

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

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*