

Soviet Union, under the terms of the British Arab Bureau's Bernard Lewis, back during the mid-1970s, the Horn of Africa region, as indicated by the accompanying map, is the strategic "Balkan" region of Africa, the link to the Middle East cockpit. See what happened to Somalia, and to Ethiopia, too, as a result of Henry Kissinger's mid-1970s swap-deal with Moscow. Imagine that model, combined with the more recent Great Lakes Model, suddenly spread through the entirety of the region shown by the map, and beyond that.

Under those conditions, the U.S. has no ability to make policy in Asia, let alone Africa, until some conjecturable time deep in the next century. That would be the early end of the Clinton administration, even as soon as two years before the ritual of the November 2000 elections. President Clinton's willingness, and commitment to act with effective, crushing pungency and force, to bring about the early dumping of Prime Minister B. Netanyahu in Israel, and a permanent halt to the British-directed invasion of Sudan, are the two immediate issues upon which the success or doom of the Clinton administration rest. On these strategic issues, the President, if he is prudent, dare not compromise.

Those clowns, in his own administration, who support the Sudan invasion prospect, must go. Otherwise, the Clinton administration will almost certainly disintegrate, very rapidly, into a shambles.

## British agents in Washington gun for war against Sudan

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

The U.S. Institute for Peace hosted a two-day seminar in Washington, D.C., Sept. 16-17, purportedly on the theme, "Religion, Nationalism, and Peace in Sudan." In reality, the conference laid out a political and military strategy for overthrowing the Sudanese central government, in the near term. Both government representatives and persons associated with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), who claimed to be speaking in their personal capacities, fraudulently portrayed their "recommendations" as reflecting the policy of the Clinton administration.

Gathered at the Plaza Hotel in downtown Washington, were think-tankers from the host institution, as well as from the Brookings Institution and the Max Planck Institute in Germany; they were flanked by the usual NGOs operating under the cover of humanitarian aid, like Human Rights Watch, World Vision, and the U.S. Committee on Refugees; several professional Sudanese opposition figures, of the umbrella

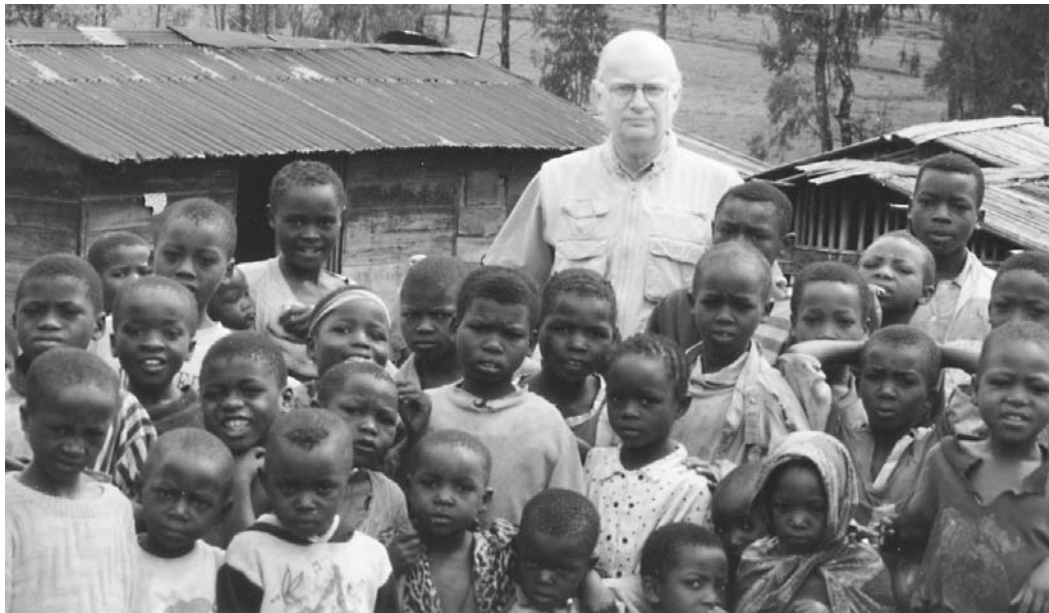
grouping founded by Baroness Caroline Cox, known as the National Democratic Alliance (NDA); and, a handful of British intelligence agents operating inside the National Security Council, and the U.S. Congress. The only noteworthy figure absent was Baroness Cox, herself.

Following numerous academic speeches on Islam, Islamization, religious identity, and the like, which took up the bulk of the first day's proceedings, the participants set to work on the second day, to announce policy directives which they asserted to be those of the U.S. President. The gist of the strategy presented was that the United States should provide political and military support to Sudan's neighbors, now known as the "front-line states," as well as to the remaining rebel forces led by John Garang, to enable them to overthrow the Khartoum government by November.

To prepare the terrain for launching their call for war, the speakers took care to characterize their targetted victim, as evil incarnate. The Sudanese government of President Gen. Omar al-Bashir, who took power in 1989 and was confirmed in general elections in March 1997, was referred to throughout as the "NIF regime," referring to the National Islamic Front, a mass-based movement led by Speaker of the Parliament Dr. Hassan al-Turabi. The entire gamut of slanders that have been churned out by British intelligence outlets since 1989, against Bashir and Turabi, were retailed by speaker after speaker: that the "Arab Islamic" leadership of "the North" oppressed the Christian and animist Sudanese of "the South," forcing them to convert to Islam, and to use Arabic in place of their tribal dialects. Ted Dagne, a British intelligence asset operating as "specialist in African affairs" for the Foreign Affairs Division of the Congressional Research Service, added the allegations of slavery and support for terrorism, to the list of crimes drawn up against the targetted government. Human Rights Watch speaker Jemera Rone accused Khartoum of having built a nation on the basis of the predominance of one "master race," and compared this "rampant nationalism" with the fascist regimes defeated in World War II. Adam Mohamed Abdelmoula, a Sudanese lawyer working with a plethora of "human rights" fronts, suggested that the "NIF regime" were the modern-day counterpart to the Nazis, and "should be treated accordingly."

Not only was the Sudanese government slandered as having systematically violated the human rights of its citizens, but it was also accused of constituting a threat to its neighbors. Again, Ted Dagne led the charge, retailing wild, unfounded allegations of Sudanese sponsorship of the assassination attempt against Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in 1995, and "Sudan's destabilization campaign . . . expanding to other parts of Africa." Thus, the conclusion followed, that the current Sudanese government represented a threat to U.S. strategic interests.

Ergo, it must be removed. The consensus among the U.S. Institute of Peace panelists, was expressed by Peter Nyot Kok, a Sudanese member of Cox's coterie, from the Max Planck Institute. Kok said that the "demise of the NIF regime" was near. All seemed in agreement, as well, that if the "demise,"



*Roger Winter, shown here with refugees in Maisii, Zaire, January 1997. Winter describes the violent overthrow of the Khartoum government as "militarily viable," but says he prefers a different route. "The nice thing about the way I'm suggesting the U.S. be involved," he states, "is it is indirect."*

or the "de-NIF-ication" could not be done by political means, then the cannons should be pulled out.

John Prendergast, a director of Africa Affairs at the National Security Council, outlined three levels on which, he said, U.S. initiatives against the Sudanese government were being launched. He said that Washington would increase its unilateral pressure on the Khartoum government, adding that the administration and Congress were considering "imposing comprehensive sanctions" against the government. He said, "We are trying to expel Sudan from the International Monetary Fund, on purely economic grounds," alleging its non-compliance with economic reforms. He said the United States had "intensified pressure to contain" the government, which he characterized as an "odious regime."

On the regional level, Prendergast said that the United States was trying to "focus on supporting neighboring states in the Horn of Africa," allegedly threatened by Sudan. Such support, he said, entailed supplying Uganda and Ethiopia with non-lethal weapons for their defense, as part of what he called the "Front-Line States Initiative." At this level, too, he said the United States supported the declaration of the Inter Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), as the basis for peace talks to end Sudan's civil war. Prendergast ruled out any support for or dealing with the peace treaty which the Sudanese government signed in April of this year, with all but one of the rebel groups.

On the domestic level, Prendergast said the United States was providing humanitarian aid, and was supporting the NDA's objectives. He announced that the U.S. government would now provide development assistance to rebel-controlled areas, and assist rebel forces in setting up civil institutions, courts, etc. in these areas.

Both in his prepared remarks and in answering questions, Prendergast deferred to a statement made by Susan Rice, dur-

ing hearings held on Sept. 21, on her nomination as Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. Rice's statement was presented as the administration's policy on Sudan. What she said was: "In concert with concerned members of Congress, we have also recast our policy towards Sudan to apply additional pressure aimed at isolating the Khartoum regime in order to contain the threat it poses to U.S. interests and to compel it to halt its support for terrorism and its grave human rights abuses. We have also provided for the first time defensive military assistance to Sudan's neighbors, which face a direct threat from Sudanese-sponsored insurgencies."

Although NSC official Prendergast was careful not to commit the United States to direct military intervention, that aspect was handled by Roger Winter, of the U.S. Committee on Refugees. Protecting himself with the ritual declaration that he was "speaking for an NGO which had no relation to the U.S. government," Winter announced, "I am going to promote the option of Peter Nyot Kok, that is, the demise of the NIF government." He pointed to the "change in the perspective of governments in the region, regarding the NIF," chronicling the shift since 1994, of Eritrea and Ethiopia against Khartoum. He quoted Eritrean President Isaias Afwerki, who, at the Kampala Pan Africa Conference in 1994, "attacked the government in Khartoum; he foreshadowed a level of hostility not only to the situation in Sudan, but foreshadowed the fact that neighboring countries saw their own vested interest in removing this government." Winter claimed that the "demise" of the NIF government was also one of the vested interests of the United States. His optimism regarding the feasibility of overthrowing General Bashir's government came, he said, from the "existence of the NDA and the existence of four military fronts at the same time" against Sudan.

Winter made clear, that he was talking about implementa-

tion of the NDA's infamous "Asmara Declaration," the document voted up at the NDA meeting held in the Eritrean capital, under the auspices of Caroline Cox in June 1996. That document called for the violent overthrow of the Khartoum government, through military pressure from the outside, and a military insurrection in the capital. Winter continued: "I've said a lot of things which go beyond an NGO mandate. If what I have suggested is *militarily viable*, it will be a humanitarian disaster." Therefore, he urged action now: "I do believe the U.S. government should be encouraging—not militarily—the demise of this government. Meanwhile it must prepare for the humanitarian catastrophe which will ensue, if the opposition forces take a shot at bringing it down." He spoke of millions of new refugees and displaced persons, as a result of the success of his "viable military option." After proposing that the United States "provide development assistance to those areas outside the control of the government of Sudan" (which Prendergast had already announced), Winter went on: "The nice thing about the way I'm suggesting the U.S. be involved, is it is indirect. It is not our fight, it is a Sudanese fight, in which we and the regional powers have an interest."

Finally, on the civilian level, Peter Nyot Kok briefed the gathering on the ongoing work to draft a constitution "for the post-NIF era, as soon as Dr. Turabi is either negotiated out or forced out."

### Not peace, but war

The entire seminar was organized in such a way as to prevent any debate involving the "other side." Outrageous though it may sound, no representative of the government of Sudan, the victim being set up for the kill, was invited to speak. Sudanese Ambassador Dr. Mahdi Ibrahim Mohamed was not allowed to address the open conference. On the second day, following well-deserved protests, the sponsors agreed to let him speak, but only to a closed session of seminar speakers.

Dr. Mahdi introduced his documented presentation on the situation in Sudan, by thanking the institute for organizing the symposium, "in the best tradition of free speech enshrined in the customs and Constitution of the United States." He quipped, "As Winston Churchill taught, it is better to jaw-jaw than to war-war, a lesson he had yet to learn when he crusaded with Lord Kitchener down the Nile to avenge the death of 'Chinese' George Gordon, who earned his first military fame in China."

Dr. Mahdi reviewed the basic economic and political developments in his country, particularly under the current government. Then, he focussed on the issue which should have been at the center of the proceedings, but which had been carefully left out: the peace process in Sudan. As he detailed, and *EIR* has documented (in the issue of May 9, 1997), the Khartoum government has signed a wide-ranging peace treaty with the military and political leaders of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army/Movement (SPLA/M) and the South Sudanese Independence Movement (SSIM), which outlines power

and wealth-sharing, within Sudan, a "multi-racial, multi-cultural, and multi-religious state." The treaty guarantees "all individual and constitutional rights based on citizenship alone irrespective of race, religion, gender or otherwise; complete freedom of religion, including a right to proselytize and preach without regulation," and so forth. The treaty specifies that a referendum will be held, under international monitoring, at the end of an interim period, in which the southern Sudanese population may vote for unity or secession.

## The 'Adolf Hitlers' of east Africa

### Yoweri Museveni

President of Uganda since his taking of Kampala by force of arms in January 1986, Museveni is the linchpin of the current genocidal wars in east and central Africa. Museveni matriculated at Dar Es Salaam University, where he wrote his thesis on "Fanon's Theory on Violence: Its Verification in Liberated Mozambique." The very first line of the thesis is a quotation from Frantz Fanon, stating: "At the level of the individual, violence is a cleansing force."

During his time at Dar Es Salaam in the early 1970s, Museveni founded the Revolutionary Students Front, which became the home for John Garang, among others. It was out of this cell, Museveni proudly stated in a recent press conference, that he formed the nucleus of his National Revolutionary Movement/Army, which took power in 1986, with hefty aid from the British Privy Council's London-Rhodesia Company (Lonrho) of Tiny Rowland, Nigeria's British-agent moneybags Mashood Abiola, and various refugee aid operations, including Roger Winter's U.S. Committee on Refugees. Propaganda and publicity was supplied free of charge by the British Broadcasting Corporation, whose "correspondent" William Pike, now editor of the Uganda government newspaper *New Vision*, accompanied Museveni in the bush through most of his 1981-86 campaign of violence to seize power.

Museveni's statement is blood-curdling in its celebration of nihilistic violence as the "highest form of political struggle." He quotes Fanon: "Violence alone, violence committed by the people, violence organised and educated by its leaders, makes it possible for the masses to understand social truths and gives the key to them." Museveni himself claims: "Not only is violence the only effective instrument of bringing about the overthrow of colonial rule, it is also a laxative, a purgative, an agent for creating new men."

In June, Museveni founded a cell of his Revolutionary

As demonstrated by the care taken in the seminar to ignore the peace treaty, this political achievement is indeed one of the leading factors behind the decision, on the part of the British intelligence Sudan sector led by Baroness Cox, to accelerate operations aimed to overthrow the government.

### **Breaking the controlled environment**

Several voices were raised at the seminar, on the peace process, despite the gag rule.

Former U.S. Rep. Mervyn Dymally (D-Calif.) rose to ask why the Sudanese peace process was not being given the same attention and support given the Dayton or Oslo accords. Indeed, said Dymally, the chairman of the seminar had referred to the Sudanese treaty as a “so-called peace.” This, he was told by David Smock of the U.S. Institute for Peace, was justified, because the “SPLA was not part of the April 1997 peace treaty.”

This writer then pointed out that although the large major-

Students Front at Makerere University in Kampala—indicating his adherence to the nihilistic ideas of Dar Es Salaam. The victims of this violence, as the world has witnessed over the last seven years, have not been “white colonial rulers,” but hundreds of thousands of black Africans, at least half of them children.

### **Paul Kagame**

Vice president and defense minister of the Rwanda ruled by the Rwandan Patriotic Front, Kagame is the strongman of the RPF regime, which, it is estimated by reliable Rwandan and American sources, has killed more than 1 million Rwandans inside Rwanda since it came to power in July 1994. In the *Washington Post* of July 9, Kagame in an interview states that the first purpose of the Rwandan invasion of Zaire in late 1996 was to “dismantle the [refugee] camps”—a process which led to the deaths of upwards of 500,000 people. Before leading the RPF, Kagame was the director of intelligence for Museveni’s National Resistance Army of Uganda. Kagame is widely credited with the murder in 1990 of RPF founder Fred Rwigyema, who matriculated with Museveni at Dar Es Salaam.

### **John Garang**

Since 1983, John Garang has been leading a rebellion in southern Sudan, which has led to an estimated 1 million deaths. A former Marxist sidekick of Yoweri Museveni at the University of Dar es Salaam, Garang’s rebellion had been raised by the British to stop the construction of the Jonglei Canal, which would have increased Nile River throughput by 7%, vastly increasing food production in both Sudan and Egypt. In 1997, most of Garang’s southern allies and followers abandoned their revolt, and signed a peace treaty with Khartoum. But Garang’s forces, which are supplied, led, and staffed, by the Ugandan Army, and Israel, continue to wage their genocidal war, which is intended to fragment Sudan.

### **Meles Zenawi**

Dictator of Ethiopia since 1991, Zenawi is committed to fragment that ancient nation into a half dozen ethnically defined states, as dictated by his British masters, who see

even the continuing existence of Ethiopia as a threat to their policy of recolonizing Africa. Like his close associate, Eritrean dictator Isaias Afwerki, Zenawi has publicly ditched his Marxist-Leninist-Mao Zedong rhetoric, and has embraced free enterprise, while continuing to promulgate revolutionary violence. The constitution he rammed through Ethiopia in 1991, formally allows for the secession of the 14 ethnically defined regions that remain in Ethiopia following Eritrean independence. Ethiopia is a base for military operations against Sudan, and Somalia, which is now also targeted for a renewed Ethiopian/Eritrean invasion.

### **Isaias Afwerki**

Dictator and founder of Eritrea since it was carved out of Ethiopia in 1991, Afwerki has transformed this former Ethiopian coastal strip into an Israeli naval base targetting the Arab countries bordering the Red Sea, while also making it into a base to launch war against Sudan. Afwerki’s Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front emerged hegemonic over the Egyptian-allied Eritrean Liberation Front after a bloody 1970s Eritrean civil war. Afwerki and Zenawi came to power through the aid of the British, and the Bush administration. In 1997, SPLA and allied Sudanese forces invaded Sudan from Eritrea. Also in 1997, Eritrea went to war with Yemen, with Israeli backing, over disputed islands which control the mouth of the Red Sea.

### **Laurent Désiré Kabila**

Dictator of the “Democratic Republic of Congo,” formerly Zaire, Kabila was installed in power in the spring of 1997 by the legions of Rwanda’s Kagame and Uganda’s Museveni, following their murder of 2 million Rwandan Hutu refugees there. A longtime diamond smuggler, who even Castro’s Che Guevara considered too degenerate to associate with, Kabila had been trained as a Marxist revolutionary in Albania. He was later recruited into Museveni’s orbit while at Dar Es Salaam, when Museveni was a revolutionary student there. Under Museveni’s direction, Kabila’s forces are now targetting the Central African Republic, Chad, and Sudan.

—Linda de Hoyos and Joseph Brewda

ity of the Palestinian people no longer support the Oslo Accords, and at least ten PLO political factions actively oppose them, and although the current Israeli government rejects the accords, still, we rightly support U.S. intervention to implement them. So, this writer continued, should we support the Sudanese peace process, which has been endorsed by leading members of all the rebel factions, except Garang's. In conclusion, this writer proposed that the U.S. Institute for Peace convoke a conference, to which it would invite the signatories of the Sudan peace treaty, and John Garang as well, who has heretofore refused to participate in peace talks.

As to be expected, there was no direct response to the proposal. Instead, the focus shifted to the IGAD initiative which Prendergast had identified as the sole venue for peace talks. The consensus of the panelists was, that the government of Sudan had cooked up the peace treaty in April, as a trick, to avoid participation in talks under IGAD. The fact of the matter is, that all meetings scheduled by third parties, including a recent initiative by South African President Nelson Mandela, to bring Bashir and Garang together at the negotiating table, have failed, due to the refusal of Garang to attend.

More fundamental than the peace process itself, is the question of the authorship of the "not peace but war" strategy unveiled at the conference. Again, it was an *EIR* representative, Lawrence Freeman, who challenged the panel to address the issue of external forces who were orchestrating the political and military assault against Sudan. Here he named Baroness Cox, who is fomenting religious strife, while masquerading as the champion of religious values, in her capacity as head of the Christian Solidarity International. It is Cox who personally organized the Sudanese opposition into the NDA coalition, brought the NDA to accept Garang and the SPLA as their military leadership, organized the Asmara conference in 1995, and hosted the opposition in the British House of Lords, as well as at a secret Foreign Office seminar in London in 1996. It was also Cox, who mediated the purchase of Eritrea's and Ethiopia's governments, by British intelligence, for their military cooperation in the invasion of Sudan in early 1997. It is Cox's colleague-in-arms Lady Lynda Chalker, formerly head of the British Office of Overseas Development, who has directed the political and military moves against Sudan by Uganda's dictator Yoweri Museveni.

*EIR*'s Linda de Hoyos followed up by asking whether those on the panel were aware of the strategic catastrophe which the military option they were presenting, would entail for the United States. De Hoyos reminded the gathering that the genocidal catastrophe which has unfolded in the Great Lakes region, orchestrated by British proxies, has been blamed on the United States by many in the region.

Whatever meaningful discussion might have ensued, was cut short, when a surprise guest, none other than Eritrean President Isaias Afwerki, was announced, and took the floor to make sundry generic remarks.

## Who's in control here?

There was one controversial issue which did get a hearing, one which points to a crucial question, namely, who determines U.S. foreign policy. It emerged in the form of complaints issued by the whining Ted Dagne, whose entire argument was that the Congress had been responsible for exerting pressure on the White House, by mobilizing around issues of terrorism, slavery, etc. Such congressional pressures (which Dagne has been crucial in orchestrating), had led to statements by the White House, he said, condemning Sudan, and had also led to placing the country on the list of terrorist-supporting countries. However, Dagne complained, not everyone had fallen into line. "U.S. policy toward Sudan has been inconsistent and at times confusing," he charged, and explained the inconsistency as "due to two competing policies: one pursued by the White House and another by the State Department." Dagne claimed that the White House pushed the hard line, whereas at State, there were some who were soft.

Dagne went on to lament the existence of some dissenters within the administration. "While some within the Clinton administration are reluctant to endorse the White House's tough stance on Sudan and favor dialogue with the government to ameliorate Khartoum's anti-American sentiment, they, nonetheless, accept that the NIF regime has not made satisfactory progress to reverse current policy." Dagne specifically criticized the statements of support for the Sudanese peace treaty, that had come out, he said, from the State Department. He claimed that such contradictory statements "become competing policies, undermining the administration's tough stance and confusing our allies in the region." He then went so far as to accuse those holding different views of engaging in a "petty turf conflict."

Prendergast backed up Dagne's ranting attacks, by assuring him, that with the "new team" at the State Department, especially with the arrival of Susan Rice, everything would be fine. Prendergast also singled out David Dunn and Steve Schwarz for praise.

The differences in policy over Sudan, do indeed exist, and they are reflections of the difference between the British policy of confrontation, destabilization, and nation-wrecking, and the policy of dialogue, or engagement, which President Clinton has promoted. Dagne's raving, bears valuable testimony to the fact that he, and other British agents of his ilk, have been commissioned to ram through a British confrontationist line, by lining up dupes in Congress, and browbeating any dissenters in State or elsewhere. Dagne does not dare openly attack the President, but the criticisms he has raised, apply to initiatives taken under Clinton's direction.

If the U.S. Institute for Peace seminar had any merit whatsoever, it was that it laid bare the extent to which U.S. foreign policy institutions and relevant channels of influence, have been poisoned and taken over by the British.

In 1945, the world looked with horror at the genocide by Britain's marcher-lord Hitler, and cried out,

**"Never again!"**

On April 4, 1997, the world stood by, as Britain's marcher-lord Yoweri Museveni proclaimed,

"My mission is to see that Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, and Zaire become federal states under one nation. . . . As Hitler did to bring together Germany, we should also do it here. Hitler was a smart guy, but I think he went a bit too far by wanting to conquer the whole world."



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