

The 'parks for peace' ploy for bloody border wars

by Gretchen Small

Great Britain has unleashed war and conflagration across Central Africa, to eliminate existing nation-states and their current inhabitants, and install, over their corpses, regional satrapies of varied forms, all under control of the British Crown. Now, the opening shots of Great Britain's war to redraw the map of Ibero-America in similar fashion, and with similar consequences, have already been fired. The City of London's *The Economist* magazine flaunted this intent, in an Oct. 12, 1996 special survey on Mercosur, the free-trade zone formed by Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay. Provocatively entitled "Remapping South America," *The Economist* depicted Mercosur on the opening spread of the survey, as a big eraser, wiping out the borders of the area's nations. A smaller version of the same eraser at work, held by a very Visible (British) Hand, was run on each of the survey's 30 pages.

The "eraser" is aimed at all national functions. Last year, the governments of Argentina and Chile, the latter an associate member of Mercosur, presented their legislatures with bills drafted by the British Commonwealth mining cartels, which would declare mineral deposits along the Argentine-Chilean border to be "transnational," and thus exempt from national mining laws, to be exploited under terms of a special, supranational enclave. Those bills are pending before the respective legislatures.

Similarly, on July 31 of this year, the British lackey who serves as Argentina's defense minister, Jorge Domínguez, presented Brazil with a detailed proposal for the formation of a joint "Mercosur Army," designed to supersede the countries' national armed forces.

But the British have also taken aim at the very existence of national borders or boundaries as such, using an historical dispute between Peru and Ecuador—which exploded into border warfare in January 1995, under British provocation. And, they are trying to rope the Clinton administration into the operation, via Anglophile networks in the U.S. State Department, to place blame at Clinton's doorstep when things explode into violence and mayhem, as they are designed to do.

An often overlooked component of the "Invisible" Empire, like its mercenary armies, is its extensive, ostensibly

"privatized" intelligence capabilities. Investigation into the Peru-Ecuador border war trap uncovered precisely such an overlooked capability: the mapping, control, and exploitation of international border conflicts. The operation is run out of an unlikely location: the International Borders Research Unit (IBRU), set up out of the century-old School of Geography at the University of Durham in England.

The IBRU: Lord Curzon's 'marcher lords'

The IBRU defines "boundary issues" to include the gamut of the globalist agenda, from refugee movements, to "peace-keeping operations in borderlands," cross-border crime, "ethno-territorial conflicts," and "Fourth World faultlines and the remaking of 'inter-national' boundaries," the last the subject of a major IBRU study. They interject themselves into border disputes across the globe—everything from the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea, to Ibero-America's numerous hot spots, to the potential for Quebec's secession from Canada, and even the alleged possibility of Montreal's secession from Quebec!

What is the IBRU's aim? They themselves are unambiguous: The website of the IBRU offers, as its guiding ideological document, "the complete, unexpurgated" speech on frontiers delivered in 1907 at the University of Durham, by Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy of India (1898-1905) and British foreign secretary (1919-24). Lord Curzon was one of the most notorious architects of imperial strategy, who defined borders as "the razor's edge on which hang suspended the modern issues of war or peace, of life or death to nations." He expounded upon the "pressing necessity" for Britain, then the "greatest sea-power . . . and greatest land power in the universe," to treat "frontier policy . . . as a branch of the science of government," a matter, even, of racial imperative. Britain's frontiers must be expanded across the "vacant spaces of the earth," because it "provides laborious and incessant employment for the keenest intellects and the most virile energies of the Anglo-Saxon race," he raved.

The IBRU's founding ideologue concluded: "Along many a thousand miles of remote border are to be found our

twentieth-century Marcher Lords. The breath of the Frontier has entered into their nostrils and infused their being. . . . Let there come forth the invincible spirit and the unexhausted moral fibre of our race. Let the advance guard of Empire march forth. . . . The Empire calls, as loudly as it ever did, for serious instruments of serious work. The Frontiers of Empire continue to beckon.”

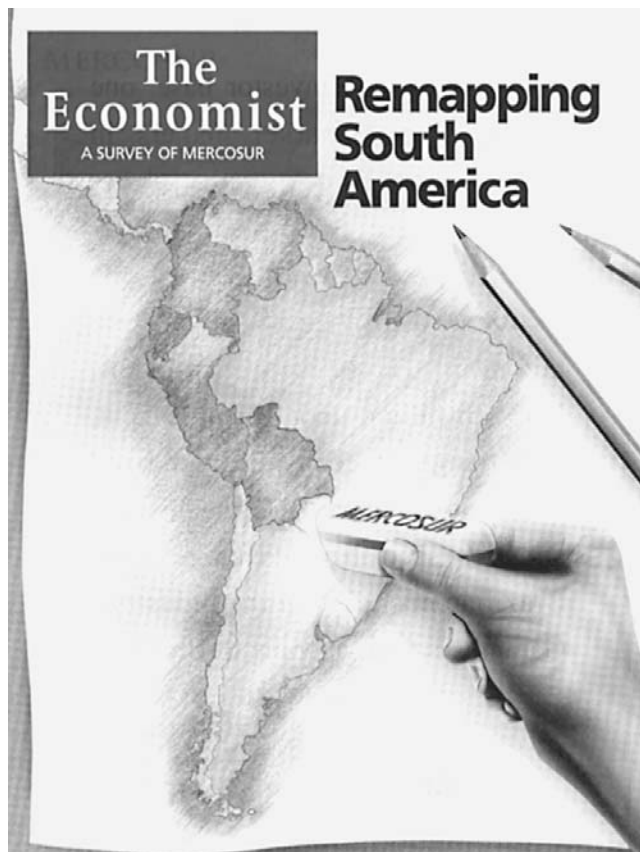
This is the “serious work” for which the IBRU was founded in 1989. It built upon the archives, maps, and intelligence files accumulated over nearly a century of British intelligence profiling of the “hinterlands,” carried out through the University of Durham’s School of Geography. Its director and founder, Gerald Blake, a Middle East specialist, explains that he got his first “practical knowledge of what it was like to trample up and down colonial boundaries,” as a member of “a curious colonial regiment called the Royal West African Frontier Force.” Deputy director Clive Schofield hails Curzon as “a landmark boundary maker.” Indeed!

The IBRU promotes itself as the world’s only intelligence outfit dedicated solely to land and maritime border and territorial conflicts, anywhere and everywhere. They offer—for a fee—publications, research capabilities, access to their database and global “network of personal friends,” and “conflict resolution” services. Their clients range from governments, to non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to corporations, such as law firms, and oil and shipping companies.

The IBRU has successfully penetrated other governments on behalf of the British—including the U.S. State Department. The State Department does have its own Office of the Geographer, located in the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, whose responsibilities include producing reports for the secretary of state on all aspects of border conflicts (cartography, history, current status of a dispute). The staff at State’s Office of the Geographer, however, works closely with the IBRU, Geographer sources admit. (One member of the staff was, in fact, just at the IBRU.) The IBRU is viewed as “a very valuable resource,” to which the State Department turns when files are needed on areas of the world, such as the Middle East, where Britain has a much longer history of involvement than the United States, staff members explain.

The only other center in the world similar to the IBRU, one former State Department official reported, is also British: the Geopolitical and International Boundaries Research Center (GRC), based at the University of London’s School of Oriental and African Studies. It is a small circle: The director of the GRC, Richard Schofield, worked for years with IBRU director Blake.

U.S. State Department dependence on British intelligence in this area has worsened in recent years, due to budget cuts implemented in the 1980s. State once produced its own boundary studies, as a standard function. Now, that program has been abandoned, and only one official at State is still doing such studies, Robert Smith, in the Bureau of Oceans and



The City of London’s view of globalization.

International Environmental and Scientific Affairs. Smith, the IBRU reports, is a member of its Board of Advisers and Professional Associates.

Baiting the trap

The IBRU is active in the project to rip up the borders and nations of Africa. The Winter 1996-1997 issue of its quarterly, *Boundary and Security Bulletin*, carried a piece by one of their regulars, Richard Griggs, an official of Independent Projects Trust, a South Africa-based NGO dedicated to “conflict resolution.” Griggs argues that the genocide now occurring in the Great Lakes region—blamed, of course, primarily on the Hutus, the U.S. government, and African “overpopulation”—provides the opportunity to “dismantle” the centralized governments of the region, such that “at least Zaire, Rwanda, and Burundi, if not Uganda and Tanzania,” can now be eliminated as nation-states, and replaced by “a confederation of autonomous provinces.” Borders, the IBRU piece argues, must be viewed as “soft, flexible, and mobile.”

The IBRU is similarly active in the various Ibero-American border disputes, including maintaining direct channels into the State Department team working on the Peru-Ecuador conflict. The next issue of the IBRU quarterly, due out in

August, includes an article on that conflict written by Bradford Thomas, who only in January retired from the Office of the Geographer after decades. Thomas is an active member of the IBRU's "network of friends." He served on the State Department-run inter-agency task force on Peru-Ecuador; although now retired, he remains close to the negotiations.

In 1994, the IBRU published a monograph on "The Boundary between Ecuador and Peru," written by their leading expert on Ibero-American conflicts, Ronald Bruce St. John. The study asserts that the disputed area involves three entire departments (states) of Peru: Maynas, Tumbes, and Jaén. All three departments have been part of Peru since 1822, and in 1942, both Ecuador and Peru signed an international treaty, the "Rio Protocol of Peace, Friendship and Boundaries," which set a border between the two countries which acknowledged that fact. Under the Rio Protocol, all that remains, is to demarcate a 78-kilometer stretch of the border, located in the dense jungle of Maynas, along the Cordillera del Cóndor mountain range.

One effect of that 1994 IBRU study—one of their best-selling reports, albeit in the specialized policy-making circles which it targets—was to encourage Ecuador to believe it stood to receive international support for its efforts to break out of the Rio Protocol, were it able to force Peru back to the negotiating table. In January 1995, Ecuadoran troops did in fact provoke a new round of border fighting; the trap had been sprung. Major international pressure is now being applied to force an immediate settlement of the dispute, with no restrictions as to what can be negotiated—i.e., disregarding the Rio Protocol. (See *EIR*'s June 27, 1997 exposé, "Soros Minerals Grab behind Peru-Ecuador Border Conflict," for other means by which British interests suckered Ecuador into reopening the conflict.)

The 1994 IBRU study acknowledged, that were the Rio Protocol to be called into question, this could reactivate border conflicts across Ibero-America. "In seeking to void unilaterally a recognized treaty of limits [the Rio Protocol], the Ecuadorian government is challenging a rule of international law whose overthrow would signal chaos for a region where dozens of such treaties have been negotiated since independence," the study concluded.

With the aid of the State Department, this British scenario is proceeding. State has demanded that Peru and Ecuador agree to a final settlement by the Second Summit of the Americas in March 1998, a formula for provoking conflict, which the British are confident will blow up in President Bill Clinton's face—not theirs.

Who runs State Department policy on Peru-Ecuador? Luigi Einaudi, an official brought into the State Department in 1974 by then-Secretary of State, now Sir, Henry Kissinger. Einaudi has devoted his career to breaking up the Ibero-American military, with a sub-specialty in destroying the nation of Peru, going back to the 1960s, when he worked at the utopian-dominated RAND Corp. While he formally retired from the

Foreign Service this past July, Einaudi's grip on State Department policy is still such, that he has been kept on as a "consultant"—*the lead* consultant, according to a State Department press spokesman—to the ongoing Peru-Ecuador talks.

Parks for war and genocide

The British having helped create the conflict, Prince Philip's anti-human "conservation" movement has stepped forward to provide the "solution" (see **Figure 1**). According to sources close to the negotiations between Peru, Ecuador, and the Guarantors of the Rio Protocol (the United States, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile), the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is the key group working up a proposal to "solve" the dispute—by creating a transnational border park in the disputed Cordillera del Cóndor region, effectively denying both countries sovereignty in the area. The IUCN is an instrument of the British Crown itself: Founded in 1948 by the racist eugenicist Sir Julian Huxley, its constitution was written by the British Foreign Office, and to this day its personnel overlaps with The Fauna and Flora Preservation Society, first named the Society for the Preservation of the Wild Fauna of the Empire.

One of the IUCN's leading projects today is to replace borders around the globe with territories under direct British Crown control. Already, some 100 cross-border parks have been created, many run by the IUCN or its associates (World Wide Fund for Nature, Nature Conservancy, etc.). Arguing that the "international legal status" of the parks is not, however, guaranteed, the IUCN is currently organizing a conference jointly with the South African Peace Parks Foundation and the World Bank, to map out the next phase of supranational control. The misnamed "International Conference on Parks for Peace" will be held in Cape Town, South Africa, on Sept. 16-18, 1997, with the self-assigned task of drafting the international agreements, laws, and codes of conduct through which parks can be permanently removed from national control.

"The international legal status of the trans-boundary area is unspecified. Even though areas on either side of the frontier may be protected areas under national law, a legally binding bilateral or multilateral agreement should be entered into, to govern the trans-boundary area," the IUCN conference invitation argues. Discussion is also to focus on a non-binding "code of conduct to govern activities" in cross-border parks until such time as supranational laws can be imposed, as well as on an IUCN-proposed "Draft Convention on the Prohibition of Hostile Military Activities in Internationally Protected Areas," that would "empower the UN Security Council to designate areas of great ecological or cultural importance as non-target areas in which hostile military activity shall not be permitted."

The depth of hatred for human beings which underlies the border parks project, is revealed with the IUCN's explanation that conference attendees intend to seek UN Security Council

FIGURE 1
**Protected areas of South America,
as of November 1994**

Total land	17,801,000 km ²
Protected land	2,349,000 km ²
Percentage protected	13.2%



international guarantees to keep “wildlife preserves”—and *tourism* to those “preserves”—from being affected by any genocide being committed against human beings nearby. That millions of people are being killed in Africa’s Great Lakes region doesn’t bother the IUCN; its organizing document, “Draft Concept Paper on Parks for Peace,” instead argues: “Another important issue is how to avoid the ecological destruction of trans-boundary protected areas during periods of conflict. The potential for tourism and other forms of community development associated with protected areas has been significantly undermined by wars in Rwanda, Zaire, parts of former Yugoslavia, and elsewhere. Refugees who settle in protected areas can cause significant impacts on the natural and human environment. Deforestation in Virunga National Park (Zaire) has been estimated at 300 hectares per day and threatens the globally significant mountain gorilla population living in the region.”

Using Peru-Ecuador as a precedent

Among the 60 invited conference guests, is IBRU director Gerald Blake, scheduled to speak on “The Geopolitics of Trans-Boundary Cooperation,” and to run the workshop on establishing guidelines for managing parks. Blake has worked extensively with the IUCN on the parks project, writing a study on trans-border parks which the IUCN published. Also playing a high-profile role will be Avecita Chicchón, director of the Peruvian office of Conservation International (see **Figure 2**), another tentacle of the British Crown’s global “conservation” movement which is busy promoting the creation of a bi-national park in the Cordillera del Cóndor area (see *EIR*, June 27 article on “Soros Minerals Grab”).

The conference is taking up the Peru-Ecuador conflict, as a precedent in the use of transnational parks to “solve” border conflicts, by eliminating the very concept of borders itself. In the process, the British Crown intends to grab direct control of territory in the heart of South America, at the headwaters of the Amazonian river system. As Lyndon LaRouche has warned, no greater threat to continental security could be devised. In his September 1995 Presidential campaign document, *The Blunder in U.S. National Security Policy*, LaRouche warned: “If the resolution of a border dispute is taken out of the sovereign hands of the nation-state parties, the disputed area becomes a region of ‘extra-territoriality,’ in which terrorist/separatist operations thrive.” *EIR* has documented how such “protected areas” and parks, in Africa and Ibero-America, have served as centers for terrorism, arms- and drug-trafficking, and the proliferation of diseases.

Yet, according to numerous sources, the IUCN’s park program has been adopted by the State Department team on Peru-Ecuador, as the preferred “solution” for the conflict. No one has formally raised the proposal yet at the negotiating table (the talks are said to be focussed still on procedural issues), but participants say they expect the park proposal to be pulled out “when it’s time to break the logjam.”

Differing versions of the proposal for a “joint, ecological park, along the crest of the ridge where the Protocol goes,” have been discussed by Einaudi’s team. Some say that, to ever be accepted, a border down the middle of such a park would have to be agreed on and delineated; others argue that the full IUCN program—using the park to eliminate the border altogether—should be stuck to. All the park proponents agree, however, that “the authority of the state will be truncated” at the park. The key, said one former member of Einaudi’s inter-agency task force, is that “all agree that this would be non-military . . . devoted to indigenous people only. . . . They would be barred to settlement by other than native peoples, and nothing except a police chief, and for that matter, they ought to be native police chiefs, if they have them. No armies, and have it demilitarized.”

Alexander Watson, director of the Nature Conservancy’s Latin American and Caribbean Program, another institution central in the Crown’s ecological movement, is one of the people involved “up to his eyeballs” in the park project. Watson was a career diplomat, before moving to the Nature Conservancy in 1996. He served as U.S. Ambassador to Peru (1986-89), and then as Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs (1993-96), and was deeply involved in the Peru-Ecuador conflict. He continues to work on Peru-Ecuador from his new post at the Nature Conservancy, an organization founded in Britain in 1949 by royal charter. The chairman of the Texas branch of the Nature Conservancy, today sits on the board of the Queen’s mercenary outfit, Defence Systems Limited (see article in Chapter I). Its ties with the imperial mercenaries is not surprising: The founder of the Nature Conservancy, Max Nicholson, published a history of the postwar environmentalist movement in 1970, under the arrogant subtitle: “A Guide for the New Masters of the Earth.”

Watson freely outlined to a reporter his preferred version of the British park proposal: “You could have a park, which contains territory which is *indisputably* Ecuadorian, and territory which is *indisputably* Peruvian, and also, between that include the area which is in dispute. So you could have a *bi-national* park that belongs to both countries. It is administered, by an administration of some sort, which is either bi-national, or neutral, or maybe even a third party. Maybe IUCN. Or some NGO. Or some combination of Peruvian and Ecuadorian NGOs—or something like that. As neutral as you want to make it, as non-governmental as you want to make it.”

Such thinking is reminiscent of Lord Curzon’s instructions, back in 1907, that borders are better set by the Great Powers, with little, if any, consultation with the governments of the countries affected. As Lord Curzon explained, “Where native agents are admitted, usually in a subordinate and advisory capacity, they are apt to interpret their functions as justifying an exceptional measure of vacillation, obstruction, and every form of delay.”

The British, however, are in a hurry.