any doubt that the British are fully aware of the fact, that what they are attempting to accomplish, in redrawing the map of a depopulated Africa, constitutes a repetition of the nineteenth-century "scramble for Africa," which they, the British, at that time spearheaded. In an article in the Jan. 17 London *Times*, the Foreign Office, for which it speaks, openly bragged of its role.

The article, entitled "Africa's Ex-Rebels Go Back to War Against New Foes," is worth quoting at some length. Its author, Sam Kiley, is a man who predicted, in December 1995, that in 1996 there would be a war against Sudan with the secret backing of the United Kingdom and the United States. Kiley, speaking of the hostilities against Zaire, out of Uganda and Rwanda, and, now, against Sudan, out of Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Uganda, writes, "The leaders of four African countries have launched a cross-border military purge of their enemies. The coordinated effort could undermine French influence in East and Central Africa and confirm fears in Paris of an 'anglophone conspiracy' in the region."

Kiley explains, "President [Yoweri] Museveni of Uganda, who arrived in London for a private conference last night, is at the center of the initiative, which is



*A cartoon, entitled "The Rhodes Colossus," from approximately 1895, depicting Cecil Rhodes's desire to dominate the continent of Africa. Today, the new British Empire, known as the British Commonwealth, is trying to reassert colonial control.*

based on friendships between African guerrillas-turned-politicians, forged in conflict and in student digs in the 1970s." The others are Paul Kagame, the Rwandan vice-president, minister of defense, and former military intelligence chief for Museveni; Eritrean President Isaias Afwerki; and Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi, who all "brought down dictatorships . . . in the 1980s and 1990s." Now, "with the enthusiastic backing of the United States and the quiet approval of Britain, they are . . . retaliating against neighboring states which have been harboring rebel groups opposed to them—taking their

cue from Washington's frequent demand that 'Africans find solutions to Africa's problems.' They are doing so by, in turn, assisting rebels against the governments of those countries."

Kiley belabors the point, that these four are driving events in the Great Lakes region and Sudan: "This week the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) led by John Garang, a longtime colleague of Mr. Museveni and Major-General Kagame, has won remarkable victories against Khartoum's army on the borders with Eritrea and Ethiopia. Both countries have denied any involvement with the SPLA, *but Eritrean*

and Ethiopian officers have been seen commanding SPLA soldiers.” Kiley quotes an unidentified “African diplomat” to the effect that “there is no way that the SPLA are not being supported by the Eritreans and the Ethiopians. Their help could turn around the civil war in Sudan” and lead to the overthrow of the Khartoum regime. Kiley points out, also, that although Uganda and Rwanda deny involvement in the “uprising by rebels in eastern Zaire,” the opposite is true: “On the front line, however, *soldiers freely admit that they were trained in Rwanda and served in the Rwandan army. Some even spoke only Ugandan languages, such as Acholi*” (emphases added). Kiley comments, “This complex web of overlapping civil wars has resulted in a spread of the English language in Zaire, traditionally an area of French influence,” and concludes with the historical point: “Since French soldiers were forced to surrender Fashoda to the British under Lord Kitchener in 1898, the army and hard-line elements in the Elysee Palace have been obsessed with the spread of Anglo-Saxon influence in Central Africa. Recent events have reinforced their conspiracy theories.”

### Strategy sessions in London

The accuracy of Kiley’s account was confirmed by developments on the ground in the war zones, as well as in the political and military strategy sessions since the Jan. 12 invasion. Just days later, on Jan. 16, Ugandan dictator Museveni appeared in London for a five-day, “private” visit, during which he met with British Foreign Minister (and former Defense Minister) Malcolm Rifkind, as well as Baroness Lynda Chalker, the Colonial Secretary who is called Overseas Development Minister. Chalker, who is the controller of Museveni for British intelligence, had been in Ethiopia in December, just prior to the invasion. Museveni also attended a conference of the Ditchley Foundation, an organization of the British elite which is closely linked to the Royal Institute for International Affairs. There were unconfirmed reports, as well, that the other three front-line states were represented in London. What is certain, however, is that a meeting took place in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, during roughly the same time frame, with the defense ministers of Eritrea and Ethiopia, and the Ugandan chief of staff. Both gatherings focussed on the next stage of the operation against Sudan.

(What is also certain is that Museveni was delivered a message that he could not misunderstand, during his sojourn in London. In the *Sunday Telegraph* of Jan. 19, appeared an article, entitled “Churchill Sent RAF Hero to Grab King,” which tells how Churchill’s government dealt with African leaders who had a mind of their own. “King Freddie, known as the Kabaka, had angered [the governor of the protectorate] Sir Andrew [Cohen] by calling for independence for Buganda, one of Uganda’s four ancient kingdoms, and for opposing a federation of East African countries.” A top Royal Air Force pilot was deployed to bag King Freddie, and fly him to Britain, where he was given a life of luxury. He was then

permitted to return to power in 1955, as Kabaka of Buganda, and, in 1962, with independence, to become President, until he was overthrown in 1966, and exiled to London, where he died, penniless, at the age of 45.

If Museveni had any qualms about carrying out the plans against Sudan and Zaire, which the British presented him with in London, he must have thought twice.)

### The situation on the ground

On the ground, the invading forces of Ethiopia had taken the two border towns of Qasam and Kurmuk, on Jan. 12. The attack against the two positions, guarded by garrisons of 200 Sudanese soldiers, had been preceded by massive artillery barrages, from inside Ethiopia. According to the document presented by Sudan’s Minister of External Relations, Ali Osman Mohamed Taha, one day later, there was heavy shelling with 120 and 130 mm artillery and 122 mm artillery ballistic missiles, for six hours, which destroyed the town of Kurmuk, which is the capital of Kurmuk province in the Blue Nile State. The towns of Gizan, Yarada, and Menza were also shelled. Then, an infantry division, with 22 Ethiopian tanks and 6,000 Ethiopian troops, invaded and occupied the towns. With the Ethiopians, who were mainly members of the Tigrean People’s Liberation Front, the formation which constitutes Zenawi’s military base, were a handful of SPLA soldiers. The amount and type of weaponry, as well as the tactics used by the invading force, prove that it could not have been the SPLA, which has been reduced to a tiny number of troops. Further material proof of the identity of the invaders came with the destruction of an Ethiopian tank, by the Sudanese, and the capture of Ethiopian and Eritrean prisoners. The Sudanese ambassador to London, told a press conference there on Jan. 20, that some of the invaders were “white,” and probably not even Africans.

In order to camouflage the attack as an SPLA initiative, the Ethiopians immediately set to the task of flying in SPLA soldiers, from their bases in Uganda and Ethiopia, to take up positions in the two captured towns. This cosmetic operation was carried out, while the United Nations Security Council refused to hear the case presented by Sudan, claiming it were an internal affair, and the international press filed reports—none of them from the actual site of the conflict—claiming the “SPLA rebels” were advancing at a brisk clip, toward the strategic city of Damazin, which supplies the Sudanese capital Khartoum with 80% of its water and electricity. Although Reuters et al. carefully noted in their wires, that there was “no independent confirmation” of the claims of the so-called “rebels,” yet the stories continued to flood the media.

One reason for the press lies was dictated by the British war strategy: to exert military pressure from three fronts, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Uganda, to effect a political upheaval in the capital. Knowing that there is no way, militarily, that the SPLA could mount a serious assault on Khartoum—indeed, no way that it could even muster the troops to occupy the



## Waging aggressive war is a 'Nuremberg Crime'

Planning and initiating aggressive war is a "Nuremberg Crime," as was defined by the four-power agreement creating the International Military Tribunal, signed on Aug. 8, 1945 in London. This agreement, signed by the United States, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union, which is sometimes called the "London Charter," included the following provision:

"II. Jurisdiction and General Principles

"Article 6

"The following acts, or any of them, are crimes coming within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal for which there shall be individual responsibility:

"(a) *Crimes against peace*: namely, planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression, or a war in violation of international treaties, agreements or assurances, or participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of the foregoing; . . .

"(b) *War crimes*: . . .

"(c) *Crimes against humanity*: . . .

"Leaders, organisers, instigators and accomplices participating in the formulation or execution of a common plan or conspiracy to commit any of the foregoing crimes are responsible for all acts performed by any persons in execution of such plans."

The first Nuremberg indictment, in October 1945, for the trials of the major Nazi war criminals, contained four counts: 1) Conspiracy, 2) Crimes against Peace, 3) War Crimes, and 4) Crimes against Humanity.

Count Two read: "All the defendants with divers other persons during a period of years preceding 8 May 1945 participated in planning, preparation, initiation, and waging wars of aggression which were also wars in violation of international treaties, agreements and assurances."

Twelve of the 22 defendants who were tried, were convicted on Count Two, in various combinations with other counts. Seven were sentenced to death by hanging, the other five were given sentences of imprisonment ranging from 10 years to life.

The principles of law recognized in the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal were incorporated into Control Council Law No. 10 for occupied Germany, and were formally affirmed by the United Nations General Assembly in 1946.

towns which Ethiopia would like to conquer—the British are counting on psychological warfare to tip the balance. Their gamble is that, if the international media project a convincing enough image of an invincible invading force, then people opposed to the government will be encouraged to rise up against it and overthrow it. The British agent who is functioning as the "political opposition leader," Sadiq al-Mahdi, thus issued calls, following the invasion, for the opposition to prepare to launch an uprising in the capital. Speaking to the United Arab Emirates weekly *Al-Shuruq*, on his way to Mecca, al-Mahdi said, "A popular uprising will erupt at a given time to rid Sudan of this regime. The opposition has started to get ready to take part in military action. The armed forces will play an important role." He continued, "If it is possible to get rid of the regime peacefully, so much the better. But I can say that none of Sudan's neighbors is disposed to support it any more." Contradicting earlier claims that he would preserve the unity of the country, al-Mahdi was quoted in other Arabic press, saying that a referendum with "our brothers in the south" would have to be held, because "we cannot take for granted that unity between north and south will continue, as if nothing had happened."

Thus, the military and political organization of the anti-Sudan war is, as the Foreign Office bragged in Kiley's *Times* piece, controlled by the British top-down. The only piece of camouflage in that account, is the inference that the United

States is the "enthusiastic" initiator, and the U.K., a mere follower.

### The fallacies in British strategic thinking

But despite the arrogant bravado, the reality of the situation, even militarily, is not quite as Kiley or his Foreign Office higher-ups would have it. The situation of Egypt epitomizes the fallacies in British strategic thinking in this case. Sudanese Vice President al-Zubeir Mohammed Saleh, met with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on Jan. 16, in the course of his tour of Arab and Islamic capitals, to brief governments on the aggression. Following the closed-door session, Minister Saleh was reportedly pleased with the Egyptian response, which, he said, "underlined its support to the unity of Sudan. . . . The picture of what is going on following the Ethiopian invasion and on what is happening in east Sudan was clear to the Egyptians and the viewpoints were identical."

However, two days later, Mubarak himself announced, that he viewed the matter as internal "squabbling" among Sudanese, and categorically declared, "There is no Eritrean or Ethiopian attack or any foreign attack." Mubarak's about-face provoked anger, not only among the Sudanese, but also within Egypt, where an opposition rally, called on Jan. 19 to express solidarity with the Sudanese government's resistance, attracted up to 5,000 people. Jordan, Yemen, Iraq, the U.A.E., Qatar, Syria, numerous Arabic newspapers, and the



*Sudanese citizens in Khartoum celebrate the results of their democratic election in March 1996. It was the first direct election for the President, putting the lie to British propaganda that Sudan is a dictatorship.*

Iranians, all declared their firm support for Sudan, and many of them voiced their disgust with Mubarak. Whatever may have prompted the Egyptian President to talk out of both sides of his mouth at once, he is well aware of the fact, that, were the aggression against Sudan to escalate into a full-fledged foreign takeover, or a break-up of the country which would threaten Egypt directly, he would be forced to intervene in Khartoum's defense, or to pay the price of betrayal, in the form of a military coup. Mubarak knows this, the Sudanese know it, and the British should know it.

### **Historical precedents may haunt the British**

The other crucial fact which must be examined, to understand the vulnerability of the British approach, is historical. The *Times* article quite correctly stresses, that the British are consciously trying to repeat their nineteenth-century adventures. Yet, they may end up repeating parts of it they would rather forget.

The British ruled over Sudan during the last century, first indirectly, through influence over the Ottoman Empire, then directly, beginning in 1882. In 1881, the Egyptian nationalist Col. Ahmad Urabi led a revolt and, in the same year, Dungleawi Muhammad Ahmad b. 'Abdallah, a charismatic religious figure in Sudan, announced that he was the "Mahdi," or expected savior, and united tribal groups into a national force. The British took direct control over Egypt, which it occupied in 1882, and, thus, ruled the Sudan as well, through Cairo. The

British immediately organized two expeditions into Sudan to eliminate the new movement, both of which failed miserably. The two expeditions were those of Col. William Hicks and the hero, Charles "Chinese" Gordon, nicknamed for his success in defeating the Taiping rebellion in China.

Hicks, though equipped with 10,000 men, had no experience in the terrain, and his contingent proved to be an easy target for the Mahdi's forces. Suffering from lack of food and water, and infiltrated by Sudanese agents, Hicks and his troops were harassed, their communications cut, and they were militarily wiped out in November 1883 at Shaykan.

Gordon, who had been governor of the Sudan from 1877 to 1880, was called on by the British government in 1884, to arrange for the evacuation of Egyptian officers and civilians from Sudan. Initially, in March 1884, Gordon tried to corrupt his adversary, by offering the Mahdi the position of sultan of Kordofan, which the religious leader spurned and ridiculed. By April, the Mahdi had decided to organize the siege of Khartoum where Gordon was headquartered, and proceeded throughout the summer, to isolate and encircle the British. In September, Gordon sent the British and French consuls down the Nile on a steamer, in an attempt to run the blockade of the Mahdist forces, and to get news of the situation of besieged Khartoum to the world. The steamer was attacked and all the Europeans were killed. In October, the Mahdi moved with his forces to Omdurman, preparing for the assault on nearby Khartoum. Finally, the British government decided to send a

relief expedition, but by the time the steamers actually reached Khartoum, on Jan. 28, 1885, the British officers saw no Egyptian flag flying, and concluded, correctly, that the city had fallen to the Mahdi. The steamers turned around and fled.

As for Gordon, he was killed on the staircase of his palace, which is today the President's palace. The dead Gordon became an object of hero-worship in Britain, mostly for the purpose of whipping up jingoistic support for an expedition under Kitchener, to destroy the Mahdia state and the Sudan.

The Sudanese state continued to exist as a national institution after the Mahdi's death, under his successor, known as the Khalifa, despite tremendous hardship, epidemics, and famines. British intelligence reports of the period by Sir Reginald Wingate, document the sense of national unity that remained strong among the people. The British decided to send Kitchener in, to destroy the Sudanese state, and take direct control over the Upper Nile. They knew, as they know today, that whoever controls the Upper Nile, controls Sudan and Egypt. In 1890, the British signed a deal with the Germans, establishing a British sphere of influence over Uganda and Kenya, up "to the confines of Egypt" in the north. From 1890 to 1898, the Belgians intervened, and, thanks to the Berlin Conference's recognition of its sovereignty over the Congo, moved in to claim control over the Upper Nile. The Khalifa's forces responded, and defeated the Egyptian proxy there who had made an agreement with the Belgians, to divide up the territory.

The British decision to invade to reconquer Dongola province was communicated in a telegram to Kitchener on March 13, 1896. The date is important, because the French Foreign Ministry, which had decided to send its own expedition to the Upper Nile in November 1895, issued the final draft for it to Capt. Jean-Baptiste Marchand, on Feb. 24, 1896. The news of the final draft must have reached Britain right away, and just two weeks later, Kitchener received his orders.

The French, fully aware of British intentions in the Upper Nile, wanted to shore up the Mahdia state until they could secure their position in the Upper Nile through Marchand's expedition. The French, in fact, were willing to offer the Khalifa a protectorate, for his collaboration, which he refused.

Kitchener's invasion was planned, so as to avoid the pitfalls of the previous fiascos. A railroad line from the Red Sea to Abu Hamed was built, as a supply line for his army, and a British-Egyptian force was equipped with vastly superior military means.

Knowing that the attack was coming, the Khalifa had concentrated his forces in Omdurman, and had begun to build defenses around the city. In September 1898, as the French Marchand was secure in Fashoda, the British marched hurriedly on Omdurman with 25,800 men. Kitchener had 44 guns and 20 machine-guns on land, plus 36 guns and 24 machine-guns on the gunboats. The British had the Martini-Henry .450, fast-firing Maxim Nordenfeldts, and Krupp cannon. Despite their obvious, hopeless inferiority as far as weaponry was

concerned, the Mahdist forces' strategy was to attack, and, in some cases, as under the leadership of Osman Digna, they succeeded in routing the British.

The final battle, on Sept. 2, 1898 at Omdurman, was between a vastly superior British forces with gunboats and machine-guns, and a Sudanese force which, though outranked, resisted to the end. About 11,000 Sudanese were killed and 16,000 wounded in a few hours of British assault.

The British defeat of the Sudanese was part and parcel of the British confrontation with the French at Fashoda, where the latter capitulated, and in March 1899, renounced their claims there. That was the beginning of the Entente Cordiale. In January 1899, Kitchener's forces signed the Condominium Agreement with Butros Ghali, grandfather of the former UN secretary general. Yet, revolts in both Sudan and Egypt followed, and the British realized that they must find and kill the Khalifa, who had eluded them at Omdurman. This they did, after months of tracking him, and, in typical British fashion, shot him and his followers in the back, while they were at prayer.

### **Friction within the Entente Cordiale**

What the British would like to repeat today, as stated in so many words in the *Times* piece, is the elimination of Sudan as a nation, and the capitulation of the French to total British hegemony. This is not only the case vis-à-vis Sudan, with whom the French have established good trade relations recently, but also regarding Zaire, formerly francophone, which London wants to reorganize as an anglophone possession. Up until the British unleashed the assault against Zaire, Paris had been acquiescing to the junior partner status London had accorded it in the new Entente Cordiale. But, because Britain has infringed so flagrantly on its sphere of influence in Zaire, the French have begun to fight back, if not militarily, at least through a kind of intelligence warfare, exposing the sordid reality of British manipulation (see p. 42). France was not in agreement with the British, that the UN Security Council should ignore the Sudanese demand for a debate and action. Given the existence of frictions with the British elsewhere, including on the European stage, as well as in Iraq and in the Middle East, a repetition of Fashoda *tout court* is not to be taken for granted.

As for the destruction of Sudan, and its break-up into several ethnically defined "micro-states," according to the designs of Baroness Cox's Christian Solidarity International (CSI), the British believe, almost superstitiously, that it can be easily secured. With their keen sense of history, they have arranged to recruit as their agent, the grandson of the very man, the Mahdi, who killed Lord Gordon. Sadiq al-Mahdi has been their man, actually since the early days of the Umma party, founded with British help. And with their fine sense of historical symmetry, they have arranged to schedule their attempted reconquest of Sudan, almost exactly 100 years later. Instead of the pedophiles Gordon, Hicks, and Kitchener,

this time they have preferred to deploy the Ladies, Cox and Chalker, perhaps in deference to modern women's rights movements.

### The situation is not the same

Yet, the situation is not, cannot be, the same. The Sadiq al-Mahdi they own today, does not have the charisma of his ancestor, nor, apparently, the religious zeal or integrity, although he is reputed to be someone who expects to be treated like a deity, with a kiss of the hand and all. In point of fact, even the merger arranged by the British and executed by the Eritreans, between Mahdi's political opposition, such as it is, and the military wing of the rebels, under John Garang, is falling apart. Mahdi's calls for insurrection have fallen on deaf ears in Khartoum, for several reasons. First, since he left his country, to take up quarters with a government which is supporting an invasion of the Sudan, he has lost whatever credibility he claimed, as a national figure. Second, and more to the point, the fact of the foreign invasion has rallied the Sudanese population to defense of the nation, quite contrary to the British hopes for exacerbated internal conflict. According to reports from inside the country, the "uprising" Sadiq al-Mahdi has been repeatedly urging, has not materialized; in its place, there has been a mobilization of Sudanese, both political and military, in defense of the state, against foreign aggression.

The point which the British have not grasped from the historical precedent is precisely this: There are social processes which defy the laws of political manipulation.

One final point on the historical issue pertains to the United States. If one reaches back into the last century, as the British oligarchy seems to be encouraging, one is faced with the incontrovertible fact that the role of the United States, then, was not that of cheerleader or bankroller for British imperial escapades. As recently as the Presidency of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the line was drawn between Washington and London, precisely around FDR's refusal to accept such British imperial methods. Today, it is not only or primarily the French whom the British wish to cast as junior partner in their reestablishment of the Empire, but the United States itself. In the case of Africa policy, emphatically, policy toward Sudan, they have succeeded in recruiting a pack of willing scoundrels, lined up in Cox's CSI, and deployed through the Congress to wage psychological warfare. They have used their control over mass media, to propagate the slanders against their target, Sudan, much in the way that their intelligence chief Wingate did 100 years ago. But they have not established total control over the internal political process of the country, and have not squelched political debate.

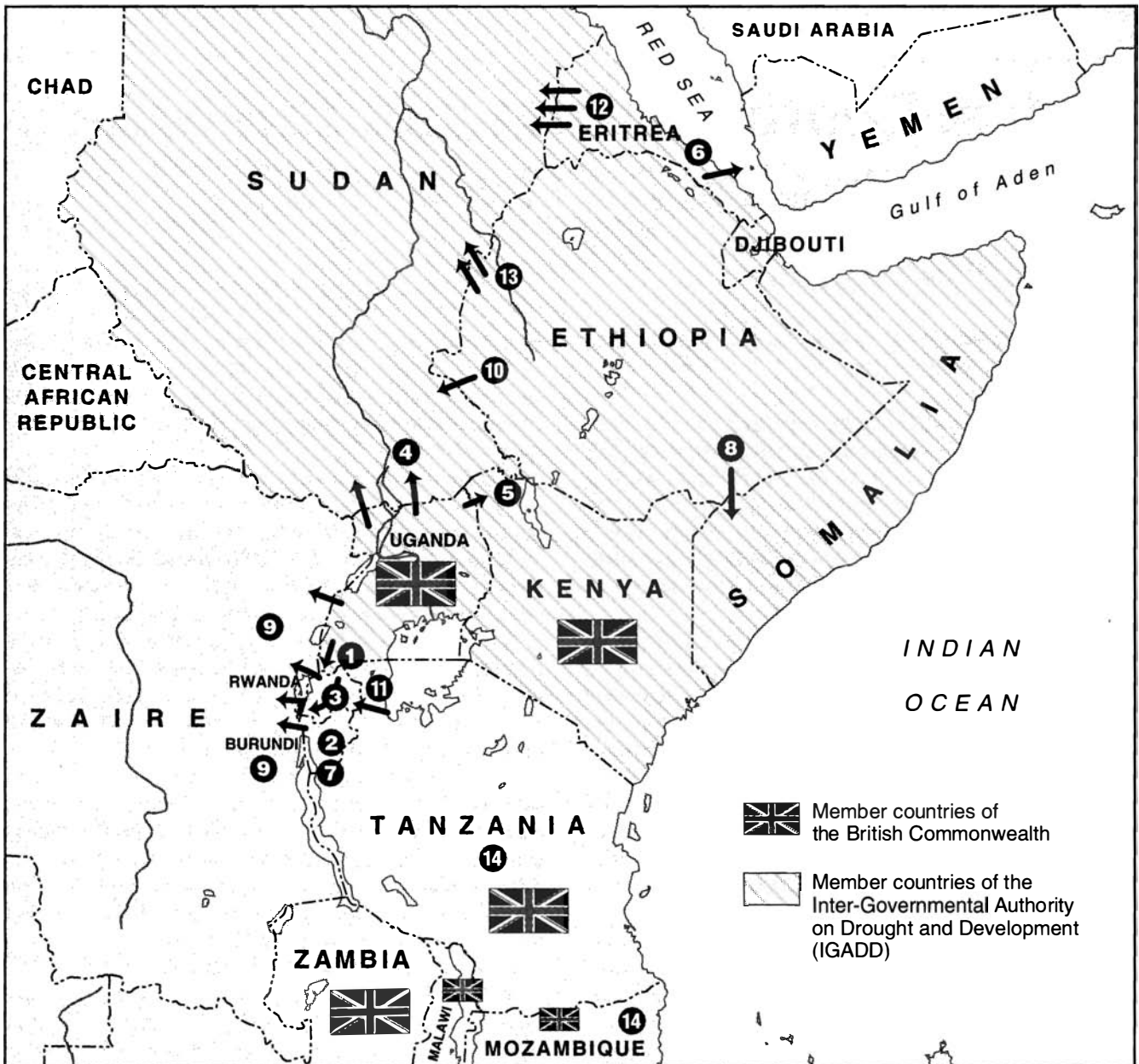
To the extent that the truth about the British strategy, policy, and activity in Africa emerges, as it has particularly through *EIR*, a serious offensive against it can be mounted within the United States, and internationally. With this issue of *EIR*, we wish to initiate the war against the British Empire.

### Map Key

The Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) has been organized by the U.S. State Department and the British House of Lords to function against Sudan. "Friends of IGADD" are the enforcers for this policy, and are: the United States, Britain, the Netherlands, Italy, and Canada, with Germany and Sweden as observers.

- ① Oct. 1, 1990: The Ugandan Army, operating under the political title of the Rwandan Patriotic Front, invades Rwanda. The invasion is stalled by Zairean, French, and Rwandan troops, but the RPF continues to occupy a northern section of the country.
- ② October 1993: An attempted military coup in Burundi by the Tutsi military results in the murder of the Burundian elected President Melchior Ndayaye, and results in the slaughter of nearly 100,000 people in Burundi.
- ③ April 6, 1994: In the immediate hours after the plane carrying Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana was shot down, the Ugandan-Rwandan RPF conducted a blitzkrieg through Rwanda—an invasion that resulted in the mass slaughter of 1 million in Rwanda, of which both Tutsis and Hutus were the victims.
- ④ October 1995: Ugandan troops operating under the political cover of John Garang's Sudanese People's Liberation Army invade southern Sudan, with the goal of taking the southern city of Juba. The operation fails, with the reported loss of many Ugandan troops. Garang is once again pushed back to the Ugandan-Sudan border.
- ⑤ October 1995: Ugandan troops maraud Kenya, at the point that Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi is in a public brawl with Baroness Lynda Chalker.
- ⑥ Dec. 17, 1995: Eritrean forces invade and seize the strategic Hanish Islands in the Red Sea, which were territory of Yemen.
- ⑦ July 1996: Coup by Tutsi military in Burundi consolidates Burundi as marcher-lord state for venture in Zaire to follow.
- ⑧ August 1996: Ethiopian troops invade southwestern Somalia, seizing the towns of Dolo and Mandara, in operations against the Somalian Ittihad group. Ethiopia also bombs Kenyan towns in the area.
- ⑨ Oct. 21, 1996: Rwandan, Burundian, and Ugandan troops operating under the political cover of the Zairean Alliance of Democratic Forces of mercenary Laurent Kabila, invade Zaire. The invasion has multiple purposes: 1) The invaders attack the Rwandan and Burundian Hutu refugee camps in Goma, Uvira, Butembo, and Magungu, forcing hundreds of thousands of refugees back to Rwanda and Burundi against their will. Fighting-age men and boys are screened out of the return process, with many reported killed or "disappeared." 2) It succeeds in hiving off a significant section of eastern Zaire, placing it under military forces deployed by the British Commonwealth and Privy Council, with Baroness Lynda Chalker's oversight of Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni the critical link. Uganda had been training Kabila et al.

## London's wars of aggression in East Africa



since 1994. 3) It threatens the disintegration of Zaire, and the handing of the most mineral-rich section of the country to Sir George Bush's Barrick Gold and Anglo American Corp.

**10** December 1996: Ethiopian troops, under the cover of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, seize the Sudanese garrison town of Pochala.

**11** December 1996: Tanzania, under the actual political control of former President Julius Nyerere—the godfather of Museveni, Eritrea's Afwerki, Zaire's Kabila, and Sudan's Garang—forces hundreds of thousands of Rwandan and Burundi Hutu refugees to return home.

**12** Jan. 12, 1997: Eritrean and SPLA troops invade Sudan, seizing the town of Kassala, with the aim of disrupting Sudanese transport lines linking Khartoum and Port Sudan on the Red Sea.

**13** Jan. 12, 1997: Ethiopian troops invade Sudan, seizing border towns. Target is the Rosieres Dam at Damazin, which supplies Khartoum with 80% of its electricity and irrigated water for both Egypt and Sudan for food production.

**14** Tanzanian and Mozambican forces are reportedly working with the Ugandan army.

# Africa: Looting ground for Bush, Inc., or breadbasket for the world?

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

*The following is the keynote speech to a Jan. 11 forum of the FDR-PAC in Washington, D.C.*

As you perhaps know, during the past week, there has been a financial-monetary earthquake registering about 3 on the Richter Scale in Japan. The question is going to be, whether there will be a following earthquake shock of about 5 on the Richter Scale in Japan. The question is, as posed by a number of people, authorities, as to whether the shock in Japan might spread to Europe and the United States next week, which would be about 7 on the Richter Scale.

That's the kind of world in which we live, and that's the kind of world within which context we have to look at the problems we're dealing with here, in Africa, and to determine first of all, not only the nature of the problems in Africa, but as to the *significance, the historic significance*, of the crisis of Africa for us all.

The shock of 3 on the Richter Scale from Japan this past week, which is something which I discussed with Japanese authorities when Helga and I were there at the end of 1995; and we discussed the fact that this was going to happen to Japan. *It is happening*. Worse is yet to come—inevitably.

Every financial system on this planet is in the process of self-destruction. The fires are spreading from one house, which is a tinderbox, to the neighboring nation's financial system. When it will collapse? That's not important. It is going to be soon. Don't ask me what day the ship goes under—get off the ship now, while you can, and watch the event from a safe distance, if you care to watch it at all.

So, that's the general context. *We are in the end of a world financial and monetary system*. The only solution we have, as I indicated last week, on the question of Bosnia, and as I've indicated otherwise, in papers to various people in government and so forth; the only solution is for the government of the United States—because it's gone beyond any alternative, don't talk about alternatives to that, because there are no other alternatives—

*The government of the United States*, led by the current President, Clinton, must take certain actions at some early time, in comity with the policy which I have laid out. *Unless*

*President Clinton takes those actions in time, the whole planet will go into the equivalent of a Dark Age. And, that is immediate. That is reality*. So, don't talk about whether you like Clinton, or don't like Clinton; just don't get lost among the Bushes, eh?

This guy has got to do certain things; otherwise, the human race goes into the pit. The unfortunate reality is that such a responsibility should lie on the shoulders of one man with Mr. Clinton's background, which is not exactly, shall we say, prepared and trained to do this job that he's got to do. He is not a Franklin Roosevelt, whose name we honor here.

I saw the other night, by the way, on C-SPAN, last night, a replay of the Franklin Roosevelt March 1933 inaugural address. And, if you get a chance to see that (it may be broadcast again on C-SPAN), see it. If you can't see it, at least read it. There are books in which it's recorded. It's better to see it.

Here was the United States caught in the middle of a Great Depression, of a world depression. The entire world was in crisis, and *a man*, Franklin Roosevelt, totally unlike his evil cousin Teddy, responded to the fact that he must get the United States to deal with its own internal crisis, to try to do it with the Congress, but if the Congress wouldn't do it, had to do it himself, to get the nation out of this mess.

And, again, we've come to that point, at a more dangerous time in world history, when this terrible ruined nation, in much worse condition than it was in in Roosevelt's time, must, once again, take the responsibility which has fallen on its shoulders, not by its choice but by its circumstance, to lead in getting the world out of this mess.

## Establish a 'new Bretton Woods'

The safe thing is to establish what I've called a new Bretton Woods, the creation of a brand-new monetary and financial and credit and trade system for the world, scrapping all existing systems, either by eliminating them, by abrogating the treaties such as the WTO, which has to be liquidated. It's no good. It's like having an anchor around your neck when you're trying to stop from drowning. It's just the additional burden you don't need. And to establish a new monetary system, which will use the precedent of the pre-1966, pre-

1967 Bretton Woods System, of a system of fixed parities, on a gold-reserve basis, with cheap credit, and a general program for development of the world, by returning from post-industrial lunacy into investment in scientific and technological progress, for the improvement of the life expectancy and conditions of life, and improvement of the productivity of labor, in every part of the world today, through new forms of international cooperation among fully sovereign nation-states; elimination of all global economy, of all global politics, of all UNO dictatorship, all pretenses at world government.

A community of nations, as Roosevelt described it, as a community of neighbors, who will retain their sovereignty as households, but who will cooperate because they *must* cooperate. If they don't, they will all die. That's the period we're coming through.

On the other side of the chasm before us, the chasm whose rumblings were heard in Tokyo this past week; on the other side, there's safety, a new chance to rebuild this community of nations and rebuild the planet. If we don't build that bridge, or get to that other side, there's a deep chasm, a chasm of death, and you see the image of that chasm when you look at Africa.

## The looting of Africa

What is happening in Africa, is the doom of the world, unless we make that change. And therefore, we should see Africa in that context.

Now, the policy toward Africa, the policy of raw materials looting, is a reflection of the fact that, contrary to the idiots who believe what they read in the *Wall Street Journal* or the *Washington Post*, to say nothing of the *Washington 'Moonie' Times*, or the *Moonshine Times*, as we call it; that every leading circle in the world, admits publicly—not just privately, but publicly—that the international financial system is in a process of disintegration. They've admitted that for some time. The actual process of disintegration was visible in 1992, when I referred to it as a mudslide driven by derivatives.

At the beginning of 1995, the whole process of disintegration was accelerated. And, there was a shift at that time, beginning January (approximately) 1995, a visible shift in investments of the insiders *away from* financial markets. Only the suckers invest in Wall Street, in the financial markets. The dumb people, the suckers. Those are the ones who are buying stock, or letting their insurance company or pension fund buy stock or invest in Wall Street.

The smart money's been doing what? The smart money has said, very simply—as they've said for some time, as was understood back in the middle of the 1960s. It was said clearly by Henry Kissinger in 1974, in a memorandum which came to light recently, and has become famous as a result of that. But, it's not the original source of the policy, it's only typical.

Kissinger said that countries such as Africa are sitting on

large amounts of raw materials, which the Anglo-American Atlantic powers will require in the future. And therefore, we can not tolerate overpopulation in Africa or other countries where these raw materials exist, because the people are eating up the raw materials, which we intend to have for our future. And, above all, these nations, these parts of the world, *must not have development*. Because if they have economic development, then their consumption of raw materials per capita will increase. Therefore, U.S. foreign policy, says Kissinger, as secretary of state and national security adviser in 1974; therefore, U.S. foreign policy must be based on making our relations toward nations and governments abroad, conditional upon Anglo-American population policy.

That was the same policy of the Carter administration. That was the policy authorized by Kissinger's famous rival, Zbigniew Brzezinski, who was sort of the den mother for Madeleine Albright. He's a little bit crazy. You've got to understand what he's been through. He was educated at McGill and Harvard, and kicked out of Harvard to make way for Henry Kissinger. He's never been the same since.

That was the policy which was first formally introduced in the Twentieth Century by Bertrand Russell, in 1923, who said that if the darker-skinned races of this planet do not curb their birth rates and reduce their populations, we shall have to reduce their populations, "by methods which are disgusting even if they are necessary." That is the great pacifist, the great humanitarian, Bertrand "Hitler" Russell.

In 1961, a member, a former member of the Nazi SS, otherwise known as Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands—who resigned from the SS in a congratulatory letter to Hitler on the day that he married the princess of the Netherlands. Now, Prince Bernhard, together with the official Giant Panda surrogate in London, Prince Philip (they're known for their defective breeding habits, the quality they have in common), organized the World Wildlife Fund, and simultaneously organized a support group, called the 1001 Club, an association of a group of oligarchs who are committed to population policies in the name of saving the animals.

This was the policy which launched Malthusianism, neo-Malthusianism. This is what gave you Greenpeace, and other kinds of fungus infections which afflict the landscape these days. It's a part of British Intelligence. This is what gave us, in 1966 and thereafter, *after* the Soviet Union had signed the agreements with the Anglo-Americans after the Missile Crisis, in which they said, "We can eliminate the modern nation-state, we can eliminate industrialized nations. We are now going to a post-industrial society. No more technology. We're pulling the astronauts out of space after we hit the Moon, no more space, no more science. We're going to an environmental economy, an environment-free economy," or something.

And, the world economy has been systematically destroyed, including the United States, since 1966, under this

policy. Under this policy, Africa was redlined. And, you will find the rate of increase of *Hell* in Africa from 1966 on.

You'll find the same thing, from 1967-68 on—you'll find a similar policy in respect to Central and South America. There has been retrogression, economic retrogression in South and Central America, since 1966-67, especially 1971-72.

In 1989-90, the Soviet system was dead. There was no longer a military imperative for maintaining some degree of national sovereignty, no longer a military-strategic imperative for maintaining modern economy. George Bush, the pet poodle for Margaret Thatcher at that time, said, "Let's go to a global economy, a global system. Let's eliminate the nation-state as an institution. Let's establish the United Nations as a world government." Who elects it? Nobody! It just takes over, and represents those families which are otherwise represented by the World Wildlife Fund in 1961, which is sort of the Whore of Babylon for this period of human history.

And, under this policy, we then see Africa, and we see the world. It is that policy which has resulted in the great financial crisis which is hitting us now. That system is vulnerable, at its maximum degree of vulnerability, as the financial and monetary system collapses. If you look across Europe, you will see political mass strikes across Europe: France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Greece, Serbia. Now, South Korea. A

political mass strike is threatening to overthrow the government of South Korea, which has tried to repress the labor movement on orders from the IMF and related institutions. And, that resulted in a mass strike process there.

It's in its greatest moment of vulnerability. War has broken out between the Anglophone and Francophone interests of Africa, the imperial interests, which must be understood morally, when one can't cheer for either side too much. You just hope that they deal with each other appropriately.

But, you must recognize it as a symptom of vulnerability of the system. You are now in a revolutionary period in which, whatever happens, the institutions which have ruled us, the policy institutions, the combinations of power which have ruled us over the recent years, especially the past 30; *those institutions are doomed!* The world monetary system, the world financial system, the U.S. system in its present form, the World Trade Organization; all of these systems and policies are now doomed. They're going down like the *Titanic*, and nothing can save them.

The question is: What next? You're in a revolutionary period. You can not stop the progress of history. You must go forward. The question is: which direction? To chaos, or to a fresh start? To rebuild the world as a world of nation-states committed to scientific and technological progress,

## Baroness Cox leads the war of lies against Sudan

The highest-ranking foreign operative waging the Sudanese "civil war," is Baroness Caroline Cox of Queensbury, deputy speaker of the British House of Lords, and leader of Christian Solidarity International. She has waged her crusade against Sudan in all three capacities. Her closest collaborator in the endeavor is Lord Avebury, head of the British Parliament's Human Rights Caucus.

Since 1991, Baroness Cox has entered Sudan at least eight times, mostly illegally and without a visa, via Uganda, Kenya, or Ethiopia. In the aftermath of these visits, she has issued wild lies against Sudan before the U.S. Congress and European national parliaments, in an attempt to force governments to impose full trade and other sanctions against Sudan. The literature of her Christian Solidarity International states point-blank that the slavery charges hurled by the CSI against Sudan are to be used "as motivation" for this geopolitical goal.

In fact, CSI arranged for two reporters of the *Baltimore Sun* to "buy a slave" in Sudan—not in territory under government control, but in an area under the control of Cox

mercenary John Garang. This hoax was then fed back to the U.S. Congressional Black Caucus as "evidence" that Sudan is a slave state!

In addition to the *Baltimore Sun* employees, Cox has U.S. public officials working in her CSI, including Senate Majority Whip Don Nickles (R-Okla.), and Reps. Frank Wolf (R-Va.), Chris Smith (R-N.J.), and Tony Hall (D-Ohio).

Other American leaders of the so-called Christian Solidarity International include Michael Farris, a Bush operative active among the Christian fundamentalist circles of Pat Robertson, who himself has considerable mineral holdings in Zaire.

Faith Whittlesey, U.S. ambassador to Switzerland during the 1980s, who established the secret bank accounts for George Bush's "Iran-Contra" operations, is on the board of directors of CSI-United States.

Baroness Cox reports that she was last in Sudan during Jan. 7-15, 1997, when she entered the eastern Sudan secretly via Eritrea. She happened to be there simultaneously with the Ethiopian-Eritrean invasion of the same Sudanese region on Jan. 10-12. Baroness Cox denies, of course, that there is an invasion.

CSI efforts to rope the Clinton administration into support of British plans to overthrow the Sudanese govern-



and the cooperation among nation-states as good neighbors, in those policies and actions which are to their mutual benefit?

### **The African-American is not an African**

In that context, look at Africa. And, when you look at Africa in the United States, you should do two things. First of all, you should let the facts about Africa, and leaders of Africa speak for themselves. And, the first thing you have to do, in that course, is to address the problem of the African-American. Because, first of all, the African-American is not an African. The fact that somebody's ancestor came from Africa, doesn't make them an African. They can't represent Africa. *African-Americans are Americans.* They are *not* African-Americans, they're Americans. They're no more African-Americans than Italian-Americans are Italians, or French-Americans are French.

And, you see that very clearly when you survey African-American opinion about Africa. If you come from Africa, and you meet African-Americans and ask them about Africa, you say, "These are the worst-informed people on the subject of Africa on this planet."

Furthermore, you say a second thing: "Most of them don't appear to care a bit."

Now, I've been dealing with Africa policies significantly since 1975, when Helga and I met a number of African government representatives, of nations which no longer exist today, among others. And, we entered into a large project for us at that time, a project of research, into the prospects for the development of Africa, concentrating especially on the northern part of Africa, that is, the Sahara area, the Sahel area, and the so-called Arab section together.

We've worked with African representatives of Africa. We've also worked with realities of Africa, the facts about Africa. We've also, of course, worked, in the same period, with many African-Americans. We know this case very well. We, probably, and I, collectively, that is, with my associates, know more about Africa than most African-Americans put together. Because we're dealing with the reality, the life-and-death questions of Africa.

But, nonetheless, even though the African-American is the poorest source of information on the history or current status of Africa, nonetheless, you must deal with the African-American when you raise the African question in the United States. Why?

Well, for one thing, as a result of a misunderstanding, most Americans, when they think of Africa, they think that some African-American has some connection, and he has

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ment made great strides in February 1995. In that month, Baroness Cox led a CSI delegation entrusted with this task to Washington. Cox's delegation testified before the U.S. Congress, and met privately with leading government and private agencies there. Following her Congressional testimony against Sudan, Baroness Cox privately told Rep. Chris Smith, "We feel the time is now ripe for the U.S. government, with the backing of the British government, to overthrow this regime." Presumably, she carried the same message to her high-level meetings that same week.

Simultaneous with Baroness Cox's arrival, former Prime Minister Baroness Margaret Thatcher, her old crony, also arrived in Washington. They were joined by the bankrupt President of Eritrea, Isaias Afwerki, who began a three-week stay in Washington that month, where he offered to make his country into a new base of U.S. operations in the region.

By June 1995, these plans had matured. That month, Baroness Cox and CSI sponsored a conference of the Sudanese opposition in the Eritrean capital, Asmara. The conference, which brought together formerly squabbling opposition sects, issued a resolution calling for extending the war in the south to the whole country, and overthrowing the Khartoum government by force. One of the organizers of the conference, Cox's aide John Eibner, called for split-

ting Sudan into "five states."

One of the key parts of the coalition was the National Democratic Alliance, a Sudanese grouping established in London with the funding of the U.S. National Endowment for Democracy. At the event, Sudanese People's Liberation Army leader John Garang, who has led the war in the south, said, "We must now create an NDA with teeth."

By the end of the year, Baroness Cox was convening a conference of the Sudanese opposition directly in the House of Lords. In their meeting at the House of Lords on Nov. 29 to Dec. 1, 1995, the Sudanese opposition groups assembled by CSI adopted a resolution calling for the violent overthrow of the government of Sudan, and, as a prerequisite to this end, the conference pushed for unity in the rebel camp.

In the meantime, the Ethiopian and Egyptian governments, with the backing of the British government, had increased their demands that Sudan be targeted for allegedly trying to assassinate Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in June 1995, in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa. On Jan. 31, on the last day of their rotating chairmanship of the United Nations Security Council, the British rammed through a resolution condemning Sudan, and set into motion public and covert operations designed to lead to the overthrow of the Sudanese government.—*Joseph Brewda*

all the scoop on it. You get somebody in the Congress, for example, in the so-called Black Caucus, who probably is the person who's one of the least informed people on Africa in the United States. Then you get some people from various foundations and universities, who are specialists in Black Nationalist Studies, for example, or African Studies. And, the Congressman will assemble and hear these people tell him what the story is in Africa. These fellows don't know anything about Africa. They just know what the foundations, or the guy who paid them, told them to say.

This is the case with Zaire. You will find a group of African-American "experts" talking about Zaire, who will authenticate a Laurent Kabila, who has a 30-odd-year record as nothing but a gangster and murderer, and racketeer, who represents nothing. You might call him Laurent "Hitler" Kabila. Even Che Guevara said he was one of the worst, most degenerate criminals he ever met.

But, you will find people in the United States will defend, and African-American faces with these funny words coming out of their mouth, telling people about this continent called Africa, and what the politics in Africa are, and what a good guy this Kabila is because he's going to overthrow Mobutu. This great hero. And that's typical. But, nonetheless, we

have to deal with the problem, because most Americans think that African-Americans have something to do with Africa.

Now, there are some African-Americans, particularly among elected public officials on the state level, and people like that, who are very concerned, as honest persons, to find for themselves, whenever possible, what the truth is about the situation in Africa; who have, because of their moral persuasion, and their recognition that there may be some connection between discrimination against Africa as a continent, and discrimination against African-Americans in the United States, there may be some connection. Therefore, we find a number of African-American legislators, particularly on the state level, who are concerned to find the opportunity to investigate Africa for themselves.

### **Confederate degeneracy**

But then, the other part is much more subtle, but I think you can all get it very easily. The problem of the United States, the characteristic problem of the United States, which was the finest conception of statecraft which ever existed on this planet, the U.S. Constitution. There were precedents for the nation-state before then, but the American Constitution is the finest piece of statecraft ever to establish a state. Well, what

## **Roger Winter, in Her Majesty's service in Washington**

Roger Winter, executive director of the U.S. Committee of Refugees, has functioned as the case officer in the United States for the British Commonwealth's plan to destroy Sudan, and to place all of eastern Africa in the grip of the Commonwealth on behalf of such private enterprises as Anglo American Corporation and Sir George Bush's Bar- rick Gold.

On Sudan, Winter takes the most radical position among Washington insiders, arguing that Sudan must be disintegrated as a nation, in keeping with the apartheid policy which the British Colonial Office imposed on Sudan in the 1930s, as a wall against Sudanese Islamic resistance to British colonial rule.

At a forum on East Africa, held at the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Washington, Winter was asked if the opposition National Democratic Alliance could take over the Sudanese government and hold the country together. He answered this question in the neg-

ative, stating that Sudan would "definitely" break apart if the Sudanese government were ever to be overthrown. "They will have to split up," he said. In July 1996, Winter unsuccessfully lobbied in Washington for the recognition of John Garang's Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) as a "government," in full knowledge of the ultimate incompatibility of any alliance between Garang and the opposition in the north, organized under the umbrella of Baroness Caroline Cox's NDA.

However, even at the July CSIS conference, Winter indicated his reliance on non-Sudanese forces to destroy Sudan, stating: "The most important thing is this alliance between Uganda, Eritrea, and Ethiopia. This alliance wants to get rid of the [Sudanese] government."

### **Defending refugees?**

Winter has also been a key organizer, on behalf of the policies of British Minister of Overseas Development Baroness Lynda Chalker, in Rwanda and Zaire, working in tandem with Phyllis Oakley of the State Department Bureau of Refugee and Population Affairs. In testimony to the House Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights on Dec. 4, 1996, Winter expressed glee that the Rwandan Hutu refugees had been roused from their camps under fire, in total violation of all conventions established for refugee protection.

has been our problem, inside the United States? What causes us in the United States to make the wrong policy, consistently? What's the problem?

The problem has been twofold. First of all, generically, there have been certain people in the United States, like the opium traders and the slave traders, who are tied to the British interests, whom we used to consider traitors, but who became wealthy at treason.

We have, for example, in this country, not only the slave system, in the Southern states, the cotton states, but we had people in Massachusetts and elsewhere, who said they were abolitionists, but they made their wealth out of slave-produced cotton, as did the British. These same groups created the Confederacy, which was *not* an honest formation, or a misguided formation. *It was a creation of Britain's Lord Palmerston and British Intelligence.* We have—this country is being ripped apart today by the tradition of the Confederacy, otherwise called the Nashville tradition; not the Ku Klux Klan, but the Agrarians, the Agrarian movement, which has a certain psychological influence on our Vice President, for example, who not only comes from Tennessee, but he has Agrarian movement ideas. That is, you don't sit around talking about holding slaves, but you drink a lot of mint

juleps, and you think like a slave-owner, on a white-painted porch.

This is Robert Penn Warren. This John Crowe Ransom. A great part of U.S. literary culture, all the useless people who specialize in the English prose style, who write books; all of these parasites who turn up sipping cocktails at funny literary parties, and similar kinds of degenerates, they're dominated entirely by the Pulitzer Prize group, which is a bunch of degenerates, typified by Robert Penn Warren, John Crowe Ransom, and people like that, or Tennessee Williams, and people like that. All degenerates.

What's wrong with the United States today? We have neo-conservatives and theo-conservatives. You're going to serve the devil, by God, that's called a theo-conservative. These are the people called the Conservative Revolution, the worst killers we've ever seen in this country. These are the people behind the HMOs. These are the people who want to force Medicare people into HMOs so they can be killed more rapidly. These are the people who are cutting everything, especially life expectancy, among the so-called "useless eaters"—that's what Hitler used to call them. Today we call them senior citizens. Today we call them African-Americans. Today we call them welfare recipients. Today

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"The *threat* of an international military deployment in eastern Zaire was helpful in mid-November," Winter told the subcommittee, "because the threat persuaded the ADFL [Alliance of Democratic Forces for Liberation] rebels to attack the final remaining refugee camp/military base outside Goma, known as Mugunga camp, on Nov. 14-15. The rebel attack routed the Interahamwe, who were controlling the camp, and enabled some 600,000 Rwandan refugees to repatriate to Rwanda in a span of four days" (emphasis added).

At the time, Winter was with Laurent Kabila, head of the ADFL in Zaire, whom, he says, he had reached through the mediation of the Rwandan Patriotic Front.

Winter proceeded:

*"I spoke directly with Laurent Kabila before and after that attack.* It was clear that Kabila distrusted an international troop deployment. He feared that the sudden presence of international troops in eastern Zaire would 'freeze' the military situation on the ground, and would therefore deprive him of the military victory that was within his grasp. He was convinced that an international force would, perhaps inadvertently, buy time for his retreating adversaries to regroup. Kabila told me that the UN's planned military deployment was forcing him to 'change the equation' on the ground. His way of 'changing the equation' was to push his remaining adversaries from Goma. He quickly

accomplished this on Nov. 15" (emphasis added).

While trying desperately to differentiate Kabila from the British-installed Rwandan government, Winter told the subcommittee that "the interests of the rebels and the interests of Rwandan officials clearly overlap in the border area." He reported that Rwandan officials acknowledged that the Rwandan military launched artillery attacks into Zaire border areas [on the refugee camps] and entered Zaire in hot pursuit of armed groups there. There is every reason to believe that some Banyamulenge men who had served in the Rwandan Patriotic Army have migrated back to Zaire to participate in this Banyamulenge uprising, bringing their combat skills with them."

Winter himself has had a longstanding relationship with both the SPLA's Garang and Paul Kagame, current defense minister and strongman of Rwanda. As early as 1988, Winter organized a conference of the Association of Banyarwandans in Diaspora in Washington, D.C., along with the head of that association, George Rubagumya, who is now the president of the Ugandan Development Authority. The Banyarwanda newsletter thanked Winter for his "daily efforts and contacts on their behalf." In April 1994, Winter was at the head of the columns of the Tutsi Rwandan Patriotic Front in their blitzkrieg invasion of Rwanda, in the aftermath of the murder of Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana.—Linda de Hoyos

we call them the poor. We call them the chronically ill. We don't kill them, we "accelerate their death rate." We hasten them to that divine, splendid experience of dying. We have somebody come in from the insurance company, hovering over a person who is in great pain in a hospital bed, saying, "Sign the DNR" piece—Do Not Resuscitate. "Sign!" Consent to your own murder, for greater profits for the superprofit companies of Wall Street who control managed health care, and other institutions.

Where does this come from? Where is the political force? Well, these are the unbalanced minds and the unbalanced morals who want to balance the budget. That's where it comes from. "We've got to balance the budget. We've got to privatize. We've got to privatize everything." We use to call that stealing, now they call it privatizing.

So, in this country the issue, therefore, is, the great sin of the United States, is the fact that this country not only tolerated slavery, but that *it tolerates the heritage of slavery*, which is what the majority of the Congress represents today; especially the neo-conservatives, the theo-conservatives, the Conservative Revolution. This nation must be called to a great moral purpose on this planet, again, like Roosevelt tried to do years ago, in his time, as the purpose was posed then, not as it's posed now, but as it was posed then.

The great impediment to getting our institutions to respond to a situation like that in Africa, is the fact that the moral judgment which controls the Congress or the State Department on a subject like Africa, is that they'll come up with any excuse. And, they will treat Africa as a continent, the same way they treat a senior citizen in managed health care: with the same calculated, murderous indifference, this malicious indifference to human need.

So, the problem is, until this nation gets rid of its essential immorality, the immorality of racism, and things which are like racism, until it gets rid of liberalism, like the liberalism of Justice Scalia, the Supreme Court Justice, and says, "*No, a human life has an intrinsic value, an inviolable intrinsic value*"; until we say that, we can't make moral judgments. Because, you say to Governor Ridge of Pennsylvania, "Governor Ridge, you, after being forewarned, are wittingly doing *exactly that* for which we indicted, convicted, and sentenced Nazi criminals at Nuremberg; therefore, you are not a case of first impression, you are a repeat offender. You are a reincarnation of a Nazi criminal, Nuremberg criminal."

They say, "You can't say that. That man has a right to his honest opinion."

So, because of this kind of liberalism, that says that you can not call things by their right name, in the name of civility, that the *horror* which ought to fill your eyes when you face the facts of what's being done in Africa, when you see the United States, knowing, at the highest level, how these people were driven out of these camps, for the most intensive genocide in modern history. *The genocide done*

*by Hitler was a mild form compared to what was done in Central Africa in the Great Lakes region.*

Take the population. What's the population of the so-called Hutu population of the combined regions of Rwanda and Burundi? How many people of that population have been involved in targetting for death by these operations? How many days did it take to kill how many people in a forced death-march out of the camps, back into the jungle, to whatever fate awaited them? The worst genocide by any statistical standard in the Twentieth Century or in modern history. And nobody responds. There's a moral deficiency, the same moral deficiency we see when somebody debates the right to force someone to accept a DNR order in a hospital, forcing a Medicare victim into an HMO. *It's murder.* Those ideas are tolerated and debated in liberal civil argument, only among people who have lost all semblance of human morality. Therefore, in the United States, you have to deal with that.

### **The Million-Man March**

We had something going here, a few years back: We had a Million-Man March, which was organized. And the Million-Man March brought a turnout of people who represented the organizing core of the African-American population. It was a great moment, a great moment which passed. We had great hopes that that effort would lead to a reactivation, a reaffirmation of the African-American, in a sense reviving what had sparked that march—the memory of Martin Luther King and the March on Washington.

The Million-Man March was actually a call to African-Americans to return to Washington, to exert the kind of moral influence on the nation, which Martin had represented before he was killed. And they came. The organizing strata of African-Americans came, prepared to be led. And then the mice got to work on the organization. And, what should have been the decisive force in shaping, marginally, the outcome of the 1996 general election in the United States, was actually the weakest element of participation in the U.S. population; nobody turned out, almost nobody turned out for the election. The African-American was demoralized, once again. And thus—

And, by the way, the Republicans won the election in the Congress by a net margin of about 10,000 votes. If a significant number of African-Americans had not abstained from the election, we would not have a Conservative Revolution dominating the Congress. We would not have Newt Gingrich as Speaker of the House today. So, you do make a difference. A minority group can make a difference, because they can spell the difference between whether the national tendency goes one way or the other.

Now, we have to speak to the African-American when we're talking about Africa policy, despite the fact the African-American knows nothing about Africa. Why? Because the

majority of the population is looking at the African-American as somehow having some genetic wisdom about Africa. So, we have to, in a sense, try to educate the African-American so he *does* know something about Africa, so he can deal with this so-called Caucasian or something, who's looking at him for this inside scoop.

But, if we don't do that, if we don't make that reference, that because of our own—that we can not, as a nation, permit ourselves not to respond to Africa. Because we, of all the powers in the world, are the ones who have tolerated, contrary to our own nature—the British always believed in slavery, so they didn't have to descend to an immoral act, they're totally immoral, they can't violate their own immorality.

We, however, *violated* our morality, we violated our principle in tolerating slavery. We once paid a tremendous price for it in a great Civil War, organized by the British. A price in blood beyond imagination, for most people. And, if we do not face that, and conquer what that problem represents today, we won't be able to do what we have to do, and then the world will go into a Dark Age. So again, sometimes it's, as the British poet says, it's the want of the horseshoe nail that sometimes loses you the kingdom.

So, that's the way we should look at this. We are going to have, in addition to this session, we'll have another session on the 25th of January on the subject of Africa. And our object, as I said, in both cases, is to give, through the video device, and so forth, to give Americans, including African-Americans, but also many others, some insight into Africa, by presenting the facts, the circumstances, the reality of Africa, and, also, the views of Africans who are qualified to speak for Africa, as Africans, to get some indication of this.

### British policy in the Horn of Africa

And today, we've focussed, as we have been doing, on an area which can be called the Horn of Africa. Let's take the first slide on Africa (**Figure 1**).

Now, I want to have you look at a couple of things here. You have Sudan. This is the most northerly country. We're looking at an area here which is sometimes called the Greater Horn of Africa.

The Horn of Africa policy first became known in modern times in the 1970s. It was a policy developed by the Arab Bureau of British Intelligence, under an Oxford Arabist who was seconded to the Arab Bureau under Sir John Baggot Glubb Pasha, who had been the head of the Jordan Legion in Jordan, and who was then retired to Switzerland, to head up Britain's Arab Bureau, which is a part of the India Office, spun off.

They developed a policy under which all of the world from Sri Lanka and Bangladesh and India, Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey, the Arab Middle East, these countries, Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, potentially Kenya, Somalia, and Eritrea; this whole region was marked for destruction through

FIGURE 1  
Greater Horn of Africa



destabilization (**Figure 2**).

This fellow, Bernard Lewis, was sent to the United States, a British agent, who was sent to the United States, and he came in initially under the sponsorship of a British Intelligence branch in the United States called the Aspen Institute. This is something which was set up as a by-product of the relationship between Robert Hutchins of the [University of] Chicago back in 1938, and Bertrand Russell, the evil Bertrand Russell; Bertrand "Hitler" Russell, as I referred to him earlier.

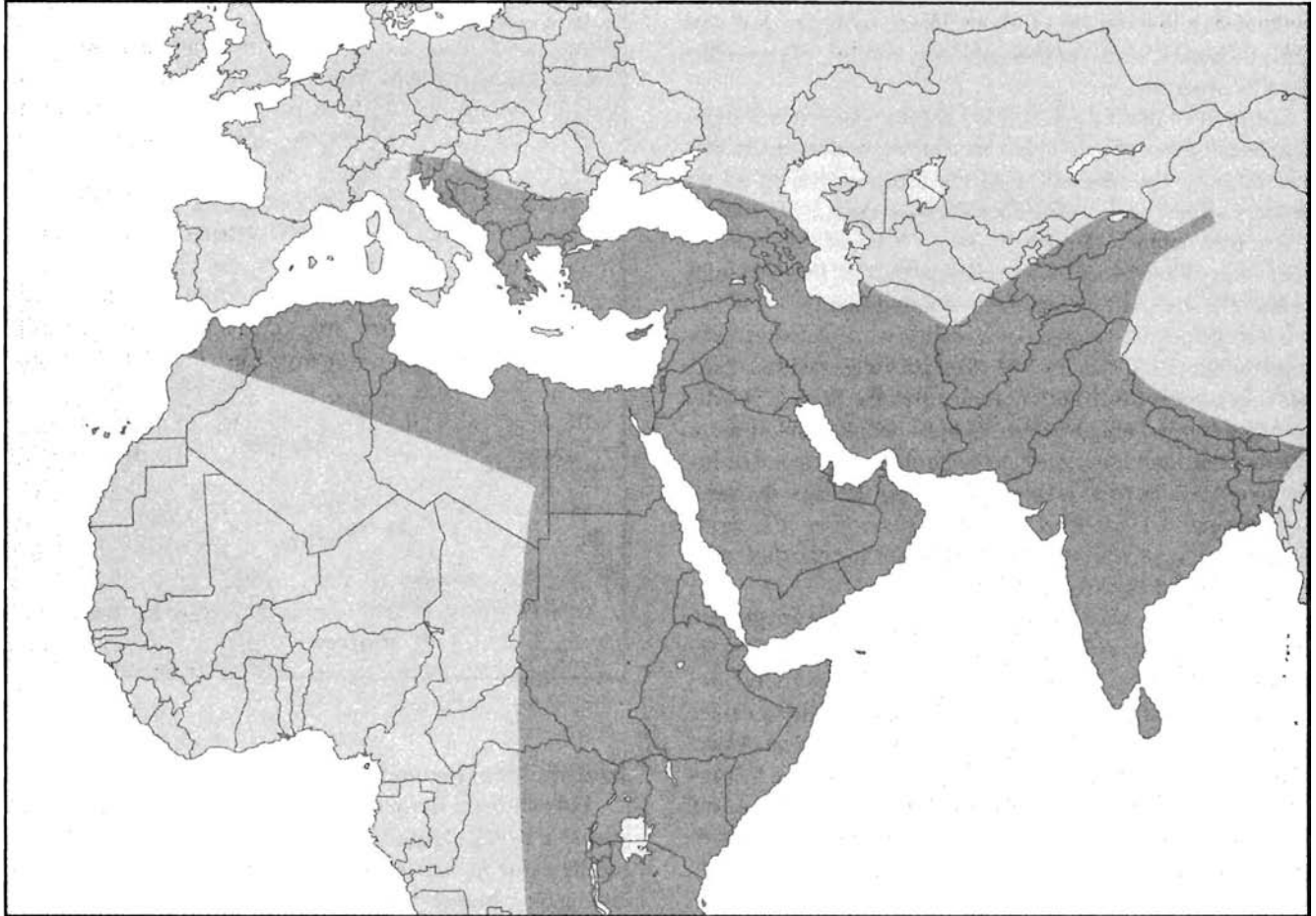
So, they set up this study. Henry Kissinger, who is a self-confessed agent of the British Foreign Intelligence Service, and bragged about it publicly, took on Bernard Lewis, as an adviser for the State Department on policy. This became known as the Bernard Lewis Plan of the State Department under Kissinger's regime.

Later, under Brzezinski, Brzezinski changed the name, since he's a rival of Kissinger, but he works for the same master, the same British master. So he had to change the name, to put his own touch on it.

It was then called the "Arc of Crisis" policy. That is, the entire region, from Sri Lanka, sweeping up through Turkey, and down into the Horn, was called the Arc of Crisis policy, which meant that *every nation in this arc was marked for destabilization, by the use of religious and ethnic conflict, with an emphasis on conflicts among Sunni, Shia, and Sufi,*

FIGURE 2

## The Arc of Crisis



and every other kind of imaginable religious or ethnic conflict they could deal.

You have one, the Taliban, now, up in this area. But the Taliban are a Pushtun ethnic organization, organized by British Intelligence, out of the same operation that Margaret Thatcher and George Bush headed up during the 1980s, when they were running the war in Afghanistan out of Pakistan. It's a drug-money-funded, drug-funded operation, designed to carve Pakistan into two parts, to carve up Afghanistan, to take off part of the Kashmir area, to destabilize Iran, and so forth and so on. All kinds of good things like that; a chaos operation of the type we've been discussing in Africa.

So, these fellows came up with the Horn of Africa policy.

In 1975, Henry Kissinger cut a deal with the Soviet government. Under this deal, the Soviets had been sponsoring Somalia as their client. The United States had been backing Ethiopia. Eritrea, which was originally sort of semi-Ethiopia, was actually being run by the Soviets, through East Germany

and Cuba, in a revolution against, a war against Ethiopia. Kissinger and the Soviets swapped spit. The United States took over sponsorship of Somalia, and the Soviets took over sponsorship of Addis Ababa. And you had the Mengistu phenomenon.

As a result of that, they organized a war between Somalia and Ethiopia. They had a big problem about how to sort out the war between Eritrea and Ethiopia, but they got that under control. And they destroyed Somalia. This was the gift of Kissinger and of Brzezinski. And they destroyed most of Ethiopia, too.

They had a plan for destroying Kenya. That operation is still there. They put Uganda through the ringer, and Uganda is now used as the pivot country for the destabilization of this area, including Sudan.

So, now they take this area, they now call this the Greater Horn of Africa. Previously that was called the Horn of Africa policy, now we have the Greater Horn of Africa policy.

“Greater” means more murder.

Now, let’s look at the second chart (**Figure 3**). You go down from the southern part of Sudan, down this ridge of mountains, which is the same as the Rift Valley. You go down through Shaba Province in Zaire, and down through the southern part of Africa. This is one of the two greatest concentrations of strategic mineral resources on this planet. So, what these guys are doing, George Bush and others like him, out of Canada, out of Australia, out of London and elsewhere, New Zealand; what they’re doing, is concentrating on grabbing two things: control of the world’s movable food supplies, by creating artificial world food shortages, by controlling the salable, marketable international food supplies, to food-short countries.

Secondly, to control the strategic minerals. Not just petroleum, they pretty much control petroleum, but to lock that up, both in Central Asia, which is where George Bush and his friends, Shackley and so forth, have been very active; and also in Africa, to get all the petroleum. You have petroleum reserves through Sudan, down through here, all the way through. Not much developed, not much explored, but they’re there.

Then you have here, one of the great concentrations, for natural reasons, of minerals, strategic minerals, all the so-called strategic minerals.

And, they say, “We’re going to control that.” “Well, what about the governments in there?” “Oh, don’t worry. They’re going to go. We will now use ethnicity and private armies, warlord-type armies, working for supranational syndicates, we will now control the world’s crucial margins of minerals, both in Central Asia and in Africa.” And, that’s the name of the game.

Just look at the Zaire part (**Figure 4**). This is now part of the Greater Horn of Africa, by virtue of extending the map. You know, the usual kinds of things these fellows do. Shaba: Look at this. This is the old Katanga region. Remember back in 1960, ’61, the wars down there over Katanga Province. The Shaba operation.

By the way, guess who was down there, doing things for the Belgian government, or the Belgian syndicates, in 1960, ’61? Laurent Désiré “Hitler” Kabila, who’s shown up in a few other places.

But, this whole area. And, George Bush. Here’s George Bush up here, he’s up here, they’re stealing that with his Canadian friends; and so forth.

So, this is what the secret of this policy is: Depopulate the country according to the Kissinger policy, among other policies; eliminate the unnecessary people; break the area up into warlord-controlled areas, where the warlords themselves are controlled by powerful international syndicates, which means that, like the old Belgian Congo, which originally was created, where Leopold of the Belgians—King “Hitler” Leopold, eh? of the Belgians (this is the *Heart of Darkness*

story [see *EIR*, Jan. 3, 1997])—ran the Congo as a private colony of the Belgian monarchy. It wasn’t owned by Belgium, it was owned by the Belgian monarchy, the king personally.

And they want to go back to something along those lines. Eliminate the nation-state, eliminate nation-state roles, go to a global economy in which transnational or supranational syndicates, operating with warlord armies, actually control each of these areas. That’s their image of the post-financial-crash world which they wish to create.

Let’s take a look at the Sudan case here, and it becomes interesting (**Figure 5**). Here we are, Sudan.

Sudan has about 26 million people. And, what have you got here? You’ve got Zaire. This is the part that George Bush is invading. Sudan’s enemy, George Bush, has got a base, an armed base, right here.

Ethiopia: They’re deploying forces from Ethiopia, invading Sudan. Raids have occurred down in this area. In the north, Eritrea—Eritrean national forces, with the aid of token faces of so-called Sudan opposition, are invading Sudan, and threatening this rail-link here, and, also, Port Sudan, which is Sudan’s only external port.

In the Central African Republic, you have a rebel operation here, which just recently shot up a couple of French fellows, which caused a big fuss in Paris. And, on this area, it’s one of these areas where there’s a forest. And, foreign—Canadian and other—syndicates, have been trying to get a base here, to create a protected area from which they could deploy against Sudan.

Now, Chad is pretty destabilized, so they can operate from there. But, one focus here against Sudan. From Zaire, under George Bush’s control, a direct threat against Sudan. Uganda: You have, again, Museveni. He’s a key figure in this. Kenya is a base of operations against Sudan. Ethiopia—again, the same thing.

So the entire southern border of Sudan, a nation of 26 million people, virtually all of its border, its landlocked border, except whatever is open in Chad, is an enemy frontier for Sudan.

Whether or not the country is an enemy; like the Central African Republic is not an enemy of Sudan, but the rebel operation here is. Again, Ethiopia is officially an enemy of Sudan. Eritrea: officially invading Sudan. Kenya: forces in there are for it. Uganda is the base of operations for invasion of Sudan, including those from Eritrea. Zaire has now become a base of operations against Sudan.

That’s part of the policy.

**Figure 6** shows areas which were set up, chiefly by the World Wildlife Fund. Now, during the first invasion through the gorilla park—the gorilla park, which cuts into the territory of Rwanda, is administered by the World Wildlife Fund (**Figure 7**). It has extraterritoriality. A private company, a syndicate related to Greenpeace, controls that territory.

## Key to Figures 3 and 4

Symbol	Resource	Symbol	Resource
Ag	Silver	Lig	Lignite
Al	Aluminum	Ls	Limestone
Asb	Asbestos	M	Mica
Au	Gold	Marb	Marble and alabaster
Be	Beryllium/beryl	Mn	Manganese
Bx	Bauxite	NaAsh	Soda ash, trona
C	Coal	NG	Natural gas
Cb	Columbium (niobium)	NGL	Natural gas liquids
Cd	Cadmium	Ni	Nickel
Cem	Cement	P	Phosphate
Clay	Clays	Pb	Lead
Co	Cobalt	Pet	Petroleum
Cr	Chromite	PGM	Platinum-group metals
Cs	Cesium	RE	Rare earths
Cu	Copper	S	Sulfur
Dia	Diatomite	Salt	Salt
Dm	Diamond	Sb	Antimony
Em	Emery	Se	Selenium
F	Fluorspar	Sn	Tin
Fe	Iron ore	Ta	Tantalum
Fz	Fertilizer	Tc	Talc
Gm	Gemstones	Ti	Titanium (rutile or ilmenite)
Gr	Graphite	U	Uranium
Gyp	Gypsum	W	Tungsten
Hg	Mercury	Zn	Zinc
Kao	Kaolin		

- Group of producing mines or wells  
 ( ) Undeveloped significant resource  
 Underlined symbol indicates plant

What happened, is that when the RPF forces went in, they went in by taking the insignia of their Ugandan Army uniforms. That is, they marched out of Uganda, into the Congo, into this gorilla park. Once in the gorilla park, they took off their insignia from their uniforms, and they suddenly became transformed from Uganda military forces, into RPF. Then they used the gorilla park, with the assistance of the Rangers, controlled by Prince Philip, to arrange their staging for their invasion of Rwanda.

Everywhere you see a protected area, whether natural resources, so-called, protecting some animal, such as Prince Philip or similar giant pandas, you see a threat. Wherever you see a protected area which is on a national border, especially one that overlaps *two* national borders, especially a game preserve, or one which is run by some supranational organization, *especially* the World Wide Fund for Nature, you're looking at a military operation against the sovereignty and continued existence of the nations so affected. That's all part of the game.

In **Figure 8** you see another consideration here, the watershed. You saw, from the geographic map, the topographical map earlier, that you have, in the north of Africa, a lack of water. To the south and central part

FIGURE 3

## Natural resources in Eastern Africa

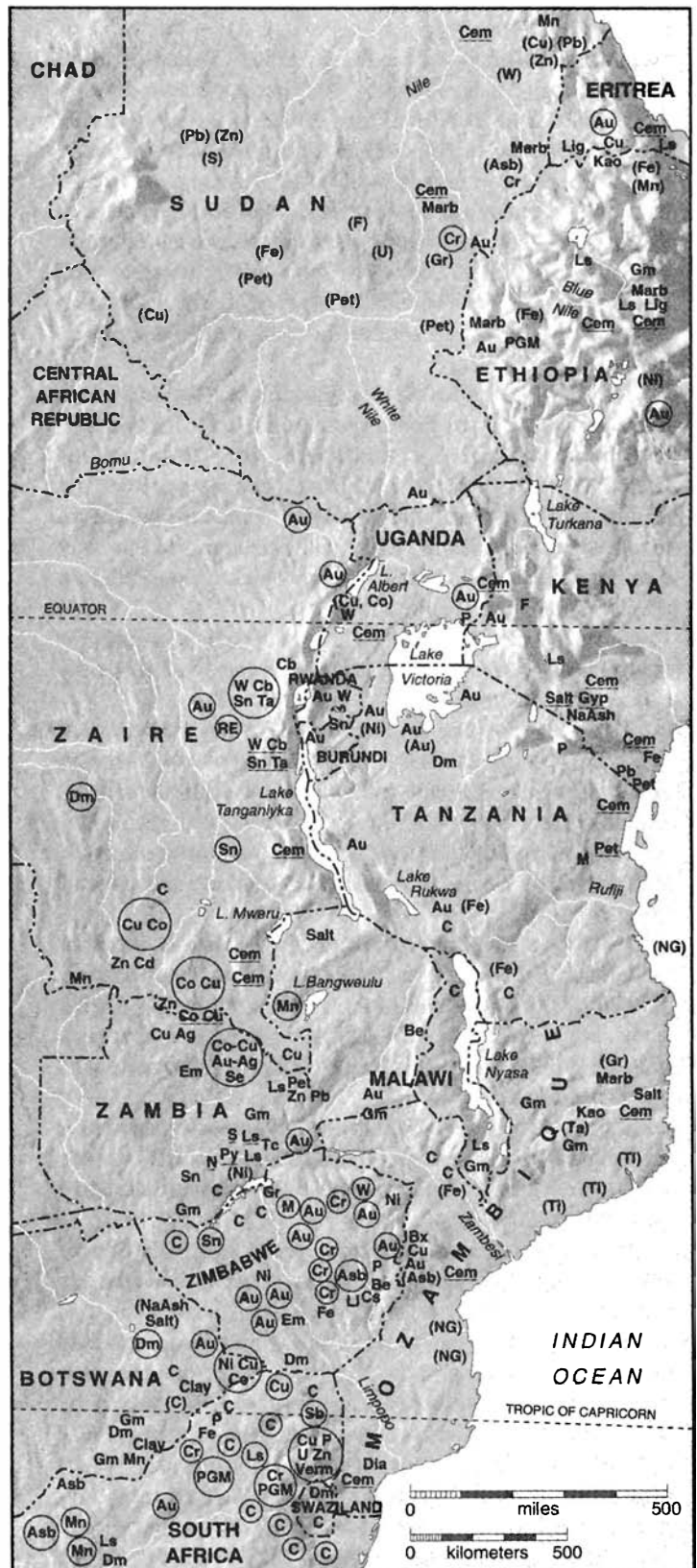




FIGURE 4  
Zaire's reserves of strategic minerals



of Africa, as in Zaire, you have a water-rich area, an abundance of water, a mass of water in Zaire, in the rain forest area. Much of Zaire is almost uninhabitable, because without infrastructure, people can not live, effectively, in a rain forest area.

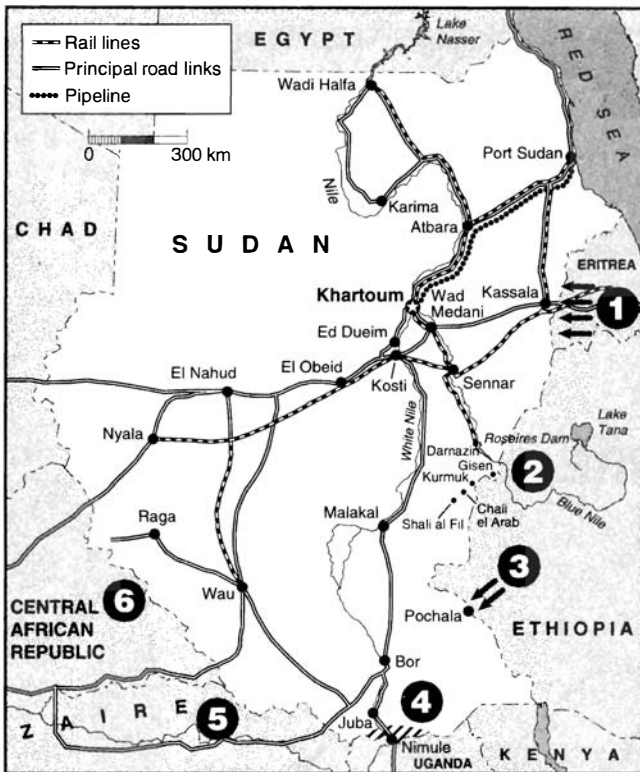
You have this mountain range, these mountain ranges, the

great sources of rainfall. Like southern Sudan, for example, which is an area richer in rainfall. We've covered that in *EIR* before.

So, the rivers flow from the mountainous areas of Ethiopia and the Great Rift and its extension, flow down, along the system which is connected to something which is obscenely

FIGURE 5

**British-directed military operations against Sudan**



- 1** Eritrean forces, under cover of the only remaining faction of John Garang's SPLA, invade Sudan on Jan. 12, and seize garrison town of Gadamyeeb, heading for Kassala. Targets are the transport lines linking Khartoum to Port Sudan. Asmara, Eritrea, is headquarters for National Democratic Alliance, anti-Sudan coalition organized by British Baroness Caroline Cox.
- 2** Ethiopian forces, under same cover, invade Sudan on Jan. 12 and seize border garrisons of Al-Kali, Daimonsour, Shali al Fil, Gisen, and town of Kurmuk. Target is city of Damazin, and Rosieres Dam on Blue Nile River, which supplies Khartoum with 80% of its electricity, and supplies both Sudan and Egypt with water for irrigation.
- 3** Ethiopian forces seized Pochala garrison town in fall 1996.
- 4** SPLA remains holed up in enclave in southern Sudan, holding the fortified town of Nimule.
- 5** British-backed invasion of Zaire from Uganda and Rwanda brings Zairean fake rebel force up toward border with Sudan, creating possible renewed threat from the south.
- 6** Destabilization of government of Central African Republic, which maintains friendly relations with Sudan.

called Lake Victoria. (It's much prettier than Victoria, and much more fertile, too.) And from there— So, the water system, essentially from Alexandria, in Egypt, the Nile, all the way up through Victoria, down into Tanzania, is really one connected water system, or connectable water system. It's just a few feet difference, sometimes a few inches difference in height of water; you can regulate the flow, whether it goes north or south, in all that area.

So, here we have an area which you fly over, you fly over Sudan—remember, Sudan is a big country, a very big country, with only 26 million people, much of it arid. You fly over that. You fly over that for an hour, an hour and a half. We flew, in coming back from Sudan at the end of the year; we flew to Amman to get back to Europe, and most of the time we're flying over, including over the Sinai Peninsula, desert, desert, desert. No water, no water.

With nuclear power, with nuclear high-temperature gas-cooled reactors, with those oceans there, we could get all the water we want, with managing the existing water flow, the natural water flow, slowing down, by recycling the water, the rate at which it flows to the sea. You can make that fresh water do work for you many times, if you control it. If you just let it flow freely, in the so-called "natural" way, then you lose it. But if you manage it, control the flow, so that every drop of

water is used many times before it gets to the sea again, then you can turn that into a resource in which these parts of Africa could become rich food-growing areas.

I've seen it. I've seen how poor farmers in Sudan—you put some water on the land, and they'll grow crops. They'll grow an abundance of crops, three crops a year. Africa is a major food-growing area. Most of that area that's now desert is potentially reclaimable for habitation, in the Middle East and in Africa itself. But this water system is the key to it. To manage the water system, peaceful control of the water system. To control the water system, the water flow of the Zaire River through Zaire itself, is one of the great engineering feats of the world which can transform all of Africa.

But, to do that, we're going to have to make some changes, in terms of a development operation.

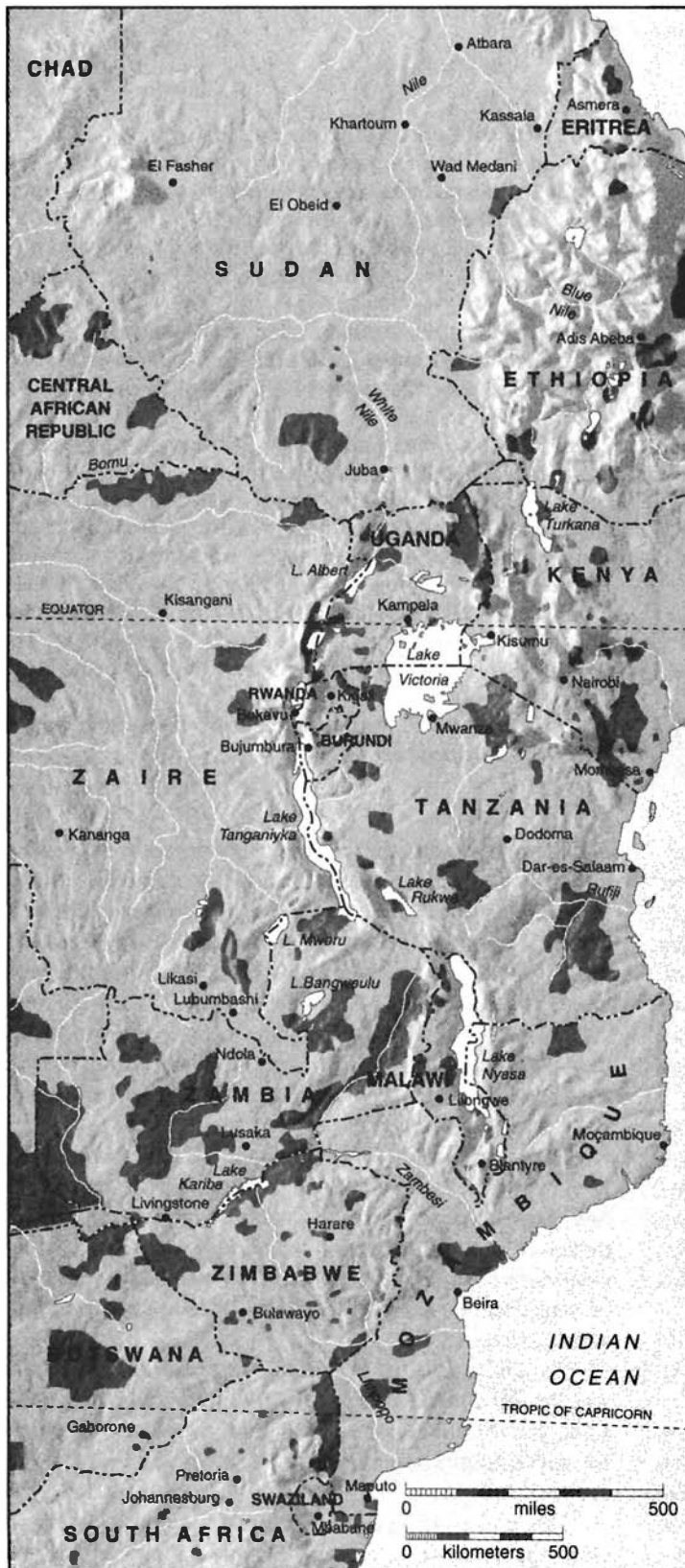
**Africa and the land-bridges**

Let's get **Figure 9**, the next one, because that gives a picture of this point.

We did this years ago, one of our Africa studies, partly in connection with a project I did on the 1982 Lagos Plan of Action for Africa. I just simply looked at a few things, with my particular skills.

As you see here, here's the northeast corner of Nigeria.

FIGURE 6  
**'Protected areas' in Eastern Africa**



Up here you've got Dakar, and the plan was to—in the 1870s, some people in France, after they got rid of Napoleon III, had a plan to run a line across Africa, all the way to Djibouti. And also, there's this Port Sudan. So you have the two key ports in this so-called Horn of Africa directly, which, if you connected some of these links, and managed the water, especially from northeastern Nigeria, to Naila in Sudan, you would have a rail link across Africa, east-west.

If you have that rail link, and you run pipelines beside it, then you can take this area of the so-called Sahel, which is dying because of aridization, and you can build a logistical support mechanism, in order to recapture that land, and stop the advance of the Sahara.

You have this lake here, called Lake Chad. You can almost wade across it these days. It used to be a great lake. You have, down here in Zaire (Figure 10), you have this immense flow-through of water of the Zaire River. You have one basin, which could be one of the greatest water-holding basins of the world, and you could run water from Zaire, into the Lake Chad area, which would mean you would recapture—this whole part of Africa would be captured for population growth and development.

Africa's natural assets, of course, are chiefly the port areas. Those are the things you could do development with the most. You need the railroad system, in order to develop the interior. These are marked. That is, the dotted lines indicate the proposed rail lines. And, if we do that, then, in that case, all of Africa becomes an area of growth.

As you know, we have this land-bridge proposal. Onto the land-bridge proposal, across Eurasia, we would develop a system of high-speed railroad corridors of development, each of about 100 kilometers in width. The connection would come down into Egypt, and, from Egypt south, we would develop the railway system of Africa, and that would transform it.

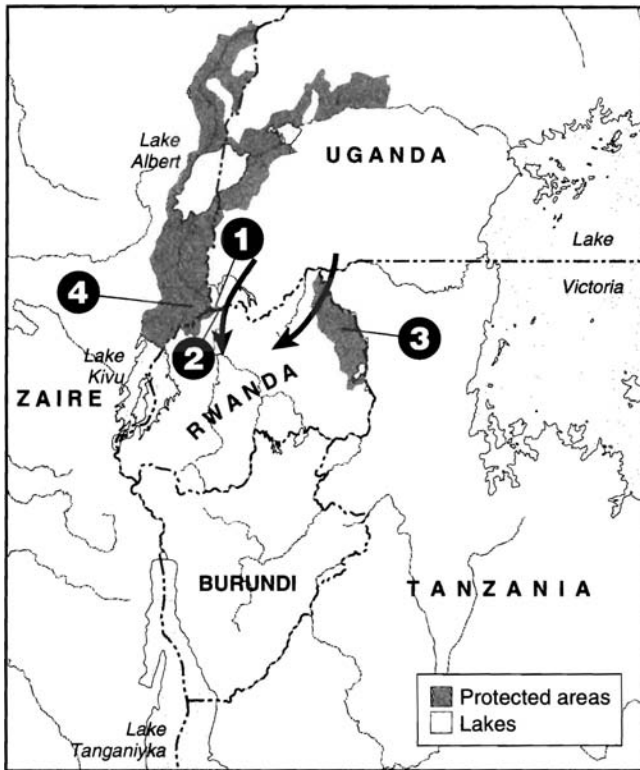
### The moral aspect of policymaking

But let's get on to one thing about this which is crucial. The moral aspect of the policy. There are people who talk about Africa, and they say, "Well, what kind of history does Africa have?" Well, Africa has a very complex history, but what do you do with a country where most of the books have been torn up anyway, or the equivalent of the books, have been destroyed, what kind of a history?

You can not solve the problem of Africa by trying to find some hidden fairy-tale world in Africa itself. You have to do a very simple thing, which,

FIGURE 7

**Rwanda invasion routes in 1990 and 1994**



The 1990 RPF/Ugandan army invasion of Rwanda was staged in the Gorilla park of Uganda on the border of Rwanda and Zaire 1. It proceeded through the Volcans park in Rwanda 2, directly opposite the Gorilla park in Uganda.

The Akagera park in Rwanda 3, bordering Kenya and within a few miles of the Ugandan border, was the other invasion route.

Although the 1990 invasion failed, the Uganda military and RPF continued to control large areas of the Volcans park of Rwanda, and used that park as a base for raids farther into Rwanda.

The RPF also held parts of the Virunga park in Zaire 4, which borders both the Volcans park of Rwanda and the Gorilla park of Uganda. Periodic efforts by the Rwandan military to flush out the Uganda guerrillas through shelling both parks were unsuccessful, and vehemently condemned by international conservation agencies, including the World Wildlife Fund. The WWF manages the "Gorilla protection program" within the tri-border Virunga, Gorilla, and Volcans parks. The WWF program was initiated just months before the 1990 Ugandan invasion.

The Uganda/RPF invasion of April 1994 came largely through the Akagera park.

particularly in Christian civilization, and in Islam, you're supposed to be able to do. You're supposed to look at the fact that *there are no races, there is only a human race*. That in our experience, every human being who is given access to the kind of education and family circumstances that are required, that human being has as much potential for achieving the highest level of intellectual creativity and productivity as any human being, from any part of the world. *There are no differences among people based on race*.

So, whatever we have done in European civilization, could have been done, and can be done in Africa. Which means that our policy has to be focussed on that, not on other considerations. Every human being has the same potential. And every human being who is denied the means for developing that potential, is being abused, is being denied the realization of humanity.

Let us look at the modern nation-state and say, what do we want to do with development for Africa? How does the modern economy work?

Well, we've had a great success in European civilization, despite the evil that's been done in the name of European civilization. The success is that European civilization, despite all its problems, has contributed more to the increase of life expectancy, the material conditions of life of humanity, at a

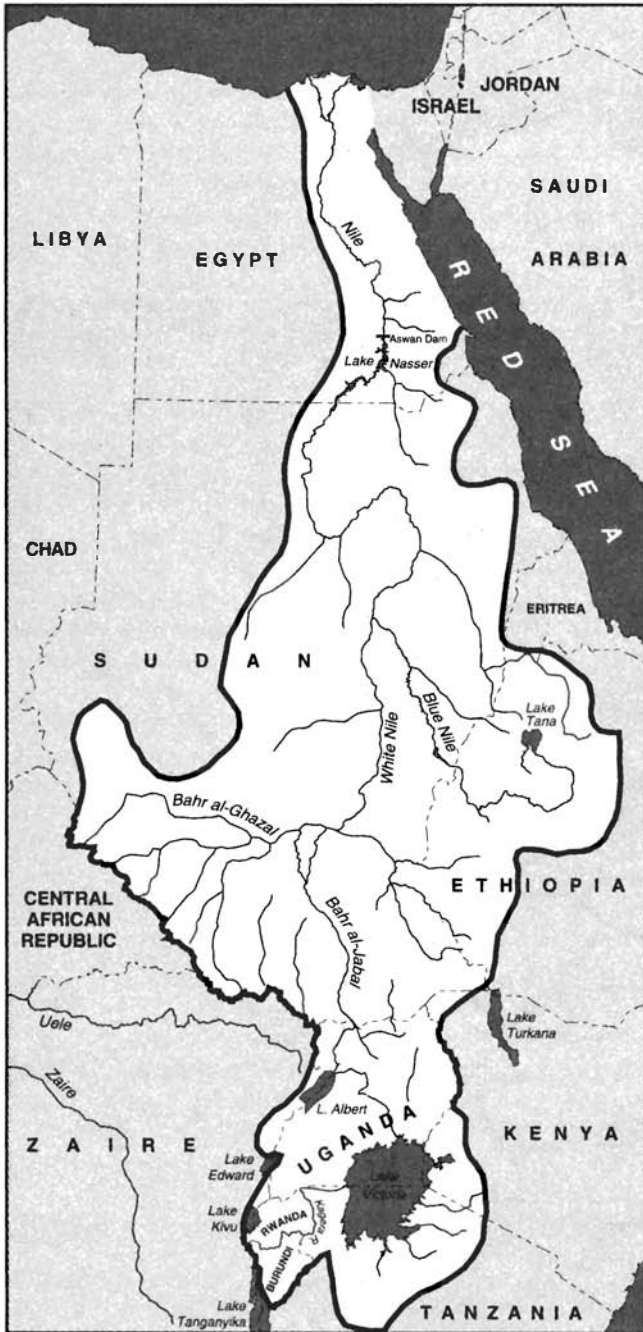
higher rate, than all other human existence beforehand. That is, 500 years of European civilization have contributed more, culturally, to the advancement of the life expectancy, the well-being of the human species, and population size, than all other history put together. How was that done? What was the great secret? There's nothing about the so-called Caucasian mind that did that. We find that many people who come from Africa, they do just as well, or any other part of the world, they do the same thing. They can assimilate this just as well as anybody else. What was it?

The difference was that in most parts of the world, that 95% or more of human beings, through most of human history, have lived as slaves or serfs, or have been virtually treated as animals, in every population. So therefore, the *development potential* of the population was being destroyed, or held back, by the fact that most of the people were not allowed to develop.

The great basis for the success of European civilization was the drive in the direction, beginning with France, under Louis XI, the drive in the direction of state-fostered policies for universal education of all persons, from all parts of society.

This was coupled with an emphasis upon fostering investment in scientific and technological progress, together

FIGURE 8  
**The Nile River system**



with large infrastructure works done by the state. *Private enterprise never built infrastructure. It was always built by government:* public schools, public highways, not toll roads; public highways. The city: The greatest machine for the development of mankind ever produced, is the city—which we have been destroying in the United States for the past

30 years or so, and we see the effects on people. But, the promotion of scientific and technological progress by the state, and the fostering of opportunities for entrepreneurship by individuals, who developed them.

The epitome of this, which I mentioned last week, the epitome of this is the so-called machine tool design sector. Now, the reason that most developing economies don't work, is because they don't have a machine tool design sector. The reason that the Asian Tigers don't work, despite what Habibie has been trying to do in Indonesia, where he's trying to build an economy from the roof down, a skyscraper from the roof down. The reason they don't work, and *can not work*, is because they don't have a machine tool design sector. The easiest way to ensure oppression, economic oppression of a nation-state, is to say, you must not have any dual-use technology. What is dual-use technology? It's an industry headed by scientists or engineers, which not only produces machine tools, but designs them, by means of which you get a better quality of product, and you get increased productive powers of labor.

The machine tool sector means chemistry. It means, today, nuclear physics, it means physics in general. It means all of these things. And therefore, if you have this technology, in the form of a machine tool industry as well as science, then you can produce anything, whether it's a weapon, or whether it's something for production. If you don't have that, then you're a colony, because you can not maintain your own industry. You have to get your product design from abroad under license, and you're only allowed to produce what the foreigners will let you buy in terms of that, you can't develop your own technology. And that's the fate of most of Africa, in particular.

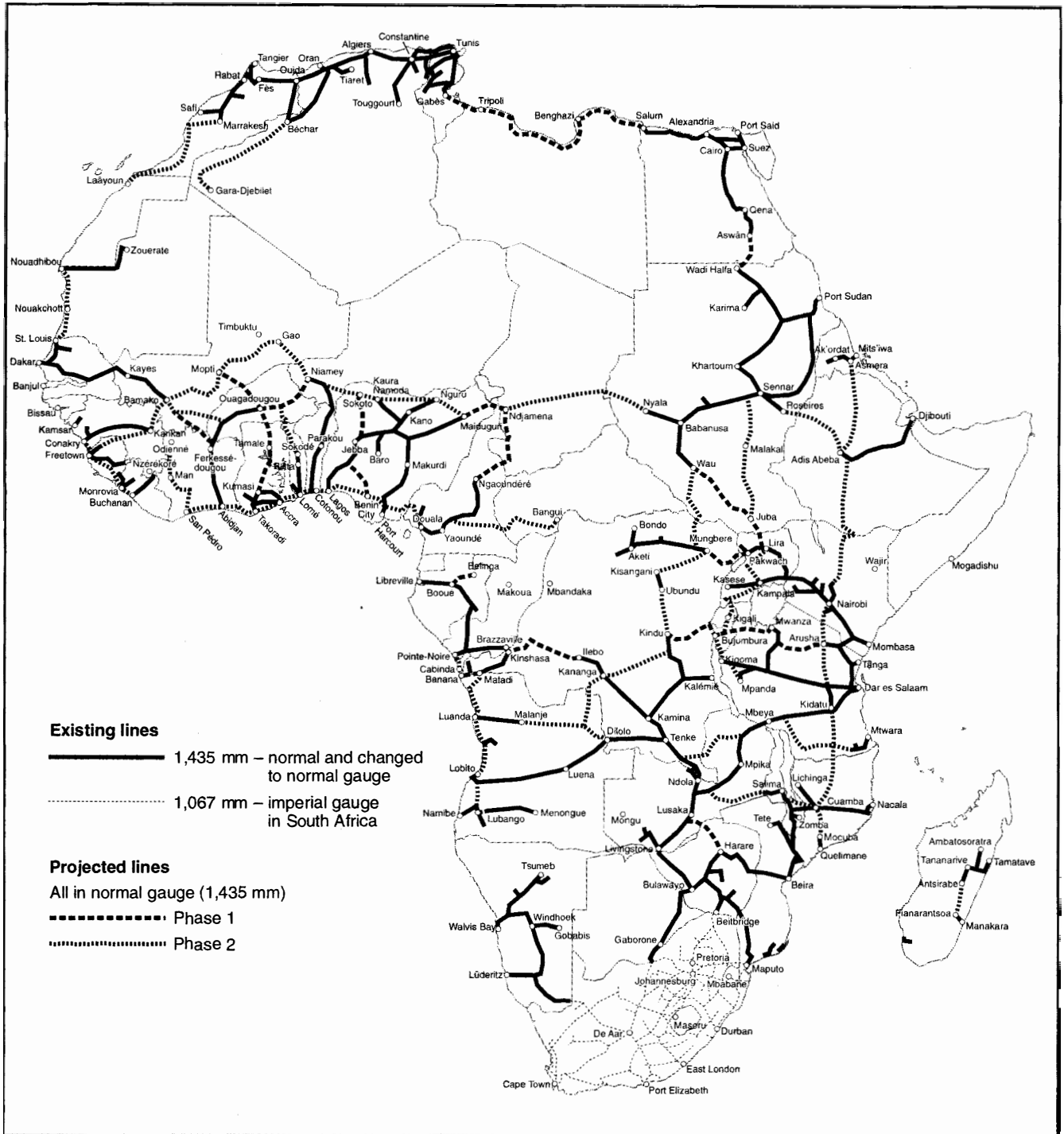
### **Development tasks for Africa and the world**

So therefore, what do we have to do in Africa, knowing these two things? If you produce an educated population, if you foster science and development of things, through the public sector—not the private sector, the public sector—of railroads, roads, water management, schools, and so forth, all the things that are necessary, and the building of clean, healthy cities, which are your best security against disease. Build a city which has environmental protection built into it, particularly in an area, in the lower areas in Africa, near the equatorial area, where you have insects and other kinds of pests which are the greatest dangerto human life imaginable. If you build a city which is well managed, then you can control this problem. You can't do it in grass huts.

So, the first thing is public infrastructure, which is needed to make the country manageable, to make the area manageable, to make it possible to develop agriculture, to prevent food from spoiling. You can't get food from areas where it's grown to people who want to eat it, in many parts of Africa. There are no effective roads, or there are no all-weather roads.

FIGURE 9

**Projected railway network for Africa**



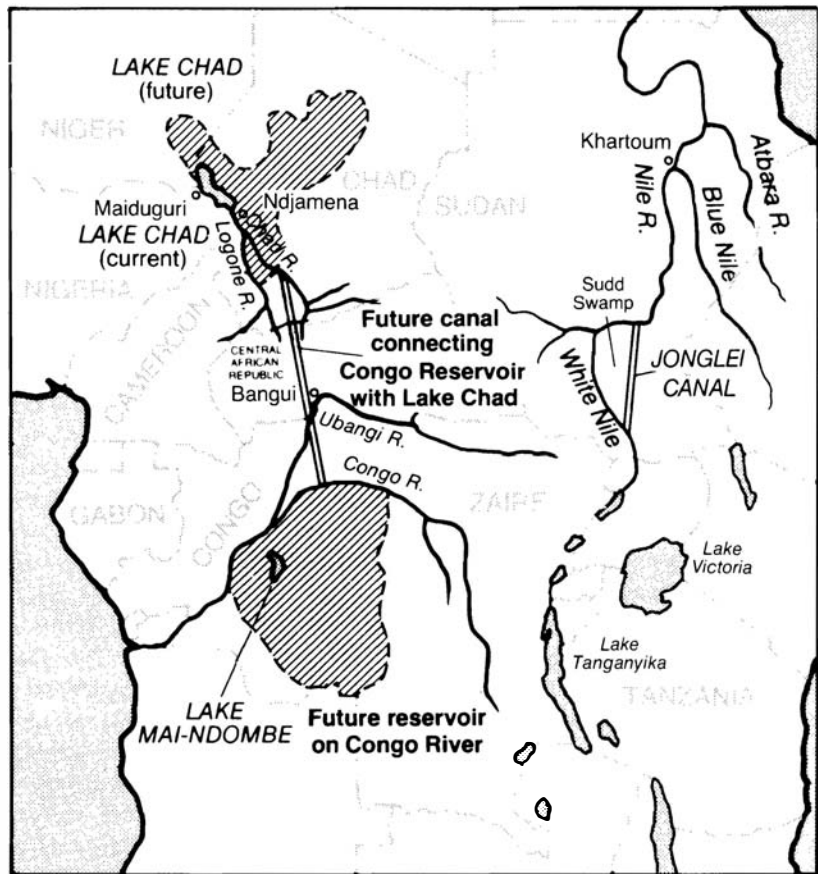
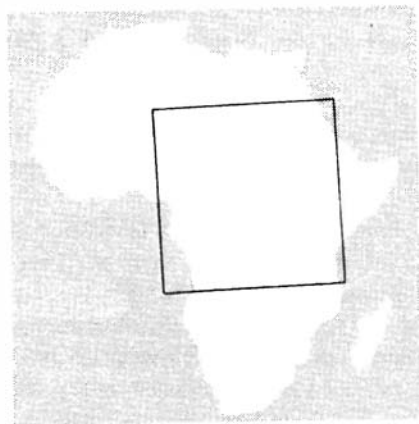
Most of the crop is destroyed by various kinds of pestilences and diseases before it's harvested. After it's harvested, it's destroyed still further by rotting and diseases, because there is no means of protecting it. There's no means of transporting

it. Without infrastructure to address this problem, you can't deal with it.

In many parts of Africa, you don't have drinkable water, not safe drinkable water—a cheap thing to have, but you don't

FIGURE 10

**Lake Chad-Congo Basin, and Jonglei Canal projects**



have it. You've got to have universal education, which means that you've got to fight to maintain the life expectancy of the adults. Why? Because, how can you send children to school until they're 15 to 25, if the parents are dead at 35 and 40? It can't be done. How can you educate children, where child labor is an integral part of the mere survival in village life? It can't be done.

So therefore, increase of life expectancy, sanitation, public works, and education, the development of a scientific cadre by building more universities which are science transmitters into the local community, which can provide the support for the school systems, for which they provide many of the teachers. The science centers, which are associated with the development of machine tool design sectors. And then, people of vision in government, to use those ingredients, to bring together a better-educated population in general, together with development of infrastructure, development of new cities, development of high-technology centers, which radiate technology into the other sectors of the economy.

**Conquering the Universe**

And that should be our mission to Africa, which must start out of the very simple moral principle, that all human beings are exactly alike in one respect. They all have this special quality that no animal has: the ability to create, to discover

the laws of the universe, accurately, and to make innovations in human practice which increase man's power over nature, which improve life expectancy, which improve the quality of life, and which are taking us to conquer the universe.

We will have colonies on Mars, maybe not 40 years from now, as I would desire, maybe 50 years, maybe 60 years. We will go on from that to other technologies which we should be doing the research on now, which will enable us to go beyond the Solar System. We'll be exploring the universe at large in a new way. Man is going out from his home base of Earth to begin to master the universe.

This is the nature of all of us, that we have this power. The crime is, not to develop that power. The secret of Africa is not just the raw materials; the secret of Africa is people, because every baby that's born has that same potential. The moral question is, are we committed to developing that potential? Or, are we going to continue to play racial games—that this race likes this and this race likes this, and all that kind of nonsense. We're not dogs; we're not cattle; we're human beings. And, if we approach these matters in that way, we can make it.

I've got to hope that the President of the United States will capture some of that vision, and decide that he wants to go down in history, not just walk out of the White House at the end of his term of office. But, we've got to inspire

our fellow citizens to recognize that as a *moral* issue, not a moral issue in the sense of shibboleths—don't do this and don't do that, you get spanked if you don't, and praised if you do.

But, a sense of: What is your identity? You are all going to die, we are all going to die. And when you have passed this course called life, what will you have done which will make your having lived, worthwhile? What have you contributed to humanity, that you can carry into the grave with you? Have you helped to uplift humanity? Have you made the human race a better place to be part of? Have you improved this planet? Have you brought freedom where it was lacking? Have you helped to bring growth where it was wanted? Have you helped to increase life-expectancy where it was denied? Have you done something which might qualify you as an angel? Have you done something good for humanity, so that you can say, "Well, this person was born as a gift of Providence to all humanity." Do you want to be that kind of person?

If you can do that, you can live and die with a smile on your face. And, if people can discover in the hideous problems which afflict us now, a challenge, and find in that challenge something they can do to help make this planet less ugly and better, then they can walk and die with a smile on their face.

And *that's* morality. Morality is not avoiding a spanking, or getting praise. Morality is doing something which you know inside makes you good, and makes you a gift of Providence to humanity. And, I think it's only in that sense, that we can do that for Africa, only in that sense is there hope for Africa, people who have that view.

And, we Americans can get that view, can discover it in ourselves, if we will face the problem of Africa, and understand what there is in our national history, that would tend to block us from recognizing the moral issues so posed. We will recognize that, when we say, "Why do we allow that Gingrich in there at all? What's the difference between Gingrich and Hitler?" As far as we're concerned, we're not concerned what the difference is. There are no differences of any importance, to us. Why do we allow politicians, why do we allow policies, why do we allow HMOs? Why do we allow these things? What is so rotten in use that we are not *revulsed* by this? What is so rotten in us that we are not *revulsed* by the fact that a former President of the United States, otherwise known as a thug and a gangster, could be engaged in playing a game of genocide in northern Zaire? What's wrong with us?

So, I think that we Americans have not merely got to respond to the facts of the situation: We've got to find in ourselves that chord, that moral chord within us, which gives us the inspiration, and the energy, to meet the challenge before us. Because, if we don't, then the President will not find the morale, or the support, political support, to do what he must do in the months ahead, and the weeks and months ahead. And, if he doesn't do that, this whole planet goes into a Dark Age. That's the issue.

## Africa is a test case for mankind's survival

by Jacques Bacamurwanko

*Jacques Bacamurwanko, Burundi's former ambassador to the United States, addressed a forum of the FDR-PAC in Washington, D.C. on Jan. 11. An edited transcript of his speech follows.*

I would like, by way of an opening statement, to state a few things, by jumping from the base which I have mastered the most: Burundi.

No country is truly hopeless. But, Burundi is the closest thing to a country and a society without hope in all of Africa. No continent is truly hopeless; but, Africa is the closest thing to a continent that holds no future for its rightful heirs. No civilization is truly doomed; but, Western European civilization, the very one that has been responsible for sealing the fate of the dark continent, is doomed. It is doomed, because in the high places of the so-called civilized world, genocide has been condoned. It's been allowed to go on and on, through a systematic implementation of dismal policies deliberately designed to blot out the life-sustenance of Africa. . . .

Western civilization is doomed, because the mandate of Heaven once enjoyed by the legitimate governments, can no longer be valid for governments whose leadership and intelligentsia so heartily hail the disintegration of nation-states, while welcoming, at the same time, the phenomenal rise of an imperial world government, run by a select Privy Council of oligarchical financiers, who deploy their deadly operations from high places in London, in New York, in Washington, in Paris.

Ask the average American, even the Afro-American, to mention five things he or she associates with Africa, and the answer is likely to be jungle, heat, pygmies, chimps, tribes. That's what's in print. That's the picture. I mean, we're not blaming this fellow, this average person, because that's what's in print. That's what they read, that's what they consume. That's what the press presents.

Those who have some degree of sophistication will answer, perhaps, "Well, game parks. Africa is synonymous with game parks, with safaris, for those who travel." Mineral resources: That's also one of the things that's typically associated with this continent. Pyramids, referring to Egypt.

A third category, still, of respondents, will most likely say—and I suppose this category is very much our category



here in this room today—that Africa is the cradle of mankind, that it's synonymous with a great economic potential. That it's the victim of a colonial scramble, but that it's possible that Africa can well emerge out of this victimization status.

We are faced, regarding the problem of Africa, with a very, very tough test case for the survival of mankind, really. And, we are faced with a truly perplexing test case for the chances of civilization's survival. Not just Africa, but civilization altogether.

So, we, who happen to be in this category of respondents to this very vexing question, would further inquire, and earnestly do so, by asking this question: Why, then, are people killing one another in Africa? This is a mind-boggling question. Why is it that Africa, being so rich, having such an enormous economic potential for development, why is it that yet, it is, paradoxically, so poor, so devastated, so hopeless, reduced to the status of a beggar?

### **The destabilization of Africa**

Why is Burundi targeted? This small nation of Africa, is right in the heart of the African continent, together with its sister country, Rwanda, to the north, both former Belgian colonies, together with Zaire. Why is it that for decades, and especially since the early 1990s, this area has been targeted so much for genocide, which is tantamount to the total elimination of human beings in that area? Not just for the sake of it, but for the sake of reaching further across the border, into this land area, which is more significant, and which is economically more viable—Zaire.

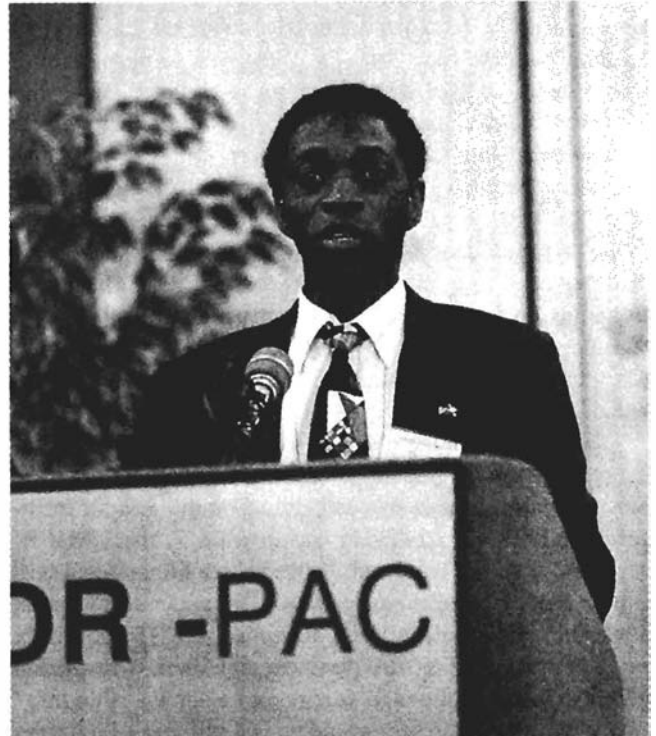
Once you get at Zaire, you are also reaching out to a great chunk of the African continent, both slightly north of the equator and slightly south of the equator. Africa occupies 20% of the Earth's land surface? That is close to 12 million square miles of the Earth's land space; more precisely, 11.7 million square miles. Only Asia is larger.

Africa is 5,000 miles long, from the North to the South, from, say, Cairo to Capetown, and 4,600 miles wide. Africa's coastline, if you sail around it, is presently 19,000 miles, slightly shorter than the coastline of Europe, because Europe has inlets and bays, which make it slightly longer.

It would take the destabilization of four African countries, maybe three, to bring about the collapse of the entire continent. Those are Nigeria, Sudan, South Africa, and Zaire. That would do it. For the time being, Nigeria and Sudan are already targeted.

It is often believed, that the real problem in most of these African countries, is population, that population growth is such a danger, that there is no way we can imagine that the scanty resources that this continent has, can possibly be enough for this fast-growing population.

But, if such a thesis were tenable, how come we could fit in a country like China, a country like India, right into the land area of Africa? In terms of population, we know, defi-



*Jacques Bacamurwanko, former Burundi ambassador to the United States.*

nately, that there is no direct correlation between population and area for those particular countries. So, what is lacking in Africa, which is available in huge quantities in India or in China?

All that is needed, is, therefore, for us to believe in this thesis of population versus resources theory. All that is needed, is just to plant the seeds of chaos. If you plant the seeds of chaos, strategically, in this particular case that we are dealing with in Central Africa, in the Great Lakes region, and in the Greater Horn of Africa, that's it. Africa is gone.

### **A potential breadbasket**

Would you believe that it would take, perhaps not more than 10,000 American farmers, with all their equipment, the modern tools of agricultural production that they have, to transform the face and the future of the African continent, as surely as they transformed the face of their own country? That it's so easy to transform Africa into the breadbasket for the world, certainly for itself, and for other parts of the world as well. Just 10,000 American farmers.

Now, I mean American farmers, farmers that would have the same kind of equipment, the same kind of resources as the American farmers would have, or perhaps not even that much. Something of a developed way of farming, farming methods that are used in Western countries.

But, what is the reality today? Africa is a beggar. The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund insist that

the countries of Africa must be given foreign currency, to be able to import food from the West. We've been reading in the news, in the mainstream press recently, since the upheaval in Zaire, that the millions of refugees that we saw being herded like cattle in the eastern province of Zaire, where they had fled after the rounds of interlocking genocide in 1994, and they crossed over into Zaire, and they had been living there for approximately two years; that these millions of refugees, during all this while, for two years, had been "fattening on food aid," and that it was high time, therefore, that they go back, so that the Rwandan government could take care of them, perhaps with the help of the international community.

That was one of the reasons which justified the humiliating policy that was implemented by one of the UN system's most genocidal institutions, the High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). A stratagem was devised by the UNHCR, of course with the collusion of the British oligarchical networks, with the collusion, certainly, of some of the most powerful nations in the West, to have the UNHCR mount an operation called repatriation, whereby there would be an invasion staged, but which would not be shown as an invasion. What we would see, would be just millions of refugees starting to run back to the homelands. You would take a look at your TV screen, and you would not see anybody, you would not see any agents behind these people. We saw them, not even running, but walking back toward the border of their country; some of them, at least, as though nothing had happened, which removed them, forcefully, from the refugee camps. Back to a country, Rwanda, which we know very much today, to be not only illegitimate, but also to be very much a living case of a country in which there are daily violations of human rights.

Rwanda is ruled by the RPF, Tutsi military, which invaded Rwanda, back in 1990, with the help and assistance and collusion and equipment, military equipment, of Museveni's Uganda, with the backing, of course, of the British from London, of Lady Lynda Chalker, the lady in charge of the Ministry of Overseas Development, so-called, whom we have seen visiting with Museveni more than a couple of times since 1990. When this invasion was launched in October 1990, the government was under tremendous pressure from the World Bank and the IMF to accept the conditionalities which would make Rwanda one of the recipients of structural adjustment policy loans, which, up to that time, the Rwandan government had never acceded to, because it didn't see any point of running into debt.

Rwanda, up to 1990, when this invasion by the Uganda-backed RPF occurred, had always been able to feed its own people. Food security, food self-sufficiency, had always been one of the model examples that was put forward, including by the World Bank and the IMF. They would point to Rwanda and Burundi as the rare countries in sub-Saharan Africa, to attain a remarkable level of food self-sufficiency.

But this onslaught, this invasion, and this genocidal domino effect that has rumbled on from Uganda down to Rwanda and into Zaire recently, has not only brought about the death of this million people, and the displacement of hundreds of thousands more in the area of the Great Lakes region, but also made it impossible for Rwanda to continue sustaining itself, for Burundi to continue sustaining itself.

## **The 'democratization' project**

This brings me to another interesting policy: the democratization project.

In Burundi, for decades, for centuries perhaps, you have had an oligarchical group, which, ethnically, is referred to as Tutsi, which represents less than 15% of the entire population. That was the case, also, by the way, in Rwanda. They had been ruling these nations for centuries, for decades, and they had been in control of virtually everything: the army, the other sectors of modern economy, the civil service, virtually everything.

At a Franco-African summit in 1990, President Mitterrand of France declared that any African country that would not be willing to move toward democratization, to move to a multi-party democracy, would not receive any foreign aid. And, that speech was really a key to whatever happened later on, not only in Francophone Africa, but virtually in the rest of the continent. From that point, we started seeing countries holding elections, so-called democratic elections, and some leaders being changed, some others remaining.

Now, this led Burundi, in 1993, to have, for the first time, free and fair democratic elections, which resulted in the election and then the inauguration of the first-ever Hutu President, somebody who emerged, not ethnically, but as the result of a democratic movement which was cutting across the ethnic divide. The political party that was the majority, that won the elections in 1993, did have elements from both major ethnic groups, and its victory was clear. That was very unusual in Africa, that a President be elected by 60% of the vote, and that the incumbent who was defeated got 32% of the vote. And, that was democracy as it had been encouraged by such groups as the National Democratic Institute of International Affairs, which was very much on the ground, in addition to other international monitors, to ensure that this democratic process would get what they wanted it to get.

But, incidentally, the President who was elected, was not the one whom the people who controlled the media, the people who controlled all the oligarchical institutions, had expected. No sooner had he been inaugurated, than we began to see maneuvering, not only inside the country, but outside the country as well, to have him removed. And, sure enough, three months later, exactly 100 days after he had been in office, this President was assassinated. Guess by who? By the military, the Tutsi minority military, which had been controlling everything for decades.

And, we didn't hear much from the international community to try and restore our democracy. We did hear lots of condemnation speeches; but, no action.

And, we didn't read much in the mainstream press [to explain the situation in Zaire today]. To this day, it's still being argued that Laurent Kabila "spontaneously emerged" as a key player on the ground in Zaire.

And, that's what we heard. We were not told that Zaire was a clear case of invasion. However, we do have evidence, that the UN High Commissioner for Refugees operations on the ground in that area, that were doing their job in the Kivu province in eastern Zaire, were actually the ones who were moving the Tutsi military from Rwanda and Burundi into Zaire, in the UNHCR trucks.

My movement, the National Council for the Defense of Democracy, has alerted the world. We have put this forward. We wrote to the head of the UNHCR. We wrote to UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali a few times, presenting this evidence we had, and nothing has happened.

### **The face of neo-colonialism**

The problems that Africa has been undergoing, may be presented very much as partly stemming out of the internal dynamics of the social and political realities in the post-colonial era. But, an even worse reality is that the former colonial masters, while they may not still be there politically, are still there when you look at the economic interests, the vested economic interests.

If you look at the sources of supply of the weaponry that is plaguing that very area—and all the traces lead primarily to the former colonial masters. Let me tell you, for instance, that there are five major suppliers of weaponry that are nurturing that area, militarily. That's Belgium, of course, that's China, there is Israel, there is South Africa, and, to a great extent, Britain.

But, the point I've been trying to make, is that we truly have a big task. We have a big challenge. And, the challenge is not in terms of identifying the enemy any more. The good news is, we now know who the enemy is. The enemy is not somebody from these ethnic groups or these tribal groups which have been killing one another.

It is more important to know that there is an even greater enemy who is out there, for whom we can only see tentacles that are coming to grab and to loot. We can tell from the presence of corporations that carry on major economic interests, and that are located in that area. We can tell, in Zaire, by looking at the evidence of the Barrick Gold Corp. oppression, which is located precisely in that area of Zaire where this humanitarian tragedy is evolving. If we follow diligently this trail, it will lead all the way to George Bush, who happens to be sitting on the board, on the international advisory board, of this corporation.

But, not only that: We can tell, because we know that, in that very area, which is mineral-wealthy, you have the Anglo

American Corporation, which is, again, one of the major conglomerates of mining companies in the world. It is there. It covets the second-largest nickel deposit in the world in Burundi—we know that. What has been done in Burundi, with killing all these people and sending many more on the run, is all about clearing the land, creating a "safe corridor" so that this operation can move without being "impeded" by any factors whatsoever.

Because, what is interesting, is that all of this valley, in the entire eastern Africa, all the way from the Horn of Africa down to Zaire and Burundi and Tanzania, this is a huge mineral-wealthy region, which has a huge potential. If you allow any group, national or multinational, to control this area, then, automatically, they would have attained such a level of strategic control over the minerals, and over the raw materials, that it would be very hard to be unseated or defeated economically by any other power. And, at this time, that power is the British, who are very much present there.

We know, because in Burundi, shortly before the elections, there was this company called Afrimet, which is a conglomerate of Belgians and Israelis, very small, which was established there in the name of a policy that was inspired by the World Bank, to create a free trade zone in that country. So that, once they had this free trade zone, it didn't really matter what is on the territory where this free zone area is. If it's strategically located, of course, it provides a very good channel for moving anything else in that area. And that was Burundi, my country, where this company was established. And, within less than 30 days of operations, for instance, it had already moved more than 1,100 pounds of gold.

If you look at the official statistics, in terms of raw materials in Africa, Burundi has been officially reported as exporting not more than 30 kilos of gold a year. But, in a matter of less than 30 days of the establishment of Afrimet, that company was able to move 503 kilograms—of course, without paying any taxes.

So the idea was not to make Burundi a prosperous nation, but to make Burundi a conduit for looting in the region. The only way of doing that, was to ensure that, first of all, you put in place a leader who would be carrying out this policy, who would be very much in collusion with this British oligarchical network system of looting. And, that was the guy who had lost the elections, who thought he was going to win them. And, that's why he gladly instituted this free trade zone.

So, today, what we see, is very much the result of these networks working like that, not to allow democracy to thrive, when democracy had been encouraged as one of the remedies to the so-called long-standing ethnic problems in that region; not to allow people to thrive, the national economies to be run by the governments, because the government should be reduced to a minimum, because *people* should be reduced to a minimum. "There are too many for the few resources." That's the problem that we have.

## Executive Outcomes' ties lead to London and Bush

by Roger Moore and Linda de Hoyos

Exposés appearing on both sides of the Atlantic on the mercenary group Executive Outcomes, threaten to blow the lid off the British intelligence nexus already identified as responsible for the February 1986 murder of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, and for the current cataclysmic destabilization of Africa on behalf of circles associated with the Queen of England's Privy Council and Sir George Bush.

The exposés appeared in the French daily *Le Figaro* on Jan. 16, the *London Observer* on Jan. 17, and the February issue of the American magazine *Harper's*.

Executive Outcomes is the mercenary arm of a vast network of British-South African corporations dealing in gold, diamonds, and oil, primarily, but not exclusively, in Africa, that come under the umbrella of Strategic Resources Corporation, headquartered in Pretoria, South Africa. Described universally as an "advance guard of a corporate network that includes mining, oil, and construction companies," Executive Outcomes is active in 13 African countries, including Uganda. For its services, it demands a lien or franchise on the exportable raw resources, particularly mineral wealth, of the client country—in the same fashion as the British East India Company of the 18th and 19th centuries, which in turn functioned as the "advance guard" of the British monarchy.

Executive Outcomes was incorporated offshore, on the Isle of Man, in 1993, by Anthony Buckingham, a British businessman, and Simon Mann, a former British officer, the *Observer* reported, based on a leak to it from British intelligence. Buckingham is also chief executive of Heritage Oil and Gas, which in turn is linked to the Canadian firm Ranger Oil. Other firms operating out of the same headquarters in Chelsea Plaza 107, London, include Branch International Ltd. and Branch Mining Ltd.

Preliminary investigation by *EIR* has further determined that Executive Outcomes lies at the heart of the British mon-

arch's raw materials cartels and secret intelligence operations, in conjunction with Bush's rogue apparatus:

- Through Sir David Steel, a former leader of the Liberal Party, Executive Outcomes and, presumably, its deployment, is a subsumed operation of the Queen's Privy Council. Steel is a close friend of EO's Buckingham, and is on the board of directors of EO's sister firm, Heritage Oil and Gas, according to *Le Figaro*. In 1977, Steel was inducted into the Privy Council, making him the youngest member of Britain's highest-level policy-making body.

- The links between Executive Outcomes and Ranger Oil point to operational ties with the Bronfman family of Canada, whose scion, Edgar Bronfman of Toronto Broncorp, sits on the board of directors of Ranger. Recently, the Bronfman family merged its mammoth real estate firm, Trizec, with Barrick Gold, whose senior advisory board includes Sir George Bush. Barrick Gold is deeply involved in northeastern Zaire, where it has purchased 83,000 square kilometers of land. Zairean sources report that the so-called Zairean rebel Laurent Kabila is no more than a mercenary for Barrick and Anglo American Corp., sponsored by the British Crown-backed Ugandan and Rwandan militaries. Executive Outcomes, *Le Figaro* and other sources further verify, is deeply entrenched in Uganda, the key British marcher-lord state in the region.

The ability of Executive Outcomes to thrive as privatized warlords, it is believed, is in part due to the privatization of U.S. intelligence services by George Bush, who, as vice president, beginning in 1981, carried out Executive Order 12333, which placed all U.S. intelligence operations under Bush's personal control.

- This may be another reason why Executive Outcomes is deeply enmeshed in the same networks exposed in a South African courtroom in September 1996, as responsible for the

successful assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme in 1986. During the trial of Col. Eugene de Kock, on 89 counts of murder, conspiracy, and fraud, it was revealed that de Kock, along with spy-turned-National Party politician Craig Williamson, had planned the hit on Palme, which, according to de Kock's co-worker, Brig. Johan "Dirk" Coutzee, was carried out by another former South African intelligence agent, James Anthony "Ant" White.

The entire nexus designated, was part of the covert death squad unit of the South African military policy, called C-10. Executive Outcomes is from similar turf. Its executive director, Eeben Barlow, is a former South African special forces officer, who organized EO from the "Koevoet," according to well-informed South African sources. The Koevoet is a small police unit that carried out assassinations during Apartheid, and was also named by *EIR* as involved in "Third Force" operations to provoke black-on-black violence. Craig Williamson was the primary trainer of Koevoet.

In its October 1996 *Special Report*, "George Bush and the 12333 Serial Murder Ring," *EIR* took note of Williamson's direct ties to Executive Outcomes. Williamson was a key on-the-ground organizer for Operation Lock, the brainchild of the Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and Prince Philip of England, to carry out "wetworks" on behalf of their World Wildlife Fund in Africa. The *EIR* report documents that "another outfit, employed by Williamson, to funnel manpower to [Col. Ian] Croke and Operation Lock, was Executive Outcomes, headed by Eeben Barlow, a former South African military officer who had been active in Angola, providing support to Savimbi's Unita, but later contracted his 'private' security services to the Angolan government."

- Evidence points to Executive Outcomes being a direct and likely the biggest spin-off of the British Special Air Services (SAS), formed in 1941 by the late Lt. Col. David Stirling. The SAS lies outside the British government's official military structure, and is accountable to the Sovereign Queen only. According to the British Army handbook, the SAS—similar to EO today—is "particularly suited, trained, and equipped for counter-revolutionary operations," specializing "in 'sabotage,' 'assassination,' as well as 'liaison with organization, training, and control of friendly guerrilla forces operating against the common enemy.'"

Among the sister-firms of Executive Outcomes operating out of Chelsea Plaza 107 is Capricorn Systems Ltd. As the *Observer* writes: "It is suspected that the name Capricorn originates with the 'Capricorn Africa Society,' established by the eccentric military hero who founded SAS, Sir David Stirling, and who was himself involved in mercenary operations before his death in 1990. Another company which took the name was CapricornAir," which delivered the first EO troops into Angola in 1993.

In southern Africa, among Stirling's offspring mercenary services was Kilo Alpha Services (KAS), run by Operation Lock's Colonel Croke. Reports are that, upon Stirling's death, KAS was bought up by Sir Jimmy Goldsmith, the Brit-

ish mogul who also figured in the Public Diplomacy Donors' List, the key private financiers for George Bush's illegal Iran-Contra operations in the 1980s.

## End it now, or it is the future

The Clinton administration has opposed the use of Executive Outcomes by governments in Africa. It has officially asked the Angolan government of President José Dos Santos to usher Executive Outcomes, whose services destroyed the capacities of Jonas Savimbi's Unita, out the door. State Department spokesman Nicholas Burns reiterated on Jan. 23, in answer to a question by *EIR* correspondent William Jones, "We are aware that there are mercenary groups that hire themselves out on one side or another in a variety of African countries in the past, certainly in Angola and Sierra Leone. We understand what Executive Outcomes is. I've done my homework over the last 24 hours. Our advice to the Angolans, to the Sierra Leoneans, and our advice to all the actors in eastern Sudan these days, is not to hire mercenary outfits."

The ideology of the personnel of Executive Outcomes is doubly noxious for the Clinton administration. Barlow told *Harper's* reporter Elizabeth Rubin that he "encourages his men to read up on the works of two of Newt Gingrich's gurus, the futurologists Heidi and Alvin Toffler, whose book *War and Anti-War* offers the pop version" of Martin Van Creveld's *The Transformation of War*, published in 1991, which argues that wars waged by nation-states will be replaced by "war-making entities"—such as mercenary bands, religious organizations, and commercial organizations such as the British East India Company.

Africa is now the testing ground for this theory. In Sierra Leone, it has won the war for the government against the Revolutionary Front, demanding in return a full franchise on Sierra Leone's diamonds—leading to suspicions that EO is a front for the DeBeers diamond cartel. In Uganda, EO's liaison, according to *Le Figaro*, is the half-brother of President Museveni, Salem Saleh. Branch Energy, one of the EO branches, is active in Uganda, and has hived off 25% of its shares there to Salim Saleh directly, and another 45% to Saleh's Saracen Uganda. The latter is suspected of contributing to financing both the Tutsi Rwandan Patriotic Front and John Garang's Sudanese People's Liberation Army. In addition, EO personnel guard the Karamoja gold mines in north-eastern Uganda, which are believed to be jointly owned by Museveni and the family of Baroness Lynda Chalker.

Executive Outcomes' presence in Uganda shows that it is key to the mercenary war waged by entities such as Barrick Gold and Anglo American Corp., to seize the mineral-laden eastern Zaire and the gold- and oil-rich south of Sudan. They are to be appropriated as private holdings, in the same way that Belgium's King Leopold ran the Congo as a personal (slave labor) estate for 80 years. EO is the vanguard of the British monarchy's recolonization of Africa—an operation that has already cost hundreds of thousands of African lives in the last five years, and promises to cost millions more.

# International Intelligence

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## ***Taiwan governor resigns as crisis shakes KMT***

James Soong, the number-three man in Taiwan's ruling Kuomintang (KMT), resigned his post as provincial governor of Taiwan in early January, following President Lee Teng-hui's alliance with the opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), in moves to dismantle the provincial government. The provincial government is a parallel structure to the federal government, going back to the KMT stance that it is still the government for all of China, in which Taiwan is just one province.

The pro-independence DPP has insisted that the central government be only the government of independent Taiwan. President Lee, to the anger of both Beijing and the KMT traditionalists, has allied with the "moderate" wing of the DPP, arguing that a declaration of independence is not necessary, since Taiwan is de facto independent already. The traditionalist leaders, many of whom have left the KMT to join the New Party, denounced the moves against the provincial government as a threat to peace and eventual unification with the mainland.

Soong's resignation creates a serious leadership and succession conflict within the KMT. Soong, governor since 1994 as the first *elected* government, has a popular mandate nearly as strong as Lee Teng-hui's.

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## ***Australian premier hails second euthanasia murder***

Premier Jeffrey Kennett of Victoria, hailed the second death by legalized euthanasia in the Northern Territory, as "beautiful." The victim, Mrs. Janet Mills, suffered a rare form of lymphoma known as mycosis fungoides, and which was widely reported to be terminal. The disease, while not yet curable (it appears as a skin disorder and frequently goes undiagnosed until it is advanced), is very treatable, and many of its sufferers die of other causes. Nonetheless, Kennett, a Mont Pelerin Society devotee, gushed about her euthanasia killing that "that form of exit is beautiful."

Mills was "physician-assisted" in her "suicide," by activating a computer program that prompts the victim several times before delivering a lethal injection. At first, Mills had been unable to get the signatures from three physicians that are required under the Northern Territory's "Right of the Terminally Ill Act," until she gave a press conference, which received national coverage, sparking a public debate about easing the restrictions on physician-inflicted suicide. Mills was then able to get the signature of Australia's "Dr. Death," Philip Nitschke, who developed the murderous computer program that killed her.

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## ***Canadian UN troops face court-martial back home***

The Canadian Armed Forces are reeling from a series of exposés of the activities of Canadian soldiers acting as part of UN "peacekeeping" forces. According to Montreal's *Le Devoir* of Jan. 16, the chief of the Army has recommended court-martial for a number of officers and soldiers who served in Bosnia. Lt. Gen. Maurice Baril released two reports on Jan. 17 in Ottawa, criticizing Lt. Col. David Moore's command in Bosnia during 1993-94, when Canadian troops were accused of mistreating hospitalized mental patients, and engaging in "sexual misconduct" with nurses at the same hospital.

Baril was also expected to explain why Lt. Col. Roch Lacroix, a battalion commander with the UN peacekeeping force in Haiti, was relieved of his duties and ordered back to Canada on Jan. 15. CBC-TV's "The National" quoted sources as saying that Haitians had alleged that Lacroix's forces had used excessive force during a street confrontation. About 1,300 UN peacekeepers, including 750 from Canada, are in Haiti along with 100 officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, sent to train the Haitian police.

These latest allegations come on top of last year's court-martials of Canadian members of the UN peacekeeping force, for torturing a Somali teen to death. After further investigations, the entire regiment had to

be disbanded.

Shocking as the atrocities are, it is noteworthy that the bulk of troops facing court-martial are Francophone. What is silently passed over, is the fact that, in 1994, Bosnia lodged a formal complaint with the United Nations, charging former Unprofor commander, Canadian Gen. Lewis MacKenzie with raping three young Bosnian girls at one of Radovan Karadzic's notorious rape camps. Only *EIR* has reported on this atrocity, which was carried out on behalf of the British Empire.

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## ***Enemies of Zaire hold court in Washington***

A new Zairean group calling itself Rally for a New Society (RNS), headed by Dr. Alafuele Kalala, gave a press briefing in Washington, D.C. on Jan. 14, calling for President Mobutu Sese Seko to step down. Kalala, who has spent the last 30 years fighting Mobutu, said that he welcomed the invasion by "mercenaries in Eastern Zaire," as he referred to the invaders from the Rwandan Patriotic Army. Even though he denied having "formal relations" with the mercenaries, he said "they have our sympathy." He laid out a six-point plan "for a lasting and peaceful solution in Zaire," including:

1. Mobutu must step down.
2. The HCR-PT [Zaire's semi-transitional, semi-permanent parliament] should elect a President for the transition period.
3. Our fellow countrymen who are fighting now in the East of Zaire . . . will then be asked to lay down their arms and to participate in a real government of national unity. . . .
5. A United Nations peacekeeping force should be sent to insure the implementation of the accord.
6. The HCR-PT will be asked to pass a law for a general amnesty with regard to the last four decades. Thus Mobutu and his cronies will be allowed to keep all the wealth they have acquired off the backs of the people of Zaire and go to enjoy themselves wherever they choose."

Kalala continued, "We want to make Zaire a land of opportunity for all. . . . We want to work for a just society, in which we can reconcile the interests of our fellow

countrymen with those of the other members of the international community who would like to share in the wealth of Zaire." He twice quoted French Jacobin chieftain Georges Danton, and British East India Company agent Adam Smith.

### **Cambodians send up SOS for anti-drug assistance**

On Dec. 25, 1996, Cambodian police raided a villa in the capital of Phnom Penh, and found 81 members of an alleged Chinese organized-crime syndicate, as well as fake Chinese and Cambodian immigration stamps, 26 forged Chinese passports, a phone directory listing suspected criminal contacts in Europe, Ibero-America, the United States, and Africa, and a small cache of amphetamines. The group, including suspected heads of Chinese crime syndicates in Cambodia, Hongkong, and China, were held on charges of counterfeiting passports, illegal drug use, and trafficking in human beings.

Police General Skadavy and the deputy chief of Cambodia's Interpol office, Col. Lam Buntha, have sent out an SOS for help to stem the meteoric rise of Phnom Penh as an organized-crime center. Cambodia's resources are so poor, said Police General Skadavy, that his staff lacked vehicles to transport the suspects; his office has only one, receive-only fax, and that was donated; and, he had to borrow the phone at the Chinese Embassy to follow up leads in Beijing, because the call was too expensive. Skadavy himself earns \$30 a month, plus \$2 a day for travel. The Cambodian Interpol office hasn't had money to pay its dues for three years.

### **Russian envoy unfazed by NATO expansion**

The new Russian ambassador to Poland, Leonid Drachevskiy, in an interview with the Polish press agency PAP on Dec. 29, said that Poland's integration with the defense and economic structures of Western Europe will have no significant negative impact on their relations. "I am convinced that there is

nothing that could disturb the positive dynamics of the development of relations between Poland and Russia," Drachevskiy said, adding that although Poland's prospective NATO entry is not a factor that would strengthen ties between the two countries, one should keep calm about the issue.

Drachevskiy firmly denied allegations that Russia's position on NATO entry is uncompromising. In his opinion, Russia's position is clear, logical, and supported by convincing arguments. He stressed Russia recognizes the right of every country to select a security alliance, but expects that Russia's arguments against expansion will be respected, and that the Russian people's fears of new divisions in Europe be taken into account. The ambassador offered his opinion that a zone free of weapons of mass destruction, should be created around the Community of Independent States, in order to reduce the military threat to Russia and members of the Community of Independent States, in connection with NATO expansion.

### **Andreotti book indicts Italy's 'second republic'**

Former Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti presented his new book *De Prima Re Publica (On the First Republic)* in December, which scores the so-called "second republic," which arose after the major postwar parties were destroyed through political scandals and trials.

Andreotti, who has served for 40 years as, variously, prime minister, defense minister, and foreign minister, is under indictment for alleged mafia connections by the Palermo State Attorney. But, he says, support for separatism and the mafia in Sicily come "not so much from America, but from certain, more or less official, British circles." He argues that his political career was sponsored, not by the mafia, but by Alcide de Gaspari and Monsignor Montini (later Pope Paul VI), and that he was thrown to the wolves because he "opposed the cover-up of Gladio," the Italy-based NATO secret structure which paralleled the U.S. secret government apparatus under George Bush.

## Briefly

**THE VATICAN** issued a bulletin recognizing East Timor as Indonesia's 27th province on Dec. 29, 1996, Indonesia's Radio Republik reported. The Nobel Committee awarded its Peace Prize to Bishop Carlos Belo, of Dili, East Timor, and pro-colonialist "independence" leader José Ramos-Horta, in hopes of stirring up trouble, efforts with which the bishop declined to cooperate. Until now, both the Vatican and the UN have not recognized Indonesia's authority over the former Portuguese colony.

**SCHILLER INSTITUTE** labor leader Ricardo Reynoso Gaitán, died in Bogotá, Colombia, of injuries sustained in an auto accident on Jan. 15. Reynoso, 40, was a founder of the institute's International Labor Commission, and a major contributor to its 1986 programmatic book, *Ibero-American Integration: 100 Million New Jobs by the Year 2000!*

**THE CIS** (Community of Independent States) postponed its summit set to take place in Minsk, Belarus, on Jan. 17, on the request of Russian President Boris Yeltsin. CIS secretary Ivan Korotchenya said Yeltsin's request was not related to the fact that he was hospitalized with pneumonia. The CIS is comprised of 12 of the 15 former Soviet republics.

**AUSTRIAN** Chancellor Franz Vranitzky resigned on Jan. 18, after 11 years in office, naming Finance Minister Viktor Klima to succeed him as head of the Social Democratic Party and chancellor. The Social Democracy had suffered badly during the European Parliament elections in October.

**JACQUES CHIRAC** has appointed a hard-core Gaullist, Sen. Yves Guena, to sit on France's Constitutional Council, replacing the late Etienne Dailly, a top member of France's Scottish Rite Freemasonry. During Dailly's tenure, the council refused to reimburse Jacques Cheminade for his Presidential campaign expenses, as part of an anti-LaRouche witch-hunt.

## British indigenism spawned the MRTA and Shining Path

by Manuel Hidalgo and Gretchen Small

On Dec. 17, 1996, about two dozen commandos of the Túpac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), a Peruvian narco-terrorist group, seized over 400 hostages, including nationals from numerous countries, who were attending a gala diplomatic event in Lima at the official residence of the Japanese ambassador to Peru. As of this writing, almost a month later, international media have reported nothing of significance, and very little that is even remotely true, about the MRTA, the larger international narco-terrorist structure of which it is a part, the names and addresses of its true controllers, or the strategy behind the incident. In warfare, to be so blinded by the enemy's propaganda is almost always fatal.

In this special security memorandum, *EIR* documents that the MRTA was manufactured by a British "indigenism" project which has been operational in the Americas since at least the early 20th century, a project which also spawned Peru's other, more famous narco-terrorist force, the Shining Path, which modelled itself on the Khmer Rouge of Cambodia's Pol Pot. Despite all the media lies, the MRTA is no different from Shining Path: They are the sometimes-squabbling children of the same British "mother." The ideology of each was created by the same radical anthropological networks centered in London and at the Sorbonne in Paris; the finances and logistics of both are provided by the drug trade, with which they are closely allied; and their strategic goals are identical. Like Mexico's Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) and similar narco-terrorist ethnic and separatist operations around the world, the MRTA and its British masters are bent on annihilating the very existence of the sovereign nation-state.

*EIR*'s work on terrorism in Peru came out of an international investigation into this British anthropological project, which dates back to the early 1980s. On July 20, 1982, *EIR* published a feature story entitled "Nazi Anthropologists In-

cite New Ethnic Violence," in which Lyndon LaRouche warned that oligarchic financiers were deploying an "anthropologists' nightmare of separatist movements," whose intent was "to generate throughout the planet a protracted condition of chaos—economic depression, regional wars, dionysiac orgies of assassination, rioting, and insurrection in many nations. This process is intended to obliterate the institution of the sovereign nation-state and to bring forth out of chaos a malthusian world-federalist order."<sup>1</sup>

Over the subsequent 15 years, *EIR* has documented in detail this network's deployment to shatter Peru,<sup>2</sup> and has published numerous other case studies as well, including on the role played in Ibero-America by Fidel Castro's São Paulo Forum.<sup>3</sup> Virtually all of the information presented by *EIR* is available in the public domain. However, the facts have been

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1. In an included case study on indigenist-separatist operations in Central America in that feature, *EIR* warned the government of Mexico that foreign anthropologists seeking to attend the 25th anniversary celebrations of Harvard University's Chiapas Project in Chiapas, should be denied entrance to Mexico, because "war and rebellion in Mexico . . . is an immediate aim of these networks, who talk now of establishing an independent Indian 'nation' in Chiapas." *EIR*'s 1982 warning proved prophetic: It was precisely these anthropological networks centered around the Harvard project, including Cultural Survival, that we examine here in relationship to the MRTA, and that were instrumental in launching the EZLN.

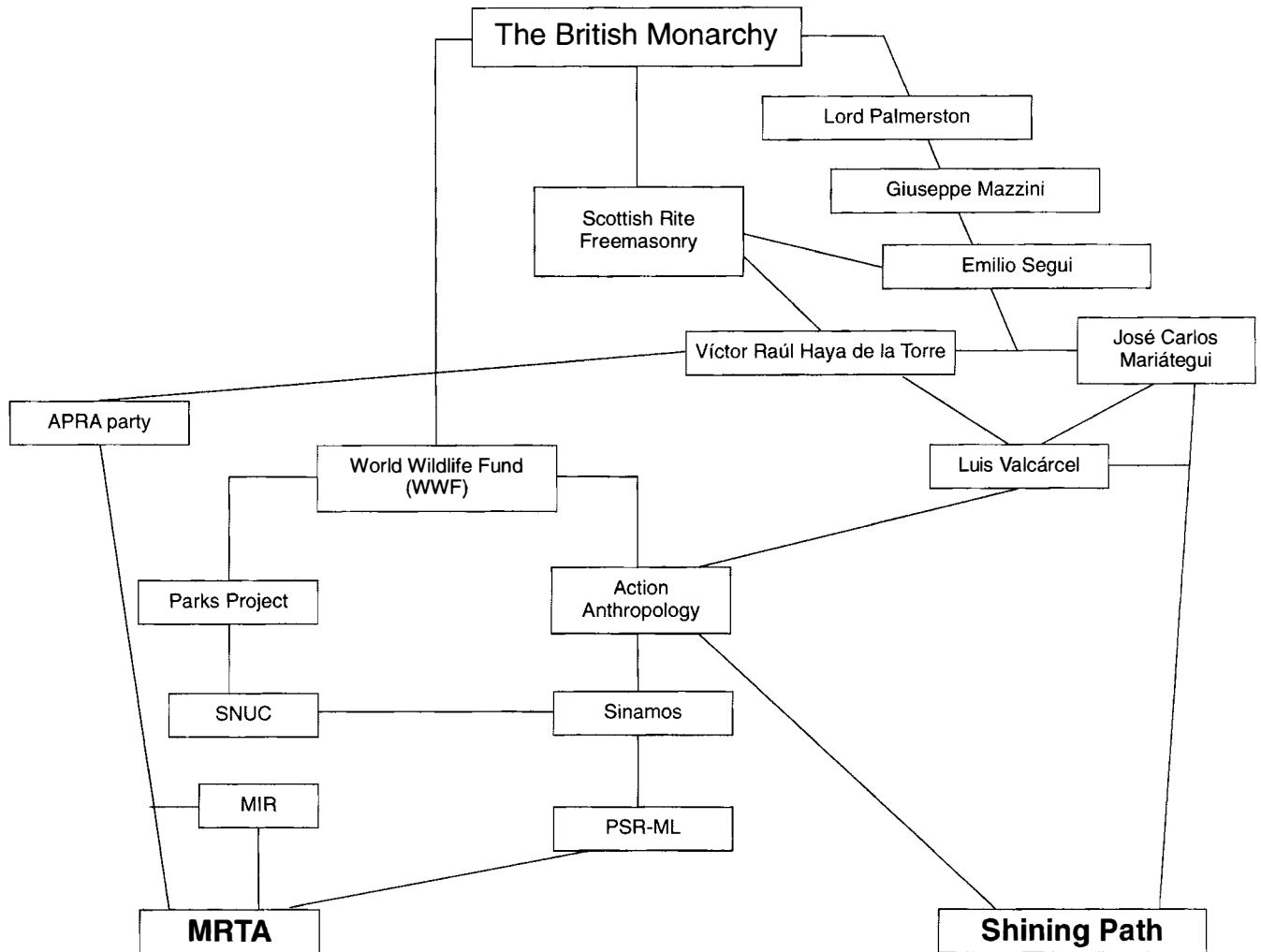
2. *EIR*'s groundbreaking studies of terrorism in Peru can be found in the May 1985 *Special Report*, "Narco-Terrorism in Ibero-America"; and in *EIR* feature stories on June 12, 1992 ("Shining Path, 'Pol Pot' Assassins in Peru"); Aug. 13, 1993 ("Peru Cannot Surrender in its War on Shining Path"); March 31, 1995 ("Terrorist International at Work: the Chiapas Model"); Nov. 10, 1995 ("New Terror International Targets the Americas"); and Nov. 17, 1995 ("RIM: London's Narco-Terrorist International"). See also, *EIR*'s Aug. 15, 1985 *Special Report*, "Soviet Unconventional Warfare in Ibero-America: The Case of Guatemala."

3. *EIR*, Nov. 10, 1995, "New Terror International Targets the Americas."



FIGURE 1

**The MRTA and Shining Path's shared ancestral roots**



largely ignored by governments and influential policy groups around the world—an almost willful blindness which springs from their frightened refusal to face the policy implications of the fact that all narco-terrorism today is a product of Britain’s anti-nation-state policy.

**The MRTA’s roots**

The MRTA was founded in 1982 by a group of Peruvians, most of whom were from the Socialist Revolutionary Party Marxist-Leninist (PSR-ML), under the direction of Luis Varese. Many of them had fought in Nicaragua during 1978-80 on behalf of the Sandinistas, and several, including Varese, had also spent time in Cuba. A second founding component came from the Revolutionary Left Movement (MIR), Peru’s first Castro-ite guerrilla movement, founded in 1965. A third group which joined the early MRTA came from the APRA party, including top leader Víctor Polay (currently in jail) and

Nestor Cerpa Cartolini, the leader of the commandos today controlling the Japanese residence in Lima (see **Figure 1**).

Shortly after founding the MRTA (which was named after Túpac Amaru, the Indian leader who led a bloody Jacobin revolt in 1781 against the Spanish colonial authorities in Peru), Varese summarized their terrorist mission in an April 21, 1983 interview with Shining Path’s daily, *Diario de Marka*: “In the construction of the popular army, popular militias, and the revolutionary party, today the principal axis of accumulation of political forces of the masses, is the development of armed struggle.”

In its first few years of existence, the ranks of the MRTA were swelled by a steady stream of recruits from the Popular Democratic Union (UDP), one of whose founders was life-long narco-terrorist handler Javier Diez Canseco, today a congressman and darling of the international media and human rights lobby. The UDP merged organizationally with the

MRTA in the late 1980s.

By 1987, the MRTA had firmly established a base of operations in the Upper Huallaga region, and was deep into the drug trade which is centered in that area.

Throughout this period, APRA Masonic networks played a singular role in providing protection and logistical support to the MRTA, especially during the Presidency of APRA leader Alan García (1985-90). Cerpa Cartolini himself emphasized the APRA connection in his “press conference” of Dec. 31, 1996: “A group of people from several APRA sectors created the MRTA.”

But the key to understanding the MRTA’s true nature today, lies in the history of the international networks which spawned it, years and even decades before it ever appeared publicly or went into action.

From 1910 to 1930, British Masonic networks set into motion an indigenist project in Peru, out of which came every feature that is tearing Peru apart today. In the 1900s, Emilio Segui, a former personal secretary of Lord Palmerston’s leading “revolutionary” agent, Giuseppe Mazzini,<sup>4</sup> founded the first indigenist movement of the 20th century in Peru around the “Pro-Indian Association.” Segui had headed the Masonic lodges of Lima and its neighboring port, Callao, for years. Out of his circle of followers came three evil men who shaped the following decades of Peru’s history: José Carlos Mariátegui, Luis E. Valcárcel, and Víctor Raúl Haya de la Torre.

Segui sponsored the training and early political career of a young Peruvian Nietzschean, José Carlos Mariátegui. Mariátegui founded the Peruvian Communist Party in the 1920s, and decades later was taken up as the founding ideology of Shining Path (whose official name is “Peruvian Communist Party in the Shining Path of José Carlos Mariátegui”).

A leading associate of Segui in the “Pro-Indian Association” was Luis E. Valcárcel, the father of Peruvian anthropology, who sought to reshape the Peruvian identity along racial lines (see p. 51). Valcárcel was a protégé of Albert Giesecke, a Sorbonne-trained “social scientist” who worked for the British Foreign Office and British Museum before moving to Peru, where he became the rector of the University of Cuzco in 1910. From the ranks of Valcárcel’s followers came the leadership core of all subsequent, fabricated “indigenist” movements in the country, emphatically including Shining Path.<sup>5</sup>

Valcárcel collaborated closely with Mariátegui on the indigenist project. In 1927, Valcárcel published a fascist diatribe, *Tempest in the Andes*, at the urging of Mariátegui, which outlines a scenario of a storm of Indian rebellion descending on the coastal region of Peru: “One day, the Andean men will descend like the hordes of Tamberlaine. The barbarians, for those of this lower empire, are on the other side of the moun-

tains.” Mariátegui wrote the introduction to the book, in which he glowingly called it “a passionate prophecy which announced a new Peru.”

The third person in Segui’s trio was Valcárcel intimate Víctor Raúl Haya de la Torre, who founded the APRA party in the 1920s. APRA is widely known as the political party of Masonry in Peru; in fact, Haya’s eldest brother, Edmundo, was for a long time the head of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry in the country. Haya’s principal protector and financier was John Mackay, the Scottish director of the Anglo-Peruvian school in Lima and director of the YMCA. One of the more famous pictures of the notoriously effeminate Haya shows him posing, wrapped in the Union Jack.

Haya concocted the crackpot concept of “Indo-Americanism,” an explicitly racist ethnic definition of Ibero-American identity. “As a race, the Indian is not only an economic and social force, but a traditional and telluric one,” he pronounced.

Out of Segui’s offspring—Haya’s APRA and Valcárcel’s action anthropologists—came the MRTA.

### The hand of ‘Action Anthropology’

The initial cadre who founded the MRTA, including Varese, coalesced during the 1970s under the umbrella of Sinamos (the National System of Social Mobilization), a powerful government agency created in the early years of Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado’s regime (1968-75), with the ostensible task of organizing the popular sectors (trade unions, Indians, peasants, and so on). In fact, Sinamos, headed by the Maoist Gen. Leonidas Rodríguez Figueroa, became a nest of radical social scientists who took up Valcárcel’s project, organizing peasant and Indian federations on an anti-technology, anti-Western basis. Sinamos soon replaced the Peruvian Institute of Indigenism as the primary government agency “studying Indians.” Varese was himself an anthropologist, trained at the Social Sciences School of Lima’s Catholic University.

One of the chief ideologues of the Sinamos project was Luis Varese’s brother, Stefano Varese, today one of the leading action anthropologists in the Americas. Stefano worked in Peru’s Agriculture Ministry, where he had been drafted to serve by fellow anthropologist Carlos Delgado Olivera, the former personal secretary of APRA-founder Haya de la Torre. Delgado assembled a team of some 90 “social scientists” to work with him.

Stefano developed the profiles and studies which were used by his brother, Luis, and the Sinamos crew, to organize a network of activists in the Indian and peasant communities. Stefano’s specialty at the time was Amazonian Indians; he had published a study in 1968 of Peru’s Ashaninka (Campa) Indians, *The Salt of the Hills: Approaching the World of the Campa*, which glorified their “confrontation with civilization.”

When Sinamos was disbanded in 1978, many of its activists and leaders, including General Rodríguez, regrouped under the banner of a new party, the Socialist Revolutionary

4. *EIR*, April 15, 1994, “Lord Palmerston’s Multicultural Human Zoo.”

5. *EIR Special Report*, May 1985, “Narco-Terrorism in Ibero-America”; *EIR*, Aug. 13, 1993, “Peru Cannot Surrender in Its War on Shining Path.”

Party (PSR), in which Luis Varese led a radical dissident faction. Varese and others were soon expelled, and they then founded their own party, the so-called Socialist Revolutionary Party Marxist-Leninist (PSR-ML), which advocates the “seizure of power through the most appropriate means of struggle, with the goal of destroying the bourgeois state.” This group soon became the core of the MRTA.

The early role of the Varese brothers in the MRTA provides a key to understanding how such seemingly “national” narco-terrorist groups as the MRTA are, in fact, mere instruments of the broader agencies and policies which generated them. In this light, examine the career of Stefano Varese, who, since the time of his work for Sinamos, has fomented indigenist-profile narco-terrorist groups.

In 1971, he attended the Barbados conference of Ibero-American anthropologists. Organized by two of the region’s most rabidly anti-nation-state anthropologists, Mexico’s Guillermo Bonfil Batalla and Brazil’s Darcy Ribeiro, that meeting ended with a final declaration which committed the participants—none of them Indians, to be sure—to organize “the liberation of the indigenous populations” of the Americas. Twenty-two years later, the same group of anthropologists—Stefano Varese among them—met again in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil on Dec. 6-10, 1993, to review the status of their project. They reiterated their commitment to “a definitive break with the old colonial heritage of a national state centralizing the fruits of human collectivities.” Demanding autonomy for their would-be pet indigenous tribes, these anthropologists committed themselves to bringing about “geopolitical re-orderings” through the creation of “Indian territoriality, including in the numerous cases in which Indian peoples have been left divided by state borders.”

As of no later than the early 1980s, Sinamos ideologue Stefano Varese had joined the advisory board of Cultural Survival, the international hit-squad of anthropologists whose role in the Zapatista insurgency in Mexico has been documented by *EIR*. Based in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Cultural Survival is yet another front for the British Crown. It was founded in 1972 as an offshoot of Survival International, the “human division” of Prince Philip’s World Wildlife Fund (WWF, now the World Wide Fund for Nature), under the direction of David Maybury-Lewis, a British anthropologist headquartered at Harvard.<sup>6</sup>

In 1975, Stefano moved to Mexico, invited by his colleague Bonfil Batalla, and for the next 13 years he operated out of the Mexican state of Oaxaca (bordering on Chiapas). During that time, he helped produce *Indigenous World*, a newspaper which proclaimed that “Revolutionary Popular War and the ethnic affirmation of the Indians in the process of this war, today offers the only alternative. . . . Elimination of cultural oppression is a central objective of the revolution.”

6. *EIR*, March 31, 1995, “Terrorist International at Work: the Chiapas Model.”

The director of *Indigenous World* was Roxanne Dunbar Ortiz, a member of the Revolutionary Union (a.k.a. Revolutionary Communist Party), which runs the international support apparatus for Shining Path.<sup>7</sup>

Today, although still active in Mexico, Stefano is a professor of Native American Studies at the University of California, Davis, from where he has collaborated with the Inter-American Dialogue’s “Ethnic Divisions Project.”

### **WWF creates protected areas— for narco-terrorism**

Tracking down the actions of Stefano Varese and Cultural Survival leads us to another, crucial, feature of the creation of narco-terrorism worldwide, including the MRTA: the role of Prince Philip’s WWF and his genocidal environmentalist movement, working hand-in-glove with the indigenous movements to shut down all possibility of economic development in nations and entire regions of the world.<sup>8</sup>

In 1974, Stefano Varese teamed up with French-born Peruvian Marc Dourojeanni, who ran Peru’s National System of Conservation Units (SNUC) from 1970 until 1979, from his post as head of the Agriculture Ministry’s Directorate of the National Forestry and Fauna. Together, Varese and Dourojeanni rammed through the precedent-setting “Law of Native Communities and Agricultural Activities in the Peruvian Jungle.” This law established the previously non-existent legal category of “native communities” in the Peruvian Amazon, and awarded them an “ethnic territory” which, as the authors of the law themselves stated, could only be determined from the Indians’ “oral tradition”—which, of course, could only be interpreted by anthropologists such as Varese and Dourojeanni! The law was hailed by indigenous activists and ecologists around the world, as the most advanced law of its kind hitherto enacted anywhere.

The Sinamos team, meanwhile, set out to visit the more than 60 Amazon ethnic groups, forming federations to “represent” them, and designating immense ethnic territories according to the dictates of “oral tradition.” All this was backed up by aggressive campaigns in the state-owned daily *Expreso*, and other media, attacking all “Westernization,” development projects, “local bourgeoisie,” religious missionaries, and settlers in the area as “anti-Indian.”

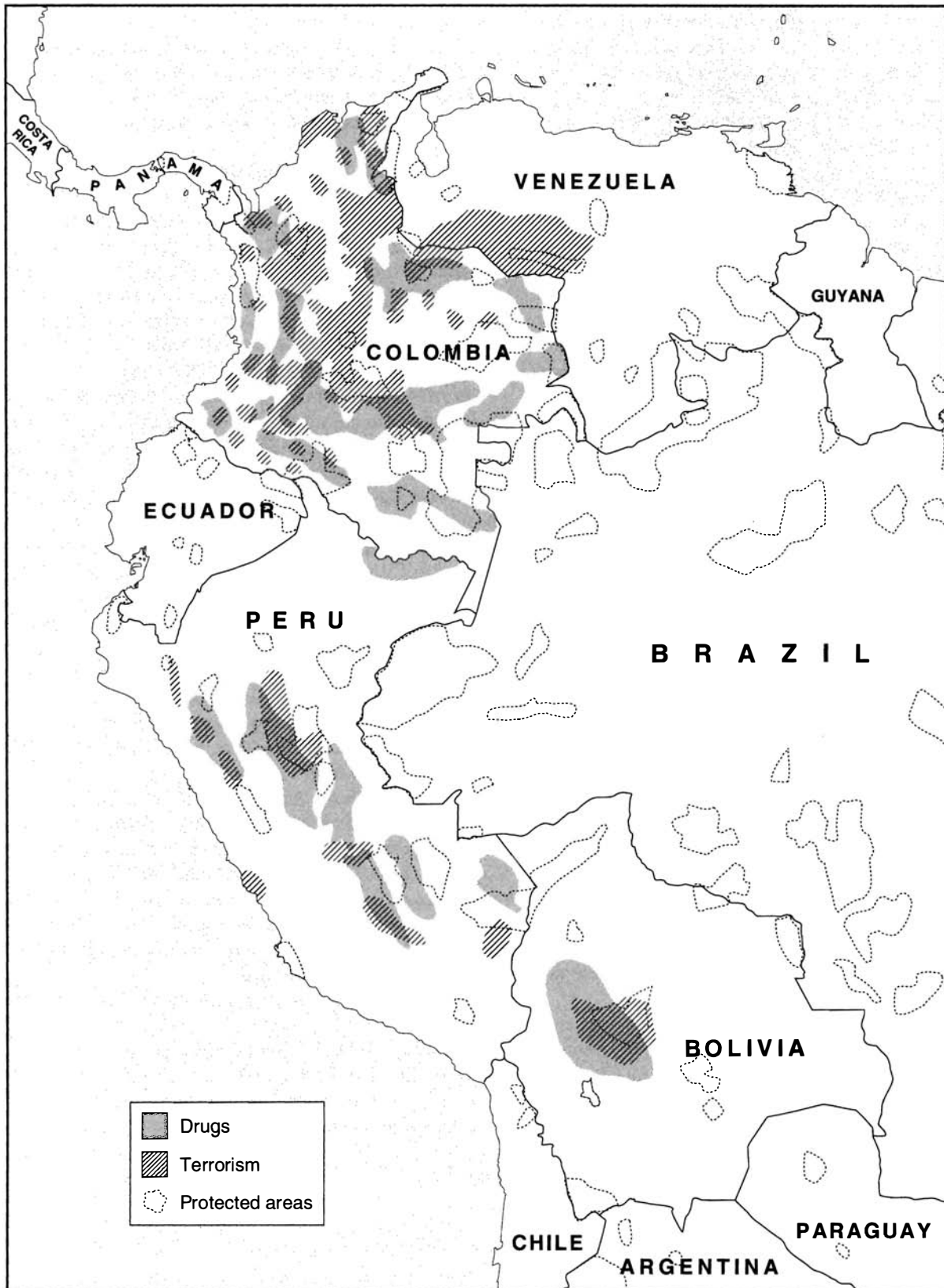
Dourojeanni is one of Peru’s leading environmentalists; he has worked for Prince Philip’s WWF and allied British interests since the 1960s, and played a personal role, under direct British control, in creating a system of national protected areas and ecological reserves. Over the years, these areas have removed more than 10% of Peruvian national territory from any possibility of economic development (see **Figure 2**).

7. *EIR Special Report*, “Soviet Unconventional Warfare in Ibero-America: the Case of Guatemala,” Aug. 15, 1985.

8. *EIR*, Oct. 28, 1994, “The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor.”

FIGURE 2

**Drugs, terrorism, and protected areas in the Andes**



## A model international terrorist force

The plans which Dourojeanni implemented were drawn up by Maj. Ian R. Grimwood, a British military conservationist who was sent into Peru in 1962 by Prince Philip's WWF. Peru was one of the first countries targeted by the WWF, immediately after the WWF was founded in 1961. It was the WWF which arranged for the British Ministry of Overseas Development (the renamed Colonial Office) to send Grimwood into Peru. That year, Prince Philip visited Peru, supporting local leaders of the conservation movement, and campaigning against "excessive" Peruvian anchovy fishing and other major economic activities.

Major Grimwood lived in Peru for a few years during the mid-1960s, during which time he drafted a plan for setting up national parks across the country (including legislation which was later implemented), and chose the first sites for the ecological "Conservation Units." This plan was promptly implemented, as the SNUC—run by Dourojeanni.

In his report on his activities,<sup>9</sup> Grimwood outlined his plan to "found, in inhabited areas . . . selected inviolable refuges, in the form of national parks and reserves." A national park, for example, should be "an area set aside for perpetuity—no individual rights should exist in a national park, and hunting, killing, or capture of animals of any type . . . or of natural objects should be totally prohibited." Such parks, he added, "should be of an adequate size to prevent the destruction or modification" of that for whose "conservation" such a park had been created, by "factors which occur outside its boundaries," and whose "integrity should be guaranteed by an adequate administrative staff and legal [coercion]."

In the report, Grimwood expressly credits Dourojeanni with having helped draft and implement this policy. Dourojeanni, for his part, praised the role played in Peru by the WWF, "present in Peru from 1965, with economic contributions of strategic importance, precisely when and where they were most necessary." With this help, Dourojeanni bragged, the entire national parks operation, the SNUC, was created "in the course of a mere decade, from 1967-77." Throughout the 1970s, while he served as director of Forestry and Fauna, Dourojeanni was also a director of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, the sister institution of Prince Philip's WWF. He later became a vice president of the IUCN, and its Honorable Advisor on South America.

As *EIR* has documented,<sup>10</sup> these park areas, which have been stripped of economic development by Her Majesty's combined indigenist and ecological agents, are today the center of operations of the drug trade, and of the narco-terrorist armies of the MRTA and Shining Path.

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9. "Recommendations on the Conservation of Wildlife and the Establishment of National Parks and Reserves in Peru," I.R. Grimwood, Technical Advisor of Wildlife, British Ministry of Overseas Development, June 1965-March 1967.

10. *EIR*, Nov. 10, 1995, "New Terror International Targets the Americas."

**Name of group:** Túpac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA).

**General headquarters and important fronts:** They deploy out of Lima, the Peruvian central jungle, and the Upper Huallaga Valley.

**Founding:** March 1, 1982.

**Locations of operations, areas active:** The MRTA is a clandestine subversive movement, linked to drug trafficking, with a long history of robberies, kidnappings, extortion, blackmail, assassinations, car-bombings, and confrontations with security and defense forces. In the national arena, at the moment of its most intense activity in the early 1990s, the MRTA operated in Lima and in other cities, as well as in the central jungle (Huánuco and San Martín provinces), the Upper Mayo Valley (San Martín province), and in the jungle region of Amazonas province (these last being largely drug-trafficking activities).

In the international arena, the MRTA is the international narco-terrorist movement *par excellence*. For example, until 1992, of the MRTA members imprisoned in Peru, 48 were foreigners. Since that time, many more foreign members have been arrested, in 1995 and 1996, in particular among its leadership. Bolivia is its major center of international operations; the MRTA carried out an important kidnapping there in 1995, preceded by other kidnappings dating from 1990. Bolivian authorities have stated that the MRTA is trying to infiltrate the coca-growers' groups in Bolivia's Chapare region, as well as the miners unions there. In Colombia, the MRTA joined with that country's narco-terrorist M-19 in the so-called Americas Battalion.

Its arms supplies operations have involved El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, Colombia, and Chile.

Members of the MRTA have sought refuge in Bolivia, Uruguay, Mexico, France, Germany, and other European countries. In France and Germany, they have received the status of "political refugees," while in other countries, like Bolivia and Uruguay, they have received the status of "refugees" under the protection of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

**Major terrorist actions:**

**Nov. 7, 1983:** The MRTA kidnaps businessman José Antonio Onrubia Romero, member of the board of the Banco de Crédito, in Trujillo, Peru. He is freed in April 1984, after paying a large ransom.

**January 1984:** The MRTA attacks a police station in the district of Villa El Salvador, in Lima.

**March 1985:** They set fire to a fast-food restaurant, Kentucky Fried Chicken, in Lima.

**July 1985:** They simultaneously attack seven outposts of the National Police, in Lima. Two weeks later, they explode a car-bomb in the parking lot of the Interior Ministry.

**August 1985:** They announce from hiding a suspension of their violent actions against the new government of Alan García Pérez, in the form of a truce.

**December 1985:** The MRTA sends its cadre to join with Colombian narco-terrorist groups, among them, the M-19, which, together with the MRTA, Alfaro Vive, Carajo! of Ecuador, and others, made up the so-called Americas Battalion, which carried out terrorist operations in Colombia. There also exists information that other cadre went to North Korea to receive training.

**Aug. 7, 1986:** The MRTA calls off its truce with the Alan García government. One day later, they attack the Presidential palace with a grenade launcher, without causing major damage.

**Nov. 6, 1987:** The MRTA seizes the city of Juanjui, in the province of San Martín, for several hours.

**July 1988:** The MRTA kidnaps Armed Forces Gen. Héctor Jeri (ret.), along with Enrique Ferreyros, both businessmen.

**Aug. 10, 1988:** They put a car-bomb in front of the office of Centromin Peru.

**April 1989:** Sixty members of an MRTA commando group die in a confrontation with security forces in Los Molinos, Jauja (Junín).

**Oct. 5, 1989:** They kidnap Héctor Delgado Parker, well-known media businessman and adviser to President García, thereby putting some orchestrated “distance” between themselves and García. Delgado pays a ransom and is released, apparently convinced that the MRTA acted justly.

**Jan. 9, 1990:** They assassinate former Army commander Gen. Enrique López Albuja, who ran the Army when it defeated the MRTA offensive at Los Molinos.

**July 9, 1990:** Twenty days after the Presidential transition from Alan García to Alberto Fujimori, Víctor Polay Campos and 46 other members of the MRTA escape the high-security Castro prison.

**Dec. 6, 1990:** Kidnapped Bolivian businessman Jorge Lonsdale dies during an attempt to free him from his kidnapers, members of the MRTA and of the Néstor Paz Zamora Commission (CNPZ) of Bolivia. The kidnapping had been carried out six months earlier. Together with Lonsdale, Peruvian MRTA member Juan Joya is killed, and another Peruvian member, Dante Limaya, is captured and sent to prison. MRTA leader Néstor Cerpa Cartolini calls on then-Bolivian President Jaime Paz Zamora to free Limaya, without success.

**Jan. 14, 1991:** They set off a car-bomb at the Interior Ministry in Peru.

**Feb. 5, 1991:** They explode a car-bomb in front of the U.S. Embassy in Lima.

**March 11, 1991:** An MRTA commando unit frees terrorist leader María Lucero Cumpa, by attacking a convoy transporting her, and murders two police guards.

**December 1991:** MRTA dissident Andrés Sosa Chamane is assassinated. The crime was ordered by Yehude Simons Munaro, leader of the MRTA front known as Free Fatherland Movement (MPL). At least nine other known dissident leaders of the MRTA are assassinated in that period.

**Feb. 14, 1992:** Four soldiers are killed during an ambush in Lima.

**May 1992:** The police dismantle a kidnapping and extortion branch of the MRTA, headed by Peter David Cárdenas Shulte; also found is a list with the names of 2,000 businessmen chosen as kidnapping targets.

**June 9, 1992:** MRTA chieftain Polay is captured for the second time, and has been serving a life sentence in jail ever since.

**Sept. 11, 1992:** Businessman David Ballón Vera is kidnapped. Despite paying a ransom, Ballón is killed, after having been subjected to such brutal treatment that his weight had dropped by half, to only 40 kilograms, by the time he died. From this point on, an intense and desperate wave of such kidnappings is begun.

**Dec. 15, 1992:** Businessman Fernando Manrique Acevedo is kidnapped and assassinated.

**Feb. 1, 1993:** Businessman Antonio Furukawa is kidnapped.

**Feb. 22, 1993:** Businessman Pedro Miyasato is kidnapped, and assassinated.

**June 7, 1993:** Businessman Raúl Hiraoka is kidnapped. The terrorists attack Hiraoka’s business offices, to try to get the ransom.

**Sept. 22, 1993:** Businessman Enrique Uribe is kidnapped, and kept for months in a so-called “people’s jail”: a cement pit of less than four square meters. Between 1990 and 1996, the MRTA carries out 73 kidnappings, keeping their captives in this same kind of “jail.”

**Oct. 14, 1993:** Security forces free Hiraoka and dismantle the MRTA’s Special Extortion and Kidnapping Force, capturing its members and arsenals. This special MRTA commando force is headed by Chilean Jaime Castillo Petrucci, and includes three other Chileans as well. Castillo Petrucci was in charge of rearming the MRTA’s kidnapping operation, which had been dismantled in May 1992. The police found plans to carry out selective assassinations on a large scale.

**April 21, 1994:** MRTA terrorists ambush a military truck, and kill three soldiers and 15 civilians.

**April 28, 1994:** MRTA carries out an armed strike in Chanchamayo and in Oxapampa (Junín and Pasco provinces).

**Nov. 1, 1995:** Commando headed by Néstor Cerpa Cartolini kidnap in Bolivia businessman Samuel Doria Medina, a former minister under President Paz Zamora. The terrorists

*These photos were taken from the "Official Homepage of the MRTA in Europe." Right: The Japanese ambassador's residence in Lima, Peru, where MRTA terrorists have been holding hostages since Dec. 17, 1996. Below: The terrorists planning their assault on the compound.*



collect a ransom estimated at more than \$1 million, money which—according to Peruvian police—enters Peru, and eventually finances the December 1996 occupation of the Japanese ambassador's residence.

**Nov. 30, 1995:** Peruvian authorities dismantle an MRTA plan to lay siege to the Congress of the Republic, and to kidnap congressmen, who were to be exchanged for imprisoned MRTA leaders. Among the Túpac Amaru members captured are Miguel Rincón Rincón, U.S. citizen Lori Berenson, Panamanian citizen Pacífico Castellón, and others. Other participants in the plot, including Chilean-Nicaraguan Miguel Cruz Suárez, Néstor Cerpa Cartolini, and Rodolfo Klein Samanez, are not captured.

**Feb. 16, 1996:** MRTA leader Carlos Caballero Velásquez is arrested in Bolivia. The Bolivian government formally charges eight Peruvian MRTA members—four whom are in prison in Bolivia—and two Bolivians, with the Doria Medina kidnapping.

**Dec. 17, 1996:** An MRTA commando unit, apparently made of foreigners and Peruvians, and led by Néstor Cerpa Cartolini, seizes the residence of the Japanese ambassador in Lima, taking more than 400 hostages.

**Modus operandi:** Since the beginning, the MRTA has been a truly international force guided from Cuba, in particular by Fidel Castro and by his intelligence chief for the Americas, Manuel Piñeiro, with important support from Sandinista intelligence. The MRTA has a long record of collusion with the drug trade, and specializes in kidnapping and extortion. According to the Peruvian Joint Chiefs of Staff, between 1990

and 1996 alone, the MRTA carried out 1,485 acts of sabotage, 1,947 dynamite attacks, destroyed 194 high-tension towers, and carried out 73 kidnappings, many ending in assassinations. They also repeatedly used car-bombs, and carried out selective political assassinations, and assaults against military bases. They also attacked food trucks, supposedly to distribute their booty to the poor.

Regarding the drug trade, their activities range from protection of drug flights, to links with the coca-grower organizations of Peru, Bolivia, and Colombia. It is worth noting that the MRTA commando group that seized the Japanese ambassador's residence has demanded, among other things, safe passage to the Upper Huallaga Valley, the world center of coca production and processing. The MRTA had divided control of this valley with Shining Path, before the Fujimori government smashed both of the groups in the mid-1990s. The MRTA has also publicly supported drug legalization, and has actively participated in a regionwide coca-growers' insurgency, together with Colombia's FARC and with Evo Morales group in Bolivia.

The MRTA's Special Force of Extortion and Kidnapping was the most effective of its operations, and the one which gave it the most notoriety. Its members—Peruvian and foreign—had experience in terrorist actions with the Basque terrorist ETA (Jaime Castillo Petrucci and Manuel Cruz), and in other international operations, such as the kidnapping of Mexican businessman Alfredo Harp Helú (Caballero Velásquez), and of Bolivian businessman Samuel Doria Medina. The MRTA began its kidnappings in 1983; in 1993, lists were

seized bearing the names of 2,000 businessmen targeted for kidnapping, as well as 2,349 more who were already victims of MRTA extortion.

**Leaders' names and aliases:**

• National Leadership:

Víctor Alfredo Polay Campos, "Rolando," in prison.  
Peter David Cárdenas Schulte, "Alejandro," in prison.  
Néstor Cerpa Cartolini, "Evaristo," at large.  
Rodolfo Klein Samanez, "Dimas," at large.  
Hugo Avellaneda Valdéz, "Eloy," at large.

• National Executive Committee (in addition to the National Leadership):

Alberto Gálvez Olaechea, "Guillermo," in prison.  
Cecilia Oviedo Huapaya, "Tía," at large.  
Orestes Dávila Torres, "Germán," dead.  
María Lucero Cumpa Miranda, "Esther," in prison.  
Miguel Rincón Rincón, "Francisco," in prison.

• Central Committee (in addition to the above leadership bodies):

Rómulo Ulloa Jesús, "Marcos," at large.  
Juan Mendoza Silva, "Juan," at large.  
Héctor García Neyra, "Domingo," in prison.  
Walter Palacios Vincés, "Matusalén," at large.  
Andrés Sosa Chaname, "Madero," dead.  
Fernando Valladares Jara, at large.  
José Córdova Vences, in prison.  
Carlos Arango Morales, "Carlos," at large.  
Jorge Saravia Vivas, "Walter," at large.  
Emilio Villalobos Alva, "Polo," in prison.  
Jaime Castillo Petrucci (Chilean), "Sergio," in prison.

• Other prominent members:

Lori Berenson (U.S. citizen), in prison. Secretary in El Salvador since 1992 of Salvador Sánchez Ceren, leader of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN), before travelling to Peru to join the plot to take the Peruvian Congress hostage. Berenson was a key figure in arranging the transport of FMLN weapons for this plot.

Pacífico Castellón (Panamanian), in prison. He was arrested together with Berenson, when Peruvian authorities uncovered the plot against the Congress. Castellón was a key contact for the arms shipment in Panama, destined for the MRTA.

Manuel Suárez Cruz (Chilean, naturalized Nicaraguan), at large. A member of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN), and in charge of weapons supplies for the MRTA. He coordinated actions with Berenson, Castellón, and others.

Federico Britton (Chilean), at large. He coordinated arms supplies for the seizure of the Japanese ambassador's residence.

Gabriella Guarino (Italian), arrested, convicted, and deported to Italy. He served as a member of the MRTA's propaganda network.

Lucas Cachay (Peruvian), fled the country. A member

of the MRTA front, Free Fatherland Movement (Movimiento Patria Libre); he also led the Selva Maestra Agrarian Federation, in the Upper Huallaga Valley, and the Front for the Defense of the Interests of the People of San Martín, a key agent in the MRTA's "people's power" plan in the Huallaga. Cachay's slogan was: "Coca, flag of the people's resistance."

Cecilia Oviedo (Peruvian), in prison. She was a leader of the Democratic Popular Union (UDP), and went on to become part of the the MPL.

Carlos Caballero Velásquez (Peruvian), in prison. Arrested in Bolivia for the kidnapping of Samuel Doria Medina, he also confessed to Bolivian police that he participated in kidnappings in other countries, among them, of banker Alfredo Harp Helú in Mexico, in March 1994, for which a multi-million-dollar ransom was paid, in U.S. dollars.

Martín Serna Ponce, Elizabeth Aída Ochoa Mamani, and Justino Soto Vargas, arrested in Bolivia for the Doria Medina kidnapping.

Silvia Gora and Alberto Miguel Samaniego, arrested (and released) in Uruguay, in connection with the Doria Medina kidnapping.

Nancy Gilvonio Conde, wife of Néstor Cerpa Cartolini, arrested in Lima in December 1995, with Lori Berenson.

**Groups allied nationally or internationally:**

• National:

Partido Aprista Peruano (APRA): The leading figure of the MRTA, Víctor Polay Campos, is the son of an APRA founding member and congressman from Callao province. (Callao has been, since the last century, the most active center of Peruvian Freemasonry. Víctor Raúl Haya de La Torre, the founder of APRA, was a recognized British agent and Mason.) Víctor Polay was the general secretary of the APRA's university organization in 1970. Polay was also a member, together with ex-President Alan García, of Haya de la Torre's "alliances bureau."

Polay maintained a close personal relationship with García, before, during, and after his Presidency (1985-90). When Polay was arrested on Feb. 3, 1989, Interior Minister Armando Villanueva, a longtime APRA leader, rushed to visit him before any interrogation was begun. Within days of the end of García's term, Polay and 47 other MRTA members escaped from their maximum-security prison. This launched the re-founding of MRTA; the Peruvian press claimed at the time that the García government had organized the jailbreak.

Revolutionary Vanguard (VR), Democratic Popular Union (UDP), Mariátegui Unified Party (PUM), various ultra-left combinations, whose most notorious leaders are Javier Diez Canseco and Ricardo Letts Colmenares. The UDP is currently deactivated, and was replaced by the PUM. These groups served as the constant recruiting-grounds for the MRTA.

United Left (IU). Formed as an electoral front for the 1985 general elections, IU is a founding member of the São Paulo



Forum, since 1990. In 1995, its Presidential candidate was Javier Diez Canseco.

Peruvian Communist Party (PCP), Peruvian Communist Youth (JCP). Important leaders of the JCP, like Miguel Rincón and Andrés Sosa Chamane, migrated into the MRTA, after first passing through the UDP.

Pro-Human Rights Association (Aprodeh). Closely tied to Cong. Javier Diez Canseco, the Aprodeh was the lawyers' stable for the UDP and PUM. One of its officials is Eduardo Cáceres, who, as PUM general secretary, said, in 1990, "The PUM has strategic agreements with the MRTA." The Aprodeh is the Peruvian representative of the pro-terrorist magazine *Our New Land*, of APIA (see International Groups). In Peru, it publishes the newsletter of the Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA), which specializes in lobbying the U.S. Congress and which was, and continues to be, a leading promoter of the campaign to isolate Peru, following the April 5, 1992 anti-terrorist measures ordered by President Fujimori.

National Human Rights Coordinator (Cnddhh), whose most prominent member is Aprodeh. Miguel Risco Franco, member of the Cnddhh's board of directors, was accused by Peruvian courts of being the MRTA's financial chief. Risco fled the country.

Peruvian Social Studies Center (CEPES). Led by Hugo Cabieses.

Center for Development Studies and Labor Advice (CEDAL). Founded by Hugo Cabieses. One of its directors, Farid Matuk, was prosecuted on charges of being an MRTA member.

Center of Promotion and Promotional Development (Ceprodep), whose adviser, Carlos Tapia, said in 1990 that Polay's prison escape "helped pacification."

- International:

São Paulo Forum. Within hours of the seizure of the Japanese ambassador's residence in Lima, the international apparatus of the São Paulo Forum (SPF) swung into support action for the MRTA. The Túpac Amaru has participated at SPF meetings as an active "observer," in addition to the logistical and political support it receives from such SPF-affiliated parties as the M-19, FMLN, FSLN, PCC, Montoneros, and FMOR. MRTA central committee member Walter Palacios Vines was a participant in the Forum's fourth conference, in Cuba in 1994. At the Forum's sixth conference, held in Montevideo in 1995, the MRTA requested formal incorporation in the SPF, a petition which was temporarily postponed for tactical reasons. The position of Forum spokesmen is that the MRTA should be legalized.

Revolutionary International Movement (RIM), to which the Peruvian Shining Path belongs. In the magazine, *A World to Win*, RIM supports both the MRTA and the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN), in Chiapas, Mexico.

Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front (FPMR), of Chile, and Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC). Both have expressed public support for the MRTA during the December

1996 hostage crisis.

Japanese Red Army. Shortly after the MRTA seized the Japanese ambassador's residence, several Japanese newspapers said that the MRTA could be coordinating with the Japanese Red Army, which has had people in Peru for several years. According to the daily *Nikkan Gendai*, a Japanese-speaking woman equipped with a cellular telephone was seen receiving information in front of the ambassador's residence, to transmit to the terrorist commando unit inside.

On May 25, 1996, the Peruvian anti-terror police arrested Kazuo Yoshimura, leading member of the Japanese Red Army, wanted for her participation in the attack on the French Embassy in The Hague in 1974. She was deported to Japan on July 5. The Japanese police said that they were in possession of letters that the Red Army had sent to Shining Path, and that Yoshimura had provided money and logistical support to that terrorist organization. According to the Japanese newspaper *Sankey Shimbun*, the MRTA adopted the "battle tactics" of the Japanese Red Army; the newspapers mention that several "high-level Peruvians" told them they had "no doubt" of contacts between the MRTA and the JRA.

ETA. Jaime Castillo Petrucci, the Chilean in charge of the MRTA's most brutal kidnapping wave, was trained by the Basque separatist/terrorist ETA, as was the Chilean Manuel Suárez Cruz.

Néstor Paz Zamora Commission (CNPZ), of Bolivia. Participated with the MRTA in the 1990 kidnapping of Bolivian businessman Jorge Lonsdale, who died during the operation.

Andean Commission of Coca Producers (CAC). Shares personnel with Aprodeh and the São Paulo Forum, such as Hugo Cabieses. Another prominent member is Roger Rumrill. The president of the CAC, Evo Morales of Bolivia, told *EIR* that he considered a female MRTA leader arrested in Bolivia in connection to the Doria Medina kidnapping, "a defender of human rights." In April 1995, a CAC delegation that he headed, was expelled from Bolivia on sedition charges, at a time when Bolivia was facing a violent rebellion of coca-growers. That same year, CAC representatives travelled to Europe as part of their coca-legalization campaign, "Coca 95," financed by Germany's Society for Endangered Peoples (*Gesellschaft für Bedrohte Völker—GFBV*).

**Religious/ideological/ethnic motivating ideology:** Followers of Castro and Che Guevara, the MRTA drapes itself in anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. "nationalism." It considers itself responsible for completing the "liberation" of the region from imperialism, begun by Simón Bolívar and José de San Martín; all of this is presented with masonic rhetoric.

The MRTA spouts a post-modernist and deconstructionist "indigenism," and upholds as its banner the indigenous uprisings of Túpac Amaru and Juan Santos Atahualpa. It has repeatedly expressed racial hostility toward the Japanese descendants in Peru.

**Known controllers/mentors/theoreticians:**

Fidel Castro and Manuel Piñeiro (Cuba). The MRTA

emerged from the Peruvian militias sent to Nicaragua in the late 1970s as part of Castro's operation; various MRTA leaders were trained in Cuba (see *Historical Profile* below).

Daniel Ortega (Nicaragua), was the first international leader to call for "peace negotiations" with the MRTA in February 1992, and offered himself as "mediator," during a visit to Lima.

Tomás Borge (Nicaragua). In the late 1980s, Borge interviewed Polay, while he was on an official visit to Peru, to meet Peruvian President Alan García. The interview with Polay was published by *Caretas* magazine.

Stefano Varese (Peruvian). Member of the board of advisers of Cultural Survival, the network of indigenist anthropologists led by British agent David Maybury-Lewis.

**Current number of cadre:** It is estimated that the MRTA has some 350 cadre, although it is stated that only a column of 30 members are currently active. There are 458 members in prison.

**Training:** The initial group—Rodolfo Klein, Miguel Rincón Rincón, etc.—was trained in Cuba and Nicaragua, as well as in El Salvador. Many "internationalists," such as the Chileans Castillo Petrucci and Manuel Cruz Suárez, had previous experience with the Sandinistas, FMLN, and ETA (especially Castillo Petrucci) in kidnapping methods. In 1986, the MRTA officially sent cadre to Colombia to fight alongside the M-19, as part of the Americas Battalion. They also received training in North Korea.

Later, Peruvian authorities exposed the presence of Sandinistas and FMLN instructors in the Peruvian jungle, in charge of training MRTA columns. On Oct. 9, 1992, Peruvian troops bombarded an MRTA training camp in Pampa Hermosa, San Martín, and seized evidence that foreign trainers were involved. A Lima newspaper commented: "Former officials of . . . the FMLN of El Salvador and some Nicaraguans are training . . . the subversive MRTA forces on the northeastern front." On Nov. 8, 1992, the Peruvian Army attacked a training camp in the Upper Mayo Valley, San Martín, where they also found evidence of foreign involvement.

**Known drug connections/involvement:** According to the book *Drug Trafficking: Aggression against Peru*, by Army Col. Juan Muñoz Cruz (ret.), and cited by *Expreso* on Jan. 3, 1997, in a column by Patricio Ricketts, the MRTA moved to the Upper Huallaga Valley in 1986, and later divided the valley—and the lucrative drug trafficking franchise—with Shining Path. The lower area, from Juanjui, belonged to MRTA, and the northern portion to Shining Path. Muñoz wrote: "By 1989, narco-terrorism had already taken over the Huallaga basin, spreading to Yurimaguas and Aguaytia. Both Shining Path and MRTA began to capitalize their annual profits, with their collections from the narcos calculated at \$100 million a year. The small planes that landed, carrying PBC [cocaine paste], paid approximately \$15,000 per trip. It is estimated that Shining Path and MRTA protected some 10,000 flights a year, an activity that has provided their

terrorist bands with huge sums of illegal dollars, while paying for the pleasures of their leaders and to foment corruption."

The MRTA received financing from drug-trafficking bands such as that of Abelardo Cachique Rivera (a leading coca supplier to the Colombian Cali Cartel, as well as weapons supplier to Shining Path), and Waldo Vargas (a.k.a. "The Minister"). Cachique had a special relationship with Néstor Cerpa Cartolini, to whom he gave financial and logistical support. Cerpa Cartolini, who operated in the coca-growing zones of Pasco and Junín provinces, received payments directly from the Colombian narcos. Meanwhile, the MRTA's most important front, the Northeastern Front, operated in the Huallaga.

According to Peruvian military intelligence, published by Peru's *Expreso*, the weapons the MRTA received were brought in with the collaboration of Ecuadoran traffickers in Ipiales. The information also reveals that the MRTA "provided security" for the coca plantations.

The MRTA tried to take over the regional government of San Martín (which included the Huallaga) through its "Front for the Defense of the Interests of the San Martín People," led by Lucas Cachay, whose motto was: "No to coca eradication."

**Known arms suppliers/routes:** Primarily from the drug trade, and from the FARC through the Colombian-Peruvian Amazon border. In February 1995, a major weapons supply network of the "demobilized" Salvadoran FMLN was discovered in Peru. It went through Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama, ending with the MRTA in Peru and Bolivia. The weapons transfers were facilitated by the FMLN through Salvador Sánchez Cerén, who admitted that the clandestine arsenal that exploded in Managua in May 1993, comprised FMLN weapons. Forty-eight such FMLN arsenals have been discovered in El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras, but others were sent directly to Peru. In February 1995, the shipment crossed Nicaragua—with the obvious approval of the Sandinista Army—and in Panama was coordinated by the Castroite networks of the National Liberation Movement-29 (MLN-29), through the People's Coordinator of Human Rights for Panama (Copodehupa), with the help of Gustavo López and Chilean Sandinista Manuel Cruz Suárez.

**Known political supporters/advocates:**

- National:

Javier Diez Canseco. Today, a United Left congressman, and editorial board member (with Manuel Piñeiro and others) of the São Paulo Forum's publication, *América Libre*, Diez Canseco has played an important role since the 1970s in preparing the cadre who began the MRTA. Diez Canseco said in 1978: "The final confrontation will include a confrontation with the Armed Forces." That year, he was elected to the Constituent Assembly. In 1983, he asked for a dialogue with Shining Path, denying that it had "an exclusive terrorist nature. . . . Shining Path clearly uses terrorism as a method of action, with which we have indicated our disagreement, but two other elements as well . . . guerrilla actions and . . . mass

action, as expressed in the recent [Shining Path] strike in Ayacucho, which was a mass and homogeneous action of local people." In 1985, he called for a general amnesty for all those in jail for terrorism. Diez Canseco was recognized by Polay as one of the few individuals who had visited him in prison; in December 1996, after spending several days as an MRTA hostage in Japanese ambassador's residence, he was released and immediately became a spokesman for their demands.

Alan García Pérez: (see *Locations of Operation, Groups Allied, and Thumbnail Historical Profile*). On Dec. 26, 1996, former President Alan García called on the Peruvian government to grant the MRTA's demands.

*La República* newspaper: Its director, Congressman Gustavo Mohme, and its union have participated in meetings of the São Paulo Forum. From the very beginning, this newspaper backed the romantic myth of a "Robin Hood" MRTA, as well as the myth that "MRTA is not Shining Path." It served as a sounding board for the MRTA's actions, and supported the MRTA's legalization in 1991, which was frustrated by Fujimori's anti-terrorist measures on April 5, 1992. After the MRTA seized the Japanese ambassador's residence, *La República* leapt to support its legalization, as a solution to the crisis. The position is not new: In 1990, after Polay and his followers escaped from prison, *La República* said that that would facilitate its legalization.

Armando Villanueva: (See *Groups Allied*).

Guillermo Thorndike: MRTA apologist (as in his novel *Los Topos*, which presents Polay's 1990 jailbreak as heroic). He also defends Alan García, and founded the pro-MRTA newspapers *La República*, *El Nacional*, and *La Nación*.

Carlos Tapia and Eduardo Cáceres: Leaders of the UDP and PUM (see *Leaders' Names and Groups Allied*) along with current leaders of the MRTA. Tapia was a MIR activist in the guerrillas in 1965; he celebrated Polay's 1990 escape, and in December 1996, urged the government to accept the MRTA's conditions and legalize them.

Gustavo Gorriti: "Senderologist" (expert in Shining Path) and open enemy of the Peruvian Armed Forces. Gorriti published an unabashed apology of the MRTA in the *New York Times* on Jan. 8, 1997. In November 1986, Gorriti published a defense of MRTA founder Luis Varese, in the Peruvian magazine *Caretas*, after Varese had been captured by the police. Gorriti said that Varese had already left the MRTA, but that, under his leadership, it limited itself to "propaganda actions, without victims." After Varese left the group, said Gorriti, the killings began. Gorriti offered that Varese was already, at the time, committed to "growing chrysanthemums." Gorriti was also a defender of Shining Path, and when arrested in April 1992, during the raids against the terrorist apologists, he was in possession of extensive archives on Shining Path operations. He was released after intense international pressure from the "human rights" lobby. Today, he works in Panama.

- International:

The Andean Commission of Jurists (CAJ) has worked intensively, as have other human rights NGOs (such as Amnesty International and Aprodeh), on behalf of the MRTA's legal defense, and has called for overturning the terrorists' convictions, as well as for eliminating the system of "faceless courts," which protects judges in terrorism and drug cases, by giving them anonymity. CAJ also promotes drug legalization. Its closest ties are with Human Rights Watch/Americas, the NGO financed by global speculator George Soros, the moneybags behind the U.S. drug legalization campaigns.

Rigoberta Menchú: On Dec. 29, 1996, she called on the Peruvian government to accede to the MRTA's demands.

Andean Council of Coca Producers (see *Groups Allied*).

French Socialist Party (PS): Various MRTA leaders and family members received political refugee status in France under the Socialist government of François Mitterrand, including Néstor Cerpa Cartolini's mother and Víctor Polay's wife. The Mitterrand government intervened several times on behalf of MRTA members, such as Jaime Castillo Petruzzi, who took asylum in the French embassy in Chile, and then resumed armed warfare against the state.

Jaime Paz Zamora: As Bolivian President, agreed to allow Bolivian territory to serve as refuge for the MRTA. Paz Zamora, according to sources, had shared classes in Paris at the Sorbonne with his friend Alan García and with Víctor Polay.

Alternative Press Information Agency (APIA): Under the sponsorship of the Secretary of State for Cooperation and Development of Austria, APIA publishes the pro-terrorist magazine *Nueva Tierra Nuestra (Our New Land)*, which defends the FMLN, Sandinistas, Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front, and so on, as well as the MRTA and its leaders, such as Lucas Cachay. The Peruvian representative of *Nueva Tierra Nuestra* is Aprodeh.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) protected the majority of MRTA's leaders and members when they fled to Bolivia and other countries. Some 250 MRTA members found refuge in Bolivia. A large number of the Samuel Doria's MRTA kidnapers in La Paz, Bolivia, received refugee status from UNHCR.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has played a prominent role in the seizure of the Japanese ambassador's residence in Lima, confirming its history of logistical and political support for various narco-terrorist groups.

British and Anglophile press: Media such as Reuters, Cable News Network, and London's *Financial Times*, the *Washington Post*, *Wall Street Journal*, and *New York Times*, have supported the MRTA on repeated occasions. During the December 1996 crisis, the media have even served as couriers for the MRTA's extortion demands.

The one-worldist NGOs have also provided logistical and propaganda support.

Internet: Various groups of international sympathizers maintain propaganda and information pages on MRTA

through the Internet. One of these is called “Arm the Spirit,” an “autonomist/anti-imperialist” group based in Toronto, Canada. It is worth noting that a direct connection between the MRTA and Shining Path homepages on the Internet has been established.

**Known funding:** The bulk of MRTA financing comes from the drug trade (see *Known Drug Connections* and *Known Arms Suppliers*) and from kidnapping and extortion. Further, they receive large sums of money, both directly and indirectly, from various NGOs. For example, the Society for Endangered Peoples finances the activities of NGOs linked to the MRTA, such as the Andean Council of Coca Producers.

**Thumbnail historical profile:** The MRTA was created in 1982, from the union of the Revolutionary Left Movement (MIR) IV Stage, and the Revolutionary Socialist Party Marxist Leninist (PSR-ML), headed by Luis Varese. A small French cell of the MIR, founded by Víctor Polay Campos and Hugo Avellaneda, joined the MRTA in 1984, providing many of its current leaders.

The MIR was founded in the late 1950s, as a pro-Castro split from the APRA, called “Rebel APRA,” by Luis de la Puente Uceda. The MIR was the protagonist of the guerrillas in Peru from 1962-65, and was the leading exponent of Peruvian Castroism. APRA is the old party of the British masonic agent Víctor Raúl Haya de la Torre, of the Caribbean Legion. Víctor Polay, the MRTA’s current chief, was a member of Haya de la Torre’s “alliances bureau,” and was given a scholarship by him to pursue his studies at the Sorbonne in Paris, together with Alan García Pérez, another member of this “bureau.” García and Polay were roommates, and, in May 1988, García said, “I had an alliance with Polay.”

The Revolutionary Socialist Party brought together most of the promoters of separatist indigenism associated with the Society for Endangered Peoples and Cultural Survival. Before forming the MRTA, they had infiltrated and sowed chaos within the military government of Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado (1968-75), through the infamous Sinamos (National Social Mobilization System). The head of Sinamos for many years was Gen. Leónidas Rodríguez Figueroa, who later headed PSR. The founder of MRTA, Luis Varese, was a Sinamos official. His brother, Stefano Varese, a deconstructionist anthropologist, who today is a board member of Cultural Survival, was one of Sinamos’s ideological gurus. A hard-line faction headed by Luis Varese split from the PSR, calling itself the PSR-ML, which became the founding nucleus of MRTA.

The initial cadre of MRTA were recruited from among the Peruvian militias, led by Luis Varese, who fought alongside the Sandinistas in Nicaragua in the late 1970s. Although they represented different groups and factions, Cuban leaders, including Fidel Castro and Manuel Piñeiro, played a key role in unifying them, a unity that later became the MRTA. Upon their return to Peru, the coordinators of the Peruvian militias in Nicaragua—Luis Varese, Captain Villacrez, and Maj. José

Fernández Salvatecci (ret.)—were key figures in the MRTA’s formation in 1982. Fernández Salvatecci’s wife, a member of Shining Path, was eventually arrested and tried for terrorism.

In 1984, several leaders of the Democratic Popular Union (UDP) joined with Varese’s MRTA, including UDP steering committee member Víctor Polay Campos, and Néstor Cerpa Cartolini. The UDP was an ultra-leftist front, whose most notorious leader was Javier Diez Canseco (see *Groups Allied*). Diez Canseco thus was active in UDP alongside leading future MRTA leaders: Miguel Rincón Rincón, Néstor Cerpa Cartolini, Cecilia Oviedo, and Yehude Simons. In the late 1980s, when the UDP leadership migrated into the MRTA, Diez Canseco formed the PUM. In 1990, the PUM general secretary declared, “The PUM has strategic agreements with the MRTA.”

Later, the MRTA was to frequently draw on the members of UDP and the Peruvian Communist Youth wing of the PCP, for recruits.

The MRTA began its public actions with a symbolic masonic ritual, on July 24, 1985: the theft of the sword of the Liberator José de San Martín, supposedly to signify that they would finish the country’s truncated emancipation. From at least 1986 on, the MRTA and Shining Path began to take control of the primary coca-growing areas: While Shining Path settled with the Upper and Middle Huallaga Valley, the MRTA became entrenched in some towns in those areas and in Lower Huallaga, especially in the tributary basins of the Mayo and Saposoa rivers. This was the MRTA’s famous Northeastern Front. It also settled in the coca-growing basins of Ene and Pichis-Palcazu.

In 1989, Luis Cárdenas Schulte and Miguel Rincón Rincón were freed from jail by the Alan García government, as was Hugo Avellaneda. On July 9, 1990, less than 20 days before García was to leave office, Víctor Polay and 27 other MRTA narco-terrorists escaped from the maximum-security Miguel Castro Castro prison. Polay had been arrested on Feb. 3, 1989. His escape was a true “second founding” of the MRTA, which by then had been severely beaten by the Peruvian security forces.

Some Lima dailies at the time said that the 350-meter tunnel could not have been built in less than two years; that is, that the MRTA could not have built it. Rumors leaked to the press indicated that the tunnel was built by prison authorities as an anti-riot precaution, and had simply told the MRTA members where to find it. The escapees had keys to the five security doors between them and freedom. Two days later, the APRA youth issued a communiqué congratulating Polay for having “recovered” his freedom.

By the late 1980s, the MRTA decided to “take advantage” of the “regionalization” promoted by the APRA government, pressing for the creation of an autonomous government in the “San Martín Region,” which included the entire Huallaga basin, to be split off from the “La Libertad-San Martín Region.” In February 1991, a referendum was passed to create

this “San Martín Region,” with the backing of coca-grower Lucas Cachay and Cecilia Oviedo, leaders of the Front for the Defense of the Interests of the People of San Martín (Fedip-SM), and by members of the MRTA and Shining Path. Cachay, who was also a leader of the Selva Maestra Agrarian Federation, had led violent opposition to coca eradication, and his program called “for the autonomous region,” “for the expulsion of the [U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration] DEA from San Martín.” Cachay also demanded “the suspension of the state of emergency . . . the immediate withdrawal of military forces and DEA, since they violate human rights just like our Army. We propose the oversight of a civil authority [i.e., regional government] over the military.” The autonomous regional government that MRTA wanted, would allow it “to make contracts with foreign investors, for oil exploration, for example.”

In parallel with the erection of “people’s power” by the MRTA in the Huallaga, in 1991 it launched a campaign to become legalized, through the Free Fatherland Movement, led by Yehude Simons, Oviedo, and Cachay. Simons began a furious campaign in favor of “peace negotiations with the MRTA,” and drew on the strong support of various Liberation Theology bishops, such as the late Luis Dammert Bellidó. In February 1992, Nicaragua’s Daniel Ortega, in Peru for a São Paulo Forum meeting, proposed that he be mediator for “peace negotiations” between the Peruvian government and the MRTA. Ortega never received a response to this offer.

This double operation was dismantled by President Fujimori, who halted the “regionalization” project, and, through his April 5, 1992 actions, wrecked the “legal” apparatus of the MRTA, the Free Fatherland Movement, and threw Simons—among others—into jail.

With the final, definitive capture of Víctor Polay in June 1992, and the dismantling of the “mother camp” in the Upper Mayo Valley that November, the noose around the MRTA tightened. In April, the kidnapping commando force led by Cárdenas Schulte fell. Beginning in September 1992, the new kidnapping force, headed by Chilean Jaime Castillo Petruzzi, unleashed a wild offensive which ended in October with his capture, along with three other Chileans and all of its Peruvian members.

From 1992 onward, the MRTA sent many of its members to Bolivia, where some 350 Shining Path and MRTA terrorists obtained UNCHR political refugee status, with the agreement of social democratic President Jaime Paz Zamora. Authorities in the succeeding Bolivian government charged that, after four years of penetration, the MRTA threatened to expand its subversive operations to the coca-growing zones of that country, on top of kidnappings.

With important international support, the MRTA prepared two “political blows” that would help it recover: One was discovered and dismantled in December 1995, and the other was carried out on Dec. 17, 1996. As of this writing, the outcome of the second is still pending.

## George Soros finances narco-terrorism, too

by Gretchen Small

Investigating the international support apparatus that undergirds the MRTA terrorists has turned up hard evidence that global speculator and “philanthropist” George Soros—already under the government microscope in three countries for his diverse subversive activities—is not only the primary financier of the international drug legalization lobby,<sup>1</sup> but is also a leading financier of the drug cartel’s narco-terrorist machine.

The starting point for investigating Soros’s role in narco-terrorism, is his Human Rights Watch (HRW), a premier international “human rights” hit squad, deployed against nations targeted by the British Crown. Track the activities of HRW’s division for the Americas, investigate its personnel and who they work with, check the backgrounds of the sources for its “human rights” campaigns, and you will find that HRW/Americas (formerly Americas Watch) functions as an integral part of the cartel’s drug production and terror apparatus in at least the three major drug-producing countries of South America: Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia. (There is a similar case to be made regarding Mexico.)

George Soros gave HRW its start-up capital, and he has continued to pour in his largesse over the years. The group’s 1995-96 Annual Report lists Soros and his wife, Susan, as among their largest donors, those who provide \$100,000 or more. Soros also sits on the board of the HRW’s oldest projects: HRW/Helsinki (founded in 1978 to target Russia, Poland, and the former Czechoslovakia) and HRW/Americas (formed in the early 1980s). His wife joins him on the board of the Helsinki division.

### How the octopus works

HRW boasts a staff of “over 100 regional experts, lawyers, journalists, and linguists,” whose professed job is “to make governments pay a heavy price in reputation and legitimacy if they violate the rights of their people,” according to the 1995-96 Annual Report. While, in the early days, activities were centered on getting the United States to cut off aid

1. See *EIR*, March 22, 1996, “Soros Bankrolling Global Drive for Drug Legalization,” and Jan. 24, 1997, “Soros Gang of Drug Legalizers Challenges the White House.”

to the governments HRW had targetted, today, with expanded capabilities, they boast that they also expect the United Nations, European Union, World Bank, Japan, and Russia to follow their dictates.

HRW's report brags that, over the years, they have "honed a powerful set of techniques" to achieve their aims. The report explains: "Our first, and often most powerful, tool is public stigmatization—the process of investigating, documenting, and publicizing a government's abuses to embarrass it in the eyes of its citizens and the world." That achieved, they then press "for withdrawal of military, economic, and diplomatic support from governments that regularly abuse the rights of their citizens."

They acknowledge that they develop "close partnerships" with local groups in targetted countries, with whom they "work actively . . . to collect evidence of abuses [and] to devise strategies for change."

Soros's Human Rights Watch/Americas is integrated with his Open Society Institute project to force drug legalization. (The current president of Soros's Open Society Fund, Aryeh Neier, previously served as executive director of HRW/Americas.) In 1995, HRW set up a new Drug Program, with a \$69,000 budget for its first year, solely dedicated to hampering anti-drug programs around the world through alleging "human rights abuses."

HRW announced that because "national and international counter-narcotics programs . . . by and large have escaped close human rights scrutiny, in early 1995, HRW began a multi-year effort to document and challenge human rights violations caused or exacerbated by efforts to curtail drug trafficking internationally as well as in the United States." Bolivia was cited as a possible success story, where HRW takes credit for convincing the government to force anti-drug police to wear "name-tags . . . to end their anonymity"—a program to furnish the cartel with bulls'-eyes for its killers!

### **Partners in the Andes: from drug legalizers . . .**

Because the HRW's information is treated as "credible," its charges are repeated in the international media as "fact," and used by governments to make policy, without further investigation. HRW is far from a neutral observer, however. Examine the case of Peru: Here, HRW works with three principal "partners," two of which operate throughout the Andean region: the Andean Commission of Jurists, the Andean Council of Coca Leaf Producers, and Peru's Pro-Human Rights Association (Aprodeh). Each works so closely with HRW/Americas and each other, with overlapping personnel and coordinated deployments, that they function as a single apparatus—all within the narcotics trade.

The **Andean Commission of Jurists**, much cited in the international press as an independent source on human rights

abuses in Peru, is one of the leading drug legalization lobbies in Ibero-America, with offices in the six Andean countries. Its headquarters and largest operation are located in Peru, where it functions as a de facto branch of HRW/Americas, publishing HRW reports in Spanish, under its own logo. Its executive director, **Diego García-Sayan**, authored the foreword for Americas Watch's 1992 book defending the terrorists, *Peru under Fire* (see below).

García-Sayán, a member of the UN mission which negotiated the fraudulent peace accord for El Salvador (Onusal), argues that Colombia should strike a similar deal with terrorist groups there. He is a board member of the Mont Pelerin Society's Peruvian outpost, the Ludwig von Mises Institute, and recently joined the Inter-American Dialogue—both groups in the forefront of the drug legalization effort. García-Sayán works closely with Ethan Nadelmann, the Soros employee who heads the Lindesmith Center drug legalization think-tank, based in Soros's Open Society Institute offices in New York. In July 1993, Nadelmann was a star speaker at a forum on legalization in Lima, organized by the Andean Commission of Jurists.

In February 1996, García-Sayán traveled to New York City to meet with Nadelmann again. As Nadelmann reported afterwards, they discussed how an international campaign to remove the coca leaf from the United Nations' Schedule I list of prohibited drugs, could be used to further the drive for global drug legalization.

On March 13-14, the Andean Commission of Jurists sponsored an "International Meeting on Current Scientific Studies on the Effects of Coca Consumption on Humans" in Lima. The featured speaker was British anthropologist Anthony Henman, the head of the U.K. legalization lobby, Drug Reform, identified by Nadelmann as his top European contact.

Speakers at the conference espoused the alleged virtues of "traditional" uses of drugs, attacked anti-drug efforts as "a threat to the environment," and debated plans to get the Peruvian and Bolivian governments to take up their campaign for coca to be removed from the UN's proscribed substances list.

### **. . . to the FARC's 'cocalero' shock troops**

The **Andean Council of Coca Leaf Producers** (CAPHC) and the Peruvian Center for Social Studies (CEPES) co-sponsored the forum with the Andean Commission of Jurists. The CAPHC interlocks with the Andean Commission of Jurists in both personnel and projects. The head of "Drug Policies and the Phenomenon of Narcotics Trafficking" at the Andean Commission, is **Ricardo Soberón-Garrido**, an official adviser to the CAPHC.

The coordinator of the coca forum was **Hugo Cabieses Cubas**, the executive secretary of the CAPHC and president of CEPES. Several top CAPHC people attended, including

its head, Bolivian radical **Evo Morales**. As *EIR* detailed in its Nov. 10, 1995 *Special Report* on Fidel Castro's narco-terrorist São Paulo Forum, Morales and Cabieses are both São Paulo Forum activists.

The CAPHC is the shock-troop force for the drug cartels. Its self-proclaimed mission is to turn the hundreds of thousands of poor families growing coca in Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Colombia, who are currently enslaved to the drug cartels, into a unified armed insurrectionary force, to defend drug-growing and -trafficking in the region. CAPHC charges that all coca eradication programs are de facto violations of the "growers' rights." CAPHC operates primarily in Bolivia and Peru, and coordinates closely with "coca groups" from Brazil, Colombia, and Ecuador.

On April 18, 1995, the Bolivian government raided a meeting of its directors and advisers, arresting the 24 participants on charges of sedition. The meeting had been called to map a strategy to spread the CAPHC's violent campaign against coca eradication into Peru. More than half were foreigners, who were deported after a few days, including 11 Peruvians, a Brazilian, two Colombians, and a U.S. citizen, among them Cabieses and Soberón-Garrido.

The CAPHC coordinates with the Colombian Communist Party's Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC), which the Colombian Army has documented constitutes the "Third Cartel," controlling significant sections of Colombia's drug traffic.<sup>2</sup>

In August 1996, Evo Morales visited Colombia, and offered international support for the coca producers, which the FARC had initiated in the southern departments of Caquetá and Putumayo. Morales called on the FARC-led insurrectionists to maintain "strength, unity, and resistance to pressure from the police and military."

Not surprisingly, Morales also defends Elizabeth Aida Ochoa Mamani, one of the MRTA members jailed in Bolivia, for the November 1995 kidnapping of businessman Samuel Doria Medina, as "a human rights defender." In October 1996, shortly before White House drug policy adviser Gen. Barry McCaffrey was to visit Peru, Soberón-Garrido threatened that, should the Peruvian government adopt a U.S.-backed coca eradication program, it would face conflict similar to the one in Colombia's Caquetá.

Hugo Cabieses, for his part, works at the **Pro-Human Rights Association** (Aprodeh), which HRW/Americas uses as a leading source for its charges against Peru. His job? Heading Aprodeh's program on drug-trafficking. When the CAPHC crew were deported from Bolivia, Aprodeh organized their defense.

Aprodeh is a group of lawyers who worked closely with the MRTA leadership from its founding, and defend its

leaders today. Its president is **Francisco Soberón-Garrido**, Ricardo Soberón-Garrido's cousin. Aprodeh's leading guru is Javier Diez Canseco (see MRTA Dossier), a defender of the MRTA who serves on the editorial board of the São Paulo Forum's magazine, *América Libre*.

The Andean Commission of Jurists and Aprodeh are both members of Peru's National Human Rights Coordinator (CNDDHH), whose reports are treated as gospel abroad.

## Knocking out the enemies of the drug cartels

With such "unimpeachable sources," HRW has an unbroken record in Ibero-America of attacking national forces deployed against the drug cartels.

On Nov. 8, 1990, the heads of Colombia's Medellín Cartel, in the midst of their most violent killing spree, sent an open letter signed by "The Extraditables" to a leading politician, promising to free a number of Colombian journalists held as hostages, if the government met one condition: to publish widely a report issued in October by Soros's Americas Watch, which denounced the government's anti-drug actions as violations of the Medellín Cartel's "human rights." The Extraditables demanded "all the communications media of the country . . . provide space to the human rights organizations, so that they can denounce all the violations of these rights. We wish that this opportunity be given, very particularly, to Americas Watch."

Six days later, Juan Méndez, who wrote the Americas Watch report, gave an interview to the Colombian daily *El Espectador*, calling for "the most total disarmament possible" of Colombia—even as the Extraditables were bombing and murdering almost at will. Méndez claimed HRW did not call for the outright abolition of national armed forces, but said, "We do celebrate the decision of Costa Rica in 1948 to dissolve its Armed Forces." Within days, a representative of the terrorists used Americas Watch's report to demand that the Attorney General open an investigation against the Army.

In 1984, Juan Méndez, then executive director of Americas Watch, had visited Lima, where he gave an interview to Shining Path's newspaper, *El Diario*, attacking Peru's military for carrying out a "dirty war" against Shining Path's already widespread terrorism.

In November 1991, Méndez sent a letter to Shining Path chieftain Abimael Guzmán, requesting that he "investigate and sanction" Shining Path members responsible for violating the human rights of six Peruvian soldiers (they had murdered them). Peruvians accused Méndez of using the letter as a ruse to confer virtual recognition on Shining Path as a legitimate belligerent in a "civil war." He denied it, but then stated that if the Shining Path wished to enter into a dialogue with Americas Watch, "perhaps we would do so," if that would help "improve the conduct of both forces."

2. Maj. Luis Alberto Villamarín Pulido, *The FARC Cartel*, Ediciones El Faraón, 1996 (reviewed in *EIR*, Sept. 27, 1996).

As late as 1990, Americas Watch was organizing an international defense for the Association of Democratic Lawyers, which it praised as “promoters of human rights” inside Peru. Yet, it was public by that time, that the Association of Democratic Lawyers was a very important “legal” front for the Shining Path. Headed by a succession of Shining Path’s leaders—such as Marta Huatay, who was political chief of Shining Path operations in Lima, until her capture—various Democratic Lawyers were caught carrying orders for assassinations and bombings from jailed Shining Path leaders, to those on the outside.

### Foreign aid targeted

HRW’s international campaigns to have foreign aid to Peru cut off, often coincided with terrorist offensives inside the country. Over July-September 1991, as Shining Path went on a nationwide offensive, killing more than 200 people in the first two weeks of August, with special affinity for mayors, priests, and security forces members, HRW raised a cry for the U.S. to cut aid.

On Sept. 12, Holly Burkhalter then HRW’s Washington director, testified to Congress that Americas Watch was “firmly opposed to U.S. military aid to Peru,” unless the military was pulled out of the areas designated as emergency zones (areas where Shining Path was largely in control), and military officers prosecuted. She reiterated those demands in a column for the *Christian Science Monitor* four days later, which acknowledged that, without U.S. aid, “Peru will stand alone against an insurgency of incalculable brutality.”

Early in 1992, Americas Watch published *Peru Under Fire: Human Rights Since the Return to Democracy*, to mobilize an international cutoff of foreign aid to Peru, in a desperate attempt to head off Lima’s preparations for unbridled war on the terrorists. *Peru Under Fire* lies that Shining Path “does not appear to be directly involved in the drug trade”; states that “to note the heavy toll of Sendero [Shining Path] attacks is not to consider them illegitimate in all cases”; and brands any civilian who joins military anti-terror actions, “a legitimate target for attack.”

The book’s thesis is that any counterinsurgency action constitutes a violation of human rights, by definition. The book places the entire responsibility for the estimated 23,000 deaths in the war upon *the government alone*. “The cost of the repressive strategy has been more than 23,000 lives, the overwhelming majority of them civilian,” Americas Watch asserted, a fallacy of composition which then was trumpeted around the world.

The London *Financial Times*, for example, reported that the “authoritative” human rights organization, found that the Peruvian Army has killed 23,000 people over a decade.

Today, Human Rights Watch/Americas continues its campaign against government policies which brought some measure of peace back to Peru, by defeating the terrorists with a minimum of bloodshed.

## Red Cross: humanitarian or terrorist sympathizer?

by Valerie Rush

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), a Swiss-based agency and one of the world’s oldest non-governmental organizations (NGOs), today serves as part of a global terrorist support network which, under the guise of protecting human rights or conducting “humanitarian” interventions, aids and abets the enemies of the sovereign nation-state. Specifically, the ICRC uses as its cover the false claim that terrorist organizations are “combatants” in war, and, therefore, are to be accorded the same status as nation-states.

In numerous parts of the world, the ICRC or its local branches have been found to be accomplices of terrorist insurgencies against elected governments. The latest of such incidents is ongoing in Peru, where the Red Cross is criminally complicit in sabotaging the Fujimori government’s efforts to successfully resolve the hostage situation at the Japanese ambassador’s residence in Lima. Its behavior on behalf of the MRTA is so open, that Peruvian authorities have privately accused the ICRC of facilitating MRTA “media shows,” and of serving as “couriers” between the terrorists in the compound and their jailed colleagues in Peruvian prisons.

ICRC representative Michel Minnig is well-positioned to act as courier. He freely comes and goes in and out of the Japanese ambassador’s residence. Reflecting the government’s view of the ICRC, in early January, President Alberto Fujimori revoked the Red Cross’s right to hold unsupervised visits with jailed MRTA leaders, as it had been permitted to do up to that point. One Red Cross official whined that the organization was appealing to the “highest levels” of government, and expected to have the decision reversed. To date, however, the policy is still in effect, and will remain so until the hostage crisis is over, according to President Fujimori.

The Red Cross has a history of working with Peru’s terrorists, and even openly acknowledged “field contact” with them in its 1993 annual report. Granted permission that year to visit MRTA and Shining Path prisoners, the Red Cross offered them such deferential treatment that prisoners in jail for common crimes protested. In April 1994, Gen. Alfredo Rodríguez, commanding the Peruvian Army’s largest-ever offensive against the MRTA-Shining Path alliance in the Upper Huallaga Valley, charged that the Red Cross was responsible for sabotaging the offensive, by lying about military conduct at precisely the point that the Army was positioned to capture key narco-terrorist leaders. Those leaders then escaped.



Peru's *El Comercio* charged at the time that Red Cross personnel were pressuring captured terrorists whom they visited to not cooperate with the government, promising that the Red Cross could get them out of the country on "political refugee" status.

### **Siding with the Zapatistas**

In Mexico, the Red Cross openly sided with the Zapatista National Liberation Army, which led an abortive uprising in the southeastern state of Chiapas on New Year's Day, 1994. The Red Cross fed press lies about Mexican Army "human rights violations" in the region, despite a total lack of evidence, and ferried Zapatista terrorists around in Red Cross ambulances.

In March 1994, when the Mexican government was on the offensive against the Zapatista narco-terrorists, a radio communication between EZLN camps was intercepted. It lamented that medicines and food stocks were running low, and observed, "It is necessary to ask more support from the International Red Cross and from the human rights groups, so that the movement doesn't soon disappear." A few days later, a 400-person caravan carrying 180 tons of food and supplies arrived in Chiapas, heading for EZLN camps. The caravan included delegations from Switzerland, Italy, Germany, France, Australia, and the United States. In response to being turned away by the Army, the caravan's organizers called on the military to "abandon the area which belongs to us."

In Colombia, the Red Cross has been heavily involved in ransom negotiations for kidnap victims of the FARC and ELN narco-terrorists, despite a government prohibition on private mediation in kidnappings. According to Colombian Army sources, the Red Cross often serves as mediator in kidnappings of foreign citizens and Colombian nationals, but usually assumes responsibility for transmitting messages between kidnappers and their victims' families, and even delivers ransom money to the terrorists.

Nor are the ICRC's pro-terrorist activities limited to Ibero-America. In the 1995 war between the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam terrorists and the Sri Lankan Army, the International Committee of the Red Cross refused to put its food ships through government security checks at the port of Kankesanthurai, insisting instead that they be allowed to travel directly to the Point Pedro pier, controlled by the Tamil Tigers. The result is that all food deliveries to the civilian population were directly under terrorist control. Later, the Red Cross was caught red-handed funding the training camps of the Tigers, which prompted Sri Lankan authorities to expel the ICRC from the country.

Similarly, in late 1996, the Sudanese government charged that the ICRC was transporting rebels loyal to the Sudan People's Liberation Army, as well as carrying weapons and ammunition for that group. The Khartoum government was forced to order a halt to all Red Cross activities inside its borders.

# The media are playing a criminal role in Peru

by Cynthia R. Rush

A scan of international press coverage of the month-long hostage crisis at the Japanese ambassador's residence in Peru, finds the Túpac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) described, not as a murderous narco-terrorist group, but as good-hearted Robin Hoods who have the interests of "the people" at heart. The 20 or so commandos inside the residence, strapped with explosives and wielding AK-47s, have been variously called "social fighters," "gentlemanly," "revolutionary youth," and "a thinking man's guerrillas." And we read that the Dec. 17, 1996 seizure of the residence was a "bold attack," and a "stunning raid," rather than a terrorist assault.

Sally Bowen, a correspondent of the London *Financial Times* and BBC who was briefly held hostage, was swept off her feet by MRTA commando leader Nestor Cerpa Cartolini. In an eyewitness report in the Dec. 28 *Financial Times*, she gushed, "His dark eyes burned with conviction as he spoke of martyrdom and structural violence, of the hunger and misery of the poor and marginalized. He was consistently composed, articulate, and courteous."

Courteous? Some former hostages who are afraid to have their names released, told the Peruvian daily *Expreso* that some hostages "have been tortured, physically and psychologically." Vice Adm. Luis Giampietri (ret.) was tied to a chair and had a pistol stuck in his mouth. Generals Rivera and Dominguez received the same treatment. A junior police officer was brutally beaten for two days, and Guillermo Siura, head of the Congress's Defense and Internal Security Commission and the second-highest-ranking hostage after Foreign Minister Francisco Tudela, was subjected to repeated mock executions in which terrorists held an empty pistol to his temple and pulled the trigger.

Siura played a crucial role in getting congressional approval for an amnesty for military officers last year, for which he has been singled out by the MRTA's assassins. A former hostage reported, "They wake him up at night, shine a light in his face, and take him out as if they are going to kill him. Later they return him to the others; that is, they are driving him crazy."

### **Accomplices to murder**

The truth is, that with their deliberate lies, the international media are not only acting as the MRTA's propaganda machine; they are criminally complicit with the British-led inter-

national oligarchy's offensive to smash the sovereign nation-state. With his tough stance against narco-terrorism, President Alberto Fujimori is an obstacle to be removed. Thus, while the press attacks the President for allegedly resorting to "authoritarian excesses" to defend his country, it favorably covers Cerpa's complaints about his group being called "terrorists." Bowen, also the head of the Foreign Press Association in Lima, went on at length about how "international norms" and the *Financial Times's* style manual prohibited her from using the word "terrorist" to describe the MRTA.

Nor is the press role limited to lying. Foreign and some domestic media have breached security on numerous occasions to get into and near the residence, and in the case of Japanese Asahi-TV reporter Tsuyoshi Hitomi, to serve as a courier for the MRTA. Although Hitomi was found carrying MRTA extortion and ransom messages to the Japanese government and to corporations whose executives are held hostage, Bowen rushed to Hitomi's defense when he was detained by anti-terror police upon his exit from the residence.

When the government publicized the MRTA's extortion demands, Cerpa accused Fujimori of lying, and self-righteously claimed "money does not interest us." The British wire service Reuters backed him up, saying: "Although the MRTA has in the past kidnapped businessmen and politicians to raise money, there has been no evidence that this was their aim in the current crisis." No wonder the MRTA's "international spokesman," Isaac Velazco, whose diatribes are broadcast courtesy of CNN from Germany, put out a message on the Internet saying, "there does not exist a fear on our part of speaking with journalists or to journalists observing what is happening inside the residence."

After the Hitomi incident, the government was reported to be considering widening the security cordon around the residence to prevent unauthorized entries. "The media are hardly helping us," a government source said. "In fact, without them, we would be far closer to solving this." In an article in *El Sol* on Jan. 10, pro-government Congressman Rafael Rey angrily wrote that the MRTA "is a terrorist group, narco-terrorist. That reality won't be changed either by the term 'rebel group' or 'social fighters' which some foreign agencies, such as Reuters, have used." Another *El Sol* commentator, Gonzalo Quijandria, expressed outrage at *Newsweek's* characterization of the MRTA as "young revolutionaries confronting the Peruvian military." One would expect to find such terminology in the MRTA's clandestine propaganda pamphlet, *Rebel Voice*, he said.

The government's public relations firm, Promperu, has countered media lies in a special report sent to foreign correspondents, which describes the MRTA as part of a "terrorist international." And on Jan. 16, police Col. Fernando Zapata ordered reporters who were staked out on a roof opposite the residence, to get down. "You are all coming down tonight," he said. Although local journalists obeyed him, foreign reporters did not, and were not forced to do so.

## 'Worldwide Web' of terrorists back MRTA

by Jeffrey Steinberg

In a radio interview with "EIR Talks" on Dec. 31, 1996, Lyndon LaRouche warned that the ongoing hostage crisis in Lima, Peru is a foretaste of the kind of terrorism that will soon be unleashed against the United States:

"We now have use of terrorism as an instrument of policy, in the attempt to shape the decline and elimination of the nation-state as an institution, elimination of military

agencies; to come to peace agreements, so-called, with terrorist forces and deal with them as political dissident forces; in general, globalization of everything. So, we're in a period in which one can imagine that any day, some of these terrorists will pull the same kind of stunt, somewhere inside the United States, that they pulled in Lima recently. And you will find that CNN, perhaps, or other news media, will play the same role that CNN International played in the Lima terrorist act."

In the interview, LaRouche noted that the Internet has become the cyber-safehouse for a vast support apparatus, backing the operations of the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) in Chiapas, Mexico, the Túpac Amaru Revolutionary Movement, and other narco-terrorist gangs. "If you look on the Internet inside the United States," he said, "you will find that there are agents of the Chiapas group, the Chiapas terrorists and other terrorist groups, operating as intelligence operators inside the Internet network inside the United States itself. I've even had threats against me coming from these terrorists, aided by agents of international terrorism, operating from inside the United States."

A recent survey of Worldwide Web sites, turned up names such as, "Arm the Spirit (Autonomist/Anti-Imperialist Resource Page)," "MRTA Solidarity Page," "Euskal Herria Journal (Basque ETA)," "Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front (Kurdish)," "International Emergency Committee to Defend the Life of Dr. Abimael Guzmán," and "Committee to Support the Revolution in Peru," revealing that an extensive communications infrastructure is providing every-



Homepage of the MRTA in Europe

thing from propaganda support to marching orders to terrorist cells all over the world.

Many of the so-called Websites listed above are formally affiliated with the Revolutionary International Movement (RIM), a coalition of some 30 narco-terrorist organizations from the Americas, Europe, and Asia. RIM was established in 1984 by fugitive members of the U.S. Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP), a Maoist group spawned in the 1960s with Ford Foundation backing, that, for a period during the 1970s, was visibly involved in terrorism inside the United States. RIM includes vicious terrorist groups such as Peru's Shining Path, Sri Lanka's Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the Basque separatist Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA), and, more recently, the EZLN.

RIM is, not surprisingly, headquartered in London. During its first decade of operation, its world headquarters was at Russell House, Nottingham, the home of the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, an unofficial arm of British intelligence.

While RIM and its U.S. RCP affiliate have not been caught carrying out major acts of terrorism inside the United States in recent years, the group has been linked to race riots and other "ethnic" violence in Miami, Los Angeles, and Washington, D.C., during the 1990s (see *EIR*, Nov. 17, 1995, "RIM: London's Narco-Terrorist International," for a detailed dossier on RIM-RCP); and, they have concentrated their recent efforts in the African-American, Hispanic, and Asian ethnic communities. It was, in part, this in-place apparatus to which LaRouche was referring, when he warned, on Dec. 31, that a Lima-style terrorist atrocity is soon likely to occur in the United States.

## The case of Lori Berenson

If there were ever any doubt that a terrorist sub-culture and an extensive recruitment and support apparatus do exist inside the United States, those doubts were dispelled on Nov. 30, 1995, when Peruvian police arrested Lori Berenson, a 26-year-old Massachusetts Institute of Technology anthropology student, who was charged with, and eventually convicted of, participating in an MRTA plan to seize the Peruvian Congress, in a spectacular hostage-taking operation that presaged the more recent takeover of the residence of the Japanese ambassador in Lima.

While a human rights hue and cry has gone up over the life sentence meted out to Berenson for her part in the terrorist plot, and while the major American media have sought to cast Berenson as, at worst, a "dupe" of sophisticated manipulators, a review of her itinerary over the past decade presents a very different picture. Details still remain to be filled out, but it appears certain that Berenson was tracked into the terrorist milieu, while studying cultural anthropology at MIT.

The Harvard/MIT university complex in Cambridge, Massachusetts, is the home of Cultural Survival USA, a group of sophisticated radical ethnologists, who provide the crucial "academic" arguments and cultural profiles for the hundreds

of indigenist and separatist insurgencies that have been created in recent decades by their army of field operators. Peruvian Stefano Varese, a board member of Cultural Survival USA, now at the University of California at Davis, has been personally linked to the MRTA support operations.

Berenson made her first trip to Central America, as an MIT freshman, in 1988, to participate in a university-sponsored exchange program. According to classmates who were also participants in the MIT program, the El Salvador trip put Berenson in contact with Central American radicals. A year later, she was back in Central America, this time on behalf of the Committee in Solidarity With the People of El Salvador (Cispes). She spent the next months working for Cispes in Boston, New York, and Washington, but, by 1990, she had moved to Nicaragua. From there, in 1992, she moved to El Salvador, where she reportedly became the personal secretary of Salvador Sánchez Cerén, one of top dogs of the Farabundo Martí Liberation Front (FMLN). Two years later, she was living in Peru, apparently, already an accepted member of the MRTA underground. In 1995, Berenson briefly returned to the United States, where she obtained credentials as the Lima-based correspondent for two magazines, *Third World Viewpoint* and *Modern Times*. According to Peruvian authorities, she used these credentials to gain access to the Peruvian Congress, and prepare maps of the building that were used in planning the takeover.

By 1994, Berenson was already shuttling from Panama to Ecuador to Peru, carrying out assignments for the two top MRTA leaders, Néstor Cerpa Cartolini and Miguel Rincón Rincón, including the arrangement of illegal arms shipments to the group (when police raided the safehouse that she rented in the Lima suburb of La Molina, where the Congress hostage takeover plot was hatched, they found stockpiles of 8,000 rounds of ammunition and 3,000 sticks of dynamite). Peruvian authorities first caught wind of the MRTA cell, when police in Bolivia broke up an MRTA operation to kidnap a wealthy businessman, and identified Berenson's La Molina "roommate," Rincón, as the mastermind.

## It can happen here

Sources familiar with the Berenson case have told *EIR* that the "MIT connection" to the MRTA is an important feature of a very broad-based pro-terrorist infrastructure, housed in many prominent universities, think-tanks, "charitable" foundations, etc., that could be activated at any point. In a period of U.S. history, marked by the World Trade Center bombing, the Oklahoma City, Oklahoma bombing of the Federal building, the Unabomber case, and the growth of secessionist militias and eco-terrorists, it would be the height of folly to dispute LaRouche's warnings, that it *can* happen here. As he concluded, on Dec. 31, "The problem is, we have a *much-reduced* anti-terrorist intelligence capability. I would hope we would build one up fast, because we're going to have to deal with this problem."

## LaRouche celebrates King's birthday in Alabama

Lyndon LaRouche celebrated the holiday marking Martin Luther King's birthday in Florence, Alabama over Jan. 19-20, at the invitation of the Northwest Alabama chapter of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Committee. The committee had organized the two-day celebration with the theme: "Making Real the Dream: Frame the Vision for the 21st Century." LaRouche made three appearances, addressing hundreds of people. The high point came on Jan. 20—the official national holiday—with a march and rally of 300 adults and children at the Lauderdale County Courthouse, where he was introduced by King Memorial Committee leader, James Barnett.

LaRouche was joined on Sunday, Jan. 19 at St. Paul AME Church by his good friend, Amelia Boynton Robinson, the doyenne of Alabama's civil rights struggle. LaRouche interrupted his speech when Mrs. Robinson arrived, and gave her a big hug, a photo of which accompanied excerpts of his remarks in the next day's *Times Daily*. Mrs. Robinson, a 60-year veteran of the movement, also joined LaRouche at the courthouse rally. She told the rally, "When I think of Martin, when he finished, the good Lord said, 'Well, you have finished your course, you have run the race: Now come up a little higher.' . . . I hope that each and every one of us will realize that we have something to live for, and we have something to leave to these younger people. Let us realize that Martin will never die."

### A man sent by God

At the courthouse, LaRouche told rally participants:

"If you go back about 30 years, when Martin was still leading marches, you realize, as you look back, as I do, as a veteran of the Second World War, that in the entire postwar period, the one great thing which happened in these United States, were the civil rights reforms, and the movement led by Martin in those years.

"Now, there were many other things that were done, like the space program and so forth, which were achievements of our country and other countries. But, this is the one fundamen-

tal change in our system of government which has been beneficial. Up to this time, many people have continued to benefit from those political changes of the civil rights movements. But, after Martin died—was murdered—we have been treading water. Many people have benefitted from the civil rights gains and political rights; *but the physical conditions of life of our people have been worsening, especially over the past fifteen years.*

"For example, those of you who remember back in the 1960s, and compare that with conditions today: You will know that many American families which lived decently on one income of the household, back 30 years ago, have to have two to three jobs in the household, not to achieve the same condition today. The productivity of this nation has collapsed, per person employed. The rate of employment, in reality, has dropped. The quality of employment opportunities provided to most people has dropped, our tax revenue base has dropped, which means our schools are poorer, our municipal facilities are poorer, we are losing hospitals, which we have been losing over the past 20 years.

"Everything is getting worse around the world, and our children who are under 15, or under 20, are looking at us and saying, '*Do we have a future?*' Young people under 30 are looking at the world and saying, '*Do we have a future? Do our children have a future in this country and this world?*' Most of them believe we do not.

"So, while we're very happy to celebrate the achievements which the civil rights movement accomplished, with the civil rights bill, the Voting Rights Act, and other things that were done—largely through this state, in Alabama; the movement here, which was a sparkplug for the entire nation—we say, the benefits are wearing down. The good is being taken away. Civil rights politically are now in danger, economic rights are in danger. In our cities, where once people lived in houses, they now have ghettos, which are mad places to live in, where children are killing children. Things are becoming worse. Do we have a future?"



Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. "Martin was a Christian, and that was the key for him . . . because he understood the message of Genesis, that every man and woman is made in the image of God, and given the power to exert dominion over the universe," LaRouche said.

"It is time for us to learn the lesson of the 1960s, and realize that once again, in one way or another, we have to put this country on the march, because things are becoming impossible. We have to put the country on the march to rebuild a future for our children and our grandchildren, otherwise they won't have one.

"Now, Martin was an unusual person. You don't get many Martins. He was, in some senses, an ordinary person. But, in another way, a very extraordinary person. And that began to show after somebody in a ministers' meeting picked him out to lead the civil rights movement here in Alabama. And, he showed that he could accept that responsibility, and behaved as a man sent by God, a man of Providence, who never failed to fulfill his mission as a leader of the movement. And, it was Martin's personal dedication, and leadership, which was key to the movement's success. Because after Martin was killed, many of the same people who otherwise led the movement were still around. The same beliefs were around. The civil rights movement today in the United States, in some senses, is stronger than it was then. We have more people in influential positions now, than then. We have leaders who know how to govern, at state levels and other levels.

"We are poorly organized. We are not together, we are not moving, we are not shaking and moving the nation, as we were then.

"What was the key? What was different about Martin, which made the rest of the civil rights movement work the way it did?

"Martin was a Christian, in a very special way. There were many people in the civil rights movement who *weren't* Christians. And their contribution is valued. But, Martin was a Christian, and that was the key for him; not just a minister, but a Christian. Because he understood—and the genius of his leadership was this understanding—he understood the message of Genesis, that *every man and woman is made in*

*the image of God*, and given the power, as persons, which enables mankind to exert dominion over the universe.

"Martin understood that this was a great nation, founded on a great principle. But, this nation and its greatness was spoiled by one thing: by a rottenness which is typified by the legacy of slavery, a legacy which this nation is not free of yet. And, it was this corruption in our nation, which caused it to fail to live up to its original promise.

"Martin saw the civil rights movement as a means of restoring this nation to what Lincoln knew it had to become, and using the civil rights movement as a way of transforming this nation, its role at home and its role in the world accordingly. And, he succeeded, in significant degree, in doing that. That was the power of the civil rights movement: to give meaning to the Declaration of Independence, to give meaning to the Constitution. To recognize that there are no races, there is only one race, the human race; and, racism is only a form of injustice. We had to unify ourselves, we had to go through a great act of atonement where we would recognize that every child born, is made in the image of God, and that that child must be educated, and nurtured, and given opportunities accordingly.

### **The secret of true courage**

"Martin also understood something else. He understood the secret of true courage. See, most of us become too attached to our physical lives, in the wrong way. Our physical life is a very good thing to have. It is bad for it to be taken away from us, particularly prematurely, as it was from Martin. And, he understood that, as he said.

"But, the important thing is that when you die, you don't take anything with you, except what you leave behind. And therefore, if you have lived a life so that you, as Martin was, are a person of Providence, a man, a woman, of Providence, that your life enriches mankind in some way, that you do something as a vocation, as a dedication, to transform the

world around you to be a better place, so that you came, newborn, as a stranger, and you left as a mourned friend, but you left something behind; you left behind the impression that your life was needed.

“People who understand that, and value that, value their sense of identity. ‘I am a person of Providence. I am here to do something good for all humanity.’ You have *infinite courage*. Martin *had* that kind of courage. Martin took people of dedication and talent around him, and he became a rallying point for them to find the same courage, by marching together, saying, ‘We are going to change this planet. We are going to make things better.’

“And, as Amelia has said many times, in characterizing the movement, who were some of the people who were the gut of the civil rights movement, as Amelia has said. The have-nots! People on the street, people who had nothing, people who had no lives, no education, nothing. Their lives would seem to be totally wasted. But, they rose up, like Lazarus, and they marched. Because they knew that in marching, they had cheated the devil, they had found a meaning for their lives. And, it was they—the have-nots—who rose, in a sense, to the highest position in a moment of our history, to give our nation its soul and dignity.

“What we need today, is to understand Martin in that way. Martin was a man of God, a man of Providence, who understood that the meaning of his life, his last great speech: The meaning of his life, was to go to the mountaintop, and to see what was there, and to bring others to the understanding of that, so that when he passed, he would leave behind a legacy, so we’d say, ‘This stranger came amongst us, and when he left, a great thing had happened to us. This man was sent by God.’

“If we can find that in ourselves, if we can assemble together and discover that mutually in ourselves, then we can recreate the kind of movement which will address the problems which threaten our children’s future today. And the time is now to do it.

“I could tell you many things about what the problems are. They’re numerous. This world is suffering. The greatest genocide in the 20th century is right now occurring in the Great Lakes district of Africa. I could tell you about many other parts of the world that are suffering. I could tell you about the suffering in the United States. It’s all there.

“But, those are the negative things. The positive thing is: How do we change it? How do we look at the children’s faces and say, ‘Yes, grandson, great-grandson, great-granddaughter, you will have a future, and we are going to see to it you have it’?

“And, if we find the courage and dedication that Martin represented, or found in himself, we can do it. We have the movement. It just isn’t together. We need to find that unified principle of courage that brings us together, and enables us, once again, to do what has to be done.”

# Columbia/HCA targets hospitals for takeover

by Marcia Merry Baker

A pitched battle has been provoked in Massachusetts over the attempt by hospital owner-operator Columbia/HCA to acquire Boston’s non-profit New England Medical Center (NEMC). Columbia/HCA is the nation’s largest, and most notorious, for-profit health care provider, currently running more than 345 hospitals with 43,000 beds. In mid-January, the long-awaited sale of NEMC was announced, to a different bidder, the non-profit Lifespan group, based in Rhode Island. But the focus on Columbia/HCA, and the menace of for-profit companies acquiring non-profit hospitals, remains.

In December 1996, a bill was introduced into the state legislature, specifying that such a takeover cannot proceed without state oversight to set the terms and conditions for conversion of a non-profit entity to for-profit status. The law is designed as an emergency measure, and will go into effect, retroactive to Dec. 4, 1996, in order to deal with (although it does not specify this by name) the Columbia/HCA threat in the state.

The state of Nebraska enacted a similar law, “The Non-Profit Hospital Sale Act,” effective April 1996. In the summer of 1996, representatives of 30 states met in Boston to confer on how to stop investor-owned hospital chains from preying on non-profit community asset hospitals—whether run by county governments, or religious or private endowment, or under other charitable auspices—which is the traditional base of the U.S. hospital system. It was estimated by states’ attorneys general that, by the end of 1996, fully 100 such non-profit hospitals would have been taken over by for-profit companies during 1996 alone.

Because of the importance of the public interest involved, we print below the summary of the Massachusetts bill’s points as provided by the offices of the sponsoring legislators. In a future *EIR*, we will provide a national survey of Columbia/HCA’s takeovers and track record in downgrading medical care.

## Protecting the public interest

The issue at stake is the public interest in the provision of facilities and services adequate to meet local and state needs. Over the past 25 years, hundreds of the 3,090 counties in the United States have undergone a sharp decline in the ratios of medical personnel, beds, and facilities available to communities on a per-capita basis.

With the onset of the “managed-care” era, coincidental with the deindustrialization of the economy, hospitals became more and more financially strapped. Scavenger companies moved in to buy up smaller private hospitals, cut staff and services, and showed fat profits. The public and lawmakers alike went along. Now, the backlash has begun. We are at a potential turning point of opportunity to restore health policy, and roll back the managed-care destruction.

Columbia/HCA has been a leader in the takedown of the U.S. hospital system; and, to date, it has been “easy pickings.” Over recent years, Columbia/HCA and other for-profit entities bought up, selectively shut down, and consolidated dozens of the more than 700 for-profit hospitals in the nation. Currently, for-profit hospital chains operate about 15% of the U.S. hospital base.

Now, the new phase has begun, of attempted acquisitions and gouging of non-profit hospitals, in order to push up profit rates of Columbia/HCA and other scavengers. There are about 4,500 non-profit hospitals, with billions of dollars worth of assets, that Columbia/HCA and other companies are picking over.

Columbia/HCA, formed in February 1994, was the result of a merger of two companies that began hospital buy-outs in Texas (beginning in 1987) and Tennessee (1968). Now, it is not only the largest hospital chain, but is among the largest home-care chains, too, with operations in 27 states. Columbia/HCA owns 200 home health agencies, with 380 branches. In 1995, the company also ranked among the top 10 largest psychiatric care chains.

The *modus operandi* of the chain is to limit service, employ lower-skilled staff, and skim off the cheap-to-treat, well-paying patients. Columbia/HCA’s high executive salaries and profits are scandalous. For example, in 1995, outgoing Chairman of the Board R. Clayton McWhorter made \$453,000, along with almost \$2.7 million in other cash compensation. He later cashed in his stock options for \$11 million, and continues to hold options valued at \$9 million.

### **The Massachusetts bill**

On Dec. 4, 1996, an 11-page act, entitled “An Act Protecting the Public Interest in the Conversion of Non-Profit Hospitals and Health Maintenance Organizations in the Commonwealth,” was filed in the Senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Its sponsors included State Sen. Mark Montigny (D-Second Bristol District), whose office provided the following summary of the bill:

“Non-profit acute-care hospitals and non-profit HMOs would be required to give at least 90 days’ notice to the Attorney General (AG) before disposing of a substantial amount of their assets to a for-profit entity. . . .

“Factors to be considered in the Attorney General’s review of the transaction shall include: fair valuation, due care, avoidance of conflict of interest, and the public interest.

“The Attorney General is required to hold a public hearing during his review process and the non-profit seller is required to provide public notice regarding the application to the AG and the public hearing.

“All transaction-related documents will be available to the public, with certain limited exceptions.

“If a charitable fund results from the transaction, its governance shall be broad-based in the community and shall be subject to review by the Attorney General.

“The for-profit purchaser of a formerly non-profit hospital or HMO shall pay for an independent health care access monitor, to be hired by the Department of Public Health (DPH), to monitor and report publicly for three years on the community health care access, including the level of free care provided, by the new acute-care hospital or HMO.

“Conflict of interest provision states that no officer, director, incorporator, member, staff physician, employee, expert, or adviser of the non-profit may improperly benefit from the transaction; officers, directors, incorporators, members, senior managers, staff physicians, experts, and advisers of the non-profit would be prohibited from investing in the for-profit for a period of three years following the transaction.

“Applicants (and subsequent successors or acquirers) for a license to operate a for-profit acute-care hospital that was formerly non-profit and who do not currently hold a license to operate a hospital in the Commonwealth will be required to undergo a determination by the DPH of their suitability and responsibility to operate an acute-care hospital within the Commonwealth.

“Applicants (and subsequent successors or acquirers) for a license to operate a for-profit acute-care hospital must agree to maintain or increase the level of free care provided by the predecessor non-profit hospital.

“For-profit hospitals must give the DPH 90 days’ notice before closing an essential health service, or closing entirely. The hospital must submit a plan assuring continuing access to services by the community which it serves in the case of such a closure or discontinuance of services.

“An applicant (and subsequent successors or acquirers) to operate a for-profit hospital must get approval by the Department of Public Health of a plan for providing community benefits.

“Civil fines would be imposed by DPH for non-compliance with the free care, community benefits, and maintenance of essential health services requirements for licensure.

“The Board of Registration in Medicine would be directed to promulgate regulations that address physician investment in and ownership of for-profit acute-care hospitals and health maintenance organizations.

“The act shall apply retroactively to transactions for which notice is given to the Attorney General on or after Dec. 4, 1996.”

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# National News

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## Panel urges freeze on hospital Medicare funds

For the first time in the history of the program, federal payments to hospitals for treating Medicare patients will not be increased next year, if a recommendation by a federal advisory panel is accepted. According to the Jan. 19 *New York Times*, the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission, headed by Harvard Prof. Joseph P. Newhouse, has voted to recommend a "zero update" on payment rates to hospitals, claiming that no increase is needed because they have effectively controlled their budgets. Medicare payments to hospitals last year totalled \$84 billion, or 44% of all Medicare spending. It is expected that the recommendation will "save" Medicare some \$2 billion in 1998.

Carmela S. Coyle, a vice president of the American Hospital Association, told the *Times* that hospitals were being punished for improving their productivity: "We've kept down costs for two or three years in a row. There have been real cuts in the cost of treating Medicare patients. But how long can these cost reductions be sustained?"

The advisory panel notes that one reason the hospitals have reduced the cost of delivering care, is that wages and benefits of hospital employees are growing more slowly than compensation in many other industries.

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## Calif. senator asks: 'Why not outlaw poverty?'

A California legislator has an answer to Gov. Pete Wilson's plan to eliminate welfare assistance in the "Golden State." Sen. John Burton announced, in a Jan. 14 press release, that he will introduce legislation making poverty a crime in California. Burton's plan to skewer Wilson's scheme—in the spirit of Jonathan Swift's attacks on the 18th-century British monarchy's genocidal policies—consists of three bills currently being drafted, according to his staff.

Burton declared that his legislation

would: "Make it a crime to be poor, by creating a felony for 'intentionally and maliciously' living on a yearly income below the federally established poverty level; make it a crime for poor people to have children, by creating a felony for parenting a child while living below the . . . poverty level; [and] provide state orphan asylums to house the children of poor people."

Burton described his bills as "the key to Gov. Pete Wilson's quest to eliminate welfare. There won't be jobs for the people he plans to cut off, so why not just make poverty illegal and stop poor people from having children? . . . My bills are consistent with Pete Wilson's philosophy of deterring certain behavior by making it illegal. If we aren't going to help poor people, then we'd better discourage them from being poor."

Regarding the governor's plan to cut young girls and their children off the welfare rolls, Burton said, "If the Legislature approves Wilson's plan to cut off welfare to such children, we need to also use the criminal justice system to stop their parents from having them in the first place."

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## Activists link 'right to die' and Nazis

Two spokesmen for the Philadelphia Family Policy Council have questioned the Supreme Court's taking up the issue of "physician-assisted suicide," by arguing that euthanasia in any form, violates the sanctity of human life affirmed in the Declaration of Independence.

In a commentary in the Jan. 16 *Philadelphia Daily News*, William T. Devlin and Rodger E. Barnette declare, "Leaders of the euthanasia movement deny significant parallels between what took place in Germany in World War II and what is happening in the United States. But are these movements truly dissimilar?"

"An attempt has been made to portray the Nazi experience, which emphasized state euthanasia, and the Anglo-American emphasis on the individual's 'right to die' as distinct movements. The issue of state versus individual autonomy is always import-

ant; but the defining issue here is the sanctity of human life, a concept best understood as it relates to the 'inalienable rights' in the Declaration of Independence, endowed not by a government but by the Creator.

"Once the concept of the sanctity of human life is discarded," they argue, "a progression of thought and act is begun that is difficult to envision or halt." But, the authors leave the door open to repudiating natural law on the basis of opinion, by arguing that the courts should let "the people decide" on the "right to die."

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## U.S. studying critical infrastructure risks

A special White House commission, charged with evaluating threats to infrastructure vital to the security of the United States, is expected to issue recommendations for action later this year. The body was established by President Clinton on July 15, 1996, under Executive Order 13010, as the President's Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection, chaired by Air Force Gen. Robert T. Marsh (ret.).

The declassified order declares at the outset, "Certain national infrastructures are so vital that their incapacity or destruction would have a debilitating impact on the defense or economic security of the United States. These critical infrastructures include telecommunications, electrical power systems, gas and oil storage and transportation, banking and finance, transportation, water supply systems, emergency services (including medical, police, fire, and rescue), and continuity of government. Threats to these critical infrastructures fall into two categories: physical threats to tangible property ('physical threats') and threats of electronic, radio-frequency, or computer-based attacks on the information or communications components that control critical infrastructures ('cyber threats'). Because many of these critical infrastructures are owned and operated by the private sector, it is essential that the government and private sector work together to develop a strategy for protecting them and assuring their



continued operation.”

The commission is comprised of officials from the Treasury, Justice, Defense, Commerce, Transportation, and Energy departments; and from the FBI, the CIA, Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the National Security Agency. A five-member steering committee, including two White House officials, was also created to oversee the commission's work and report regularly to President Clinton. A 15-member advisory committee, of chief executive officers of corporations involved in the critical infrastructures, was also appointed to work with the commission.

One commissioner privately told *EIR* that one of their most pressing concerns is the collapse of U.S. hard infrastructure, and the lack of redundancy in such vital sectors as the nation's power grid. The deregulation of the U.S. electrical power grid represents a “nightmare,” he said, which will greatly increase the vulnerability of the U.S. economy, to everything from severe weather to terrorist attack.

## London sees pro-British turn in U.S. diplomacy

According to the Jan. 19 London *Sunday Times*, “The first Clinton administration was attacked for appointing second-raters as diplomats,” writes Andrew Sullivan. “The second does not want to make the same mistake.” Madeleine Albright, the former U.S. ambassador to the UN, now secretary of state, will appoint top diplomatic officials who should be “good news for Britain and Europe in welcome contrast to the first term, whose top diplomatic and security players at times seemed anti-British.”

Sullivan adds, “Most important, Adm. William Crowe, the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has agreed to stay on until late this year as ambassador in London. Crowe is popular in London and Washington and has sometimes been a lone voice arguing the British cause.”

James Steinberg, the new deputy to National Security Adviser Sandy Berger, also gets London's nod. Sullivan emphasizes that

Steinberg “spent some time at the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London and is an expert on European integration. Steinberg will help to form American policy towards Britain and Europe and is considered by the Foreign Office to be a big plus.”

## ‘Green Scissors’ gang plans further attacks

The Green Scissors Coalition, the not-so-odd alliance of radical environmentalists and Conservative Revolutionaries in Congress, plans to continue its assault on key federal infrastructure programs, using the ludicrous argument of eliminating “corporate welfare,” and deploying with the enforcement power of the eco-fascist movement. The coalition includes such British-style liberals as the Cato Institute, Americans for Tax Reform, National Taxpayers Union, and such radical ecologists as Friends of the Earth, U.S. Public Interest Research Group, and the Natural Resources Defense Council.

According to the Jan. 17 *Wall Street Journal*, Green Scissors wants to eliminate a dozen federal programs, “saving” some \$2-3 billion per year, with infrastructure projects and fuel-development subsidies dominating the list. Newt Gingrich poster boy, House Budget Committee Chairman John Kasich (R-Ohio), says he will attempt to cut or kill spending on the programs, and is hoping to draw wide bipartisan support in Congress.

In keeping with its right and left radical posture, Green Scissors recommends a “scale-back” in U.S. contributions to the International Monetary Fund, which, the *Journal* writes, members view as benefiting big investors and builders, and as an “inappropriate interference by government in private markets.” Other targets include the Overseas Private Investment Corp., the Rural Electrification Administration, federal highway projects, subsidies for logging roads used by timber companies, and the Animas-La Plata irrigation project in the western United States.

## Briefly

**PRIVATIZING** Social Security, and investing its funds in the stock market, is a “questionable” proposal, the chairman of the American Association for Retired Persons, Helen Boosalis, warned in a Jan. 13 interview in the *Omaha World Herald*. “Even the experts, for Pete's sake, make mistakes. Look at Orange County (California). They had experts investing the public's money and what happened? They went bankrupt.”

**LAYOFFS** announced by U.S. corporations in 1996 totaled 477,147, according to the annual survey by the Chicago firm of Challenger, Gray & Christmas—an 8.5% increase over the 439,882 reported for 1995. Corporate “downsizings” included nearly 123,000 in telecommunications, computers, and retailing; and almost 68,000 in the food and auto sectors.

**MANY AMERICANS** “currently holding jobs, are reluctant to seek pay raises for fear of losing their position,” Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.) told a Budget Committee hearing Jan. 21. “I wonder whether we're moving towards the next millennium or back to days of Upton Sinclair and even Charles Dickens—to paint a grimmer picture.”

**AN ANTI-LABOR LAW** was the first bill introduced in the 105th Congress. House Gingrichites will again attempt to amend the 1938 Fair Labor Standards Act, which requires most private employers to pay overtime to hourly wage earners for working more than 40 hours a week. Workers would be “offered” the option of taking more time off, instead of receiving payment for extra work.

**HEROIN** dealt on the streets of the United States today is now 75% “pure,” compared with 15% a decade ago, according to a Jan. 15 report on National Public Radio. As a result of “cultural” promotion by the entertainment media, teenagers are now the fastest growing segment of heroin users in the U.S. population.

## Editorial

# *The Machine-Tool Principle*

The international circulation of the intelligence weekly *EIR*, is chiefly to policy-thinkers. A significant portion of that readership is represented by persons who are close to policy-shaping by governments or of other influential institutions. Since its founding, in 1974, *EIR* has been committed to presenting what policy-influencers in every nation need to know, as presented from the standpoint which takes the post-1945, global political power of the U.S.A. as the bench-mark against which world developments are to be measured.

This sometimes, as now, entails special obligations.

With the end of the year 1996, the world has reached the point at which the inevitable disintegration of the world's presently floundering monetary and financial institutions is unavoidable; more and more prominent voices, throughout the world, have proclaimed the early doom of the institutions of the modern sovereign nation-state. We have reached the point, that, either the U.S. government acts soon to initiate a "new Bretton Woods" set of monetary, financial, economic, and trade agreements, to replace the "globalist" system now hurtling toward its doom, or, the planet as a whole will be plunged into a disaster comparable to, but far worse than Europe's Fourteenth Century "new dark age."

Unless the Federal government of the U.S.A. takes certain initiatives, to bring a significant group of nations together for the establishment of such a "new Bretton Woods," a "new dark age," similar to that which doomed the failed cultures of the past, will grip the planet as a whole. The collapse of the institutions of the modern sovereign nation-state form of commitment to scientific and technological progress, would mean the inevitable collapse of the demographic characteristics of the world's population, to approximately those of the Fourteenth Century. This is the crucial challenge which confronts the reelected President Bill Clinton.

In many ways, the new monetary, financial, credit, trade, and tariff agreements which must be introduced as a "new Bretton Woods," will be an echo of the best features of the 1946-1966 monetary system. We could not expect the world to accept, quickly enough, any unproven kind of new system, no matter how sound that alternative might be over the medium to long term. We

must rely chiefly upon successful kinds of historical precedents.

Return to the form of pre-1967 international agreements, is necessary, but not sufficient. We also require a stimulant to global economic growth. Part of that solution, is China's Eurasian land-bridge project, presently supported by leading circles in several nations, including India and Iran. The leading problem today, is that those in leading positions of power in today's nations are representatives of what we in the U.S. call the "Baby Boomer" generation. As a result of the late-1960s shift from production-oriented economies, to "post-industrial" utopianism, only exceptional figures in governments, among corporate managements, and among relevant professionals, have even an intimation of the principles on which successful, pre-1967, agro-industrial economy used to function.

A return to the policies of the best years of Bretton Woods, more than thirty years ago, is an indispensable first step toward a sustainable economic recovery, in the United States itself, and in the world at large. Once we have returned, from a bankrupt, to a sane set of international monetary and financial policies, the real work of building a sound economy begins. The key to economic growth is located in the strategic machine-tool sector, the sector where scientists and engineers transform discoveries of scientific principles into the machine-tool designs. Without concentration of investment in scientific and technological progress, any modern economy is condemned to repeat the decay into ruin which has dominated the world economy, increasingly, during the recent thirty years. Without a strategic machine-tool design sector of the economy, and without an accompanying return to Classical forms of education in schools, without a return to the state's role in building infrastructure, and without fostering investment in scientific and technological progress, no modern agro-industrial economy can escape that collapse of physical economy which is destroying the possibility of decent future existence, for virtually all of the world's nations today.

Thus, the almost forgotten principles of the strategic machine-tool sector, will be featured content within the forthcoming issues of *EIR*.

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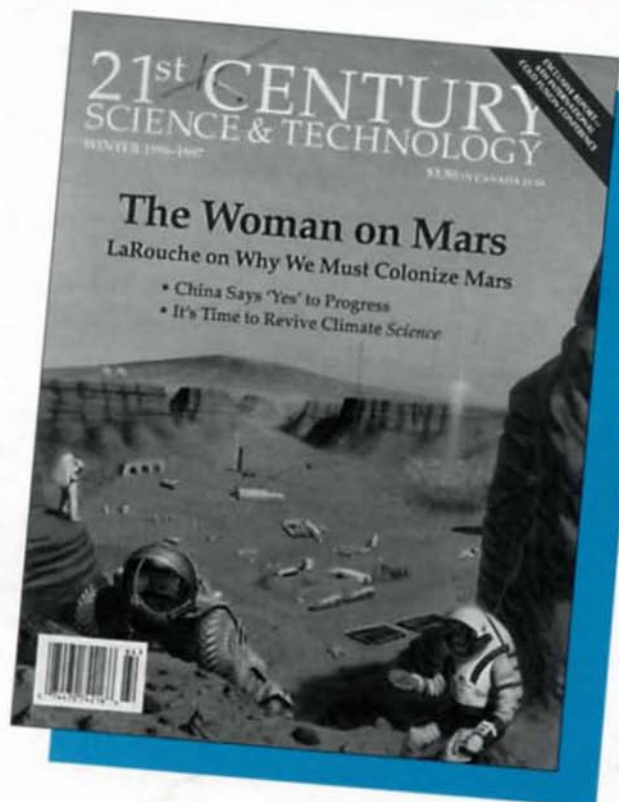
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