

CSI 1

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 diety, 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.

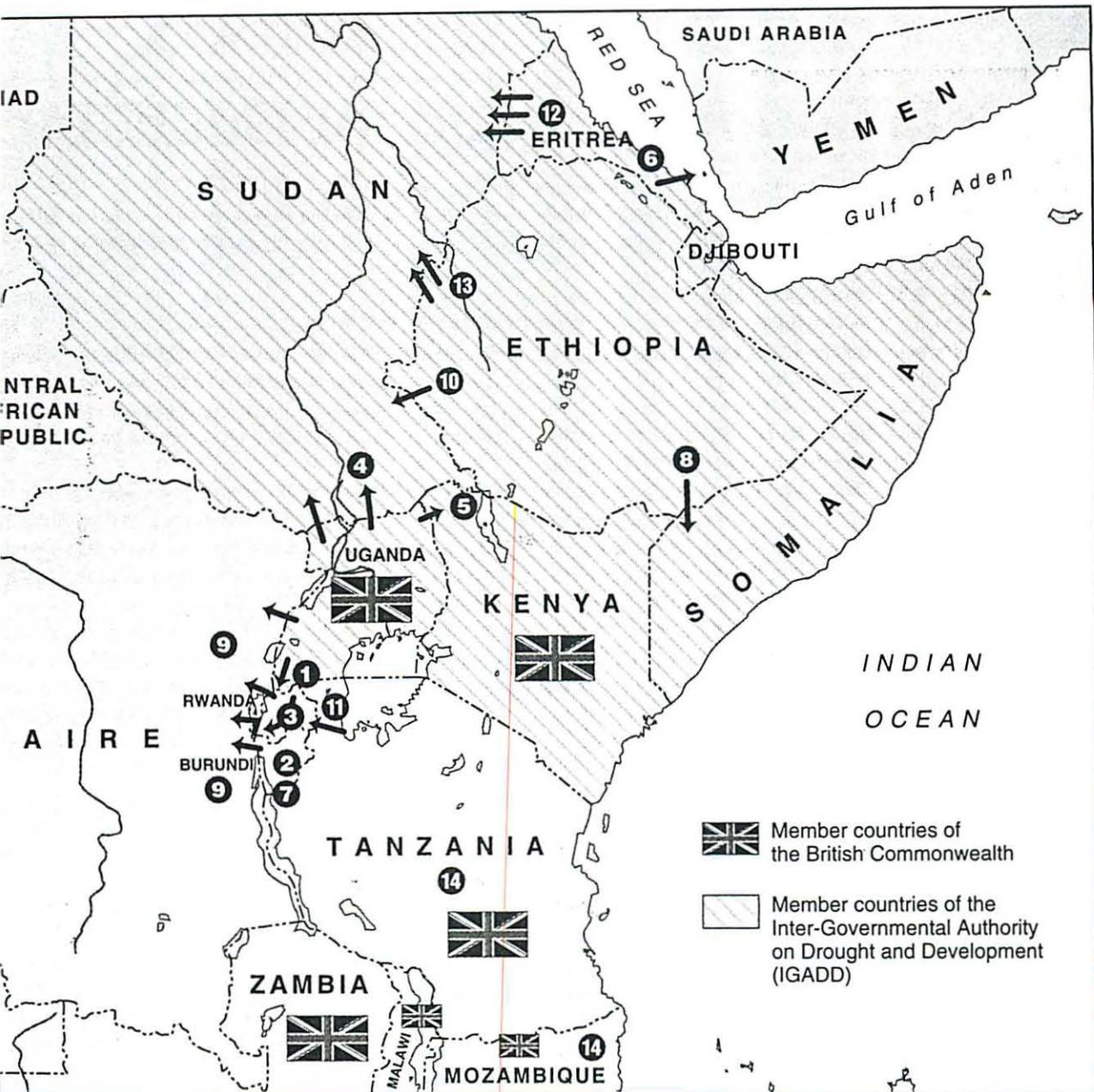
To the extent that the truth about the British strategy, policy, and activity in Africa emerges, as it has particularly through *EIR*, a serious offensive against it can be mounted within the United States, and internationally. With this issue of *EIR*, we wish to initiate the war against the British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

don's wars of aggression in East Africa



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

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

December 1996: Tanzania, under the actual political... ol of former President Julius Nyerere—the godfather of... eveni, Eritrea's Afwerki, Zaire's Kabila, and Sudan's... ang—forces hundreds of thousands of Rwandan and... ndi 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.

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).

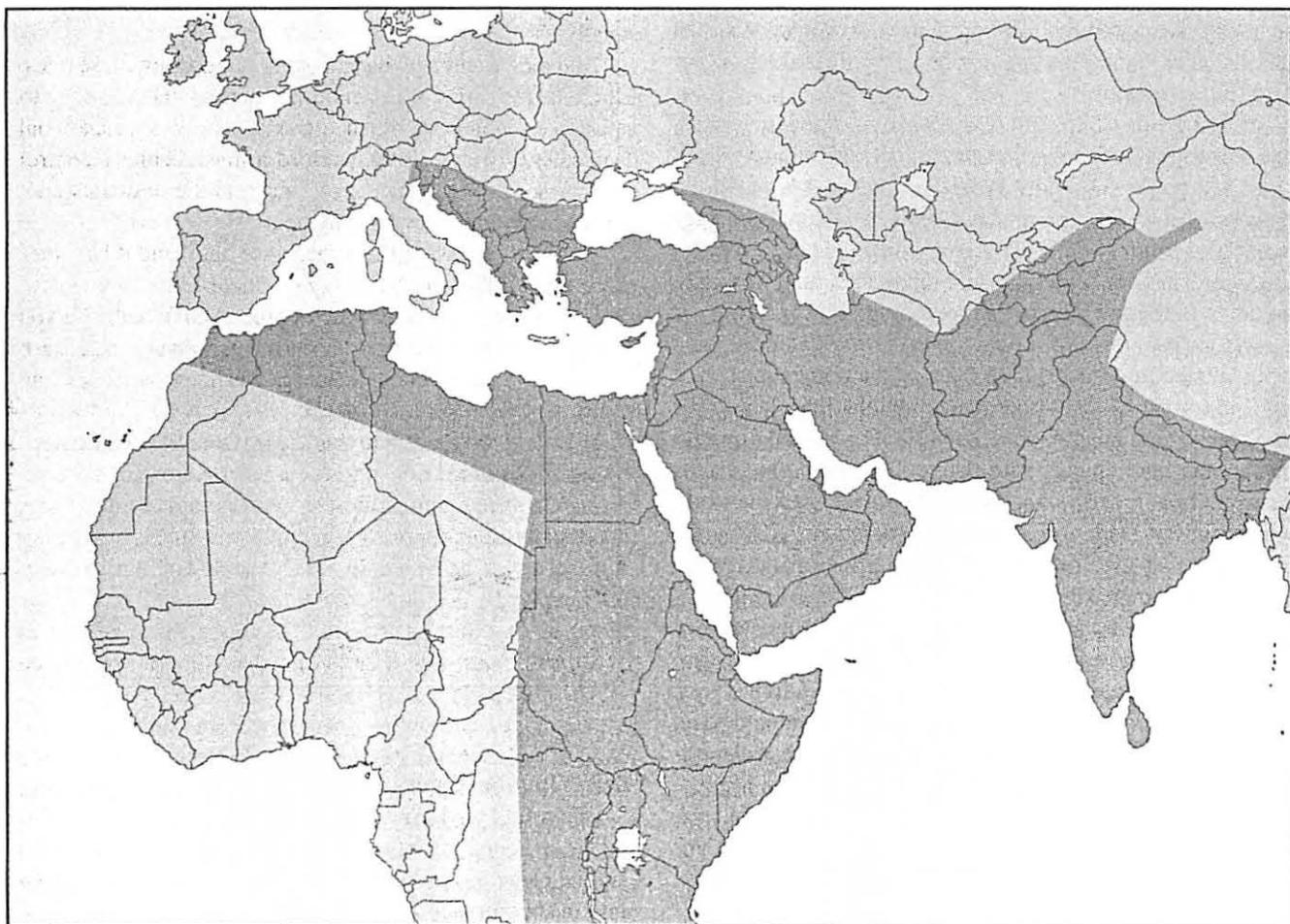
This fellow, Bernard Lewis, was sent to the United States, a British agent, who was sent to the United States, and he came in initially under the sponsorship of a British Intelligence branch in the United States called the Aspen Institute. This is something which was set up as a by-product of the relationship 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 supernational 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 off 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

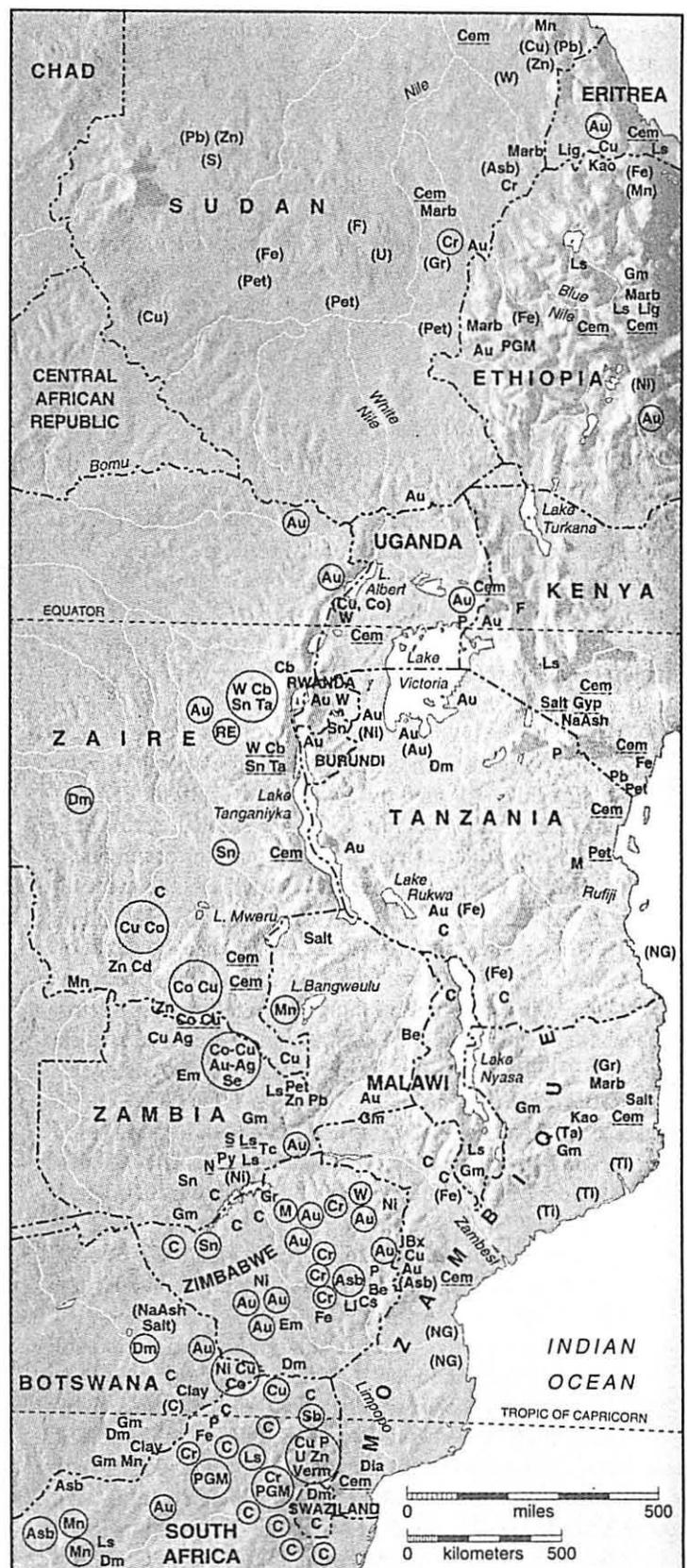
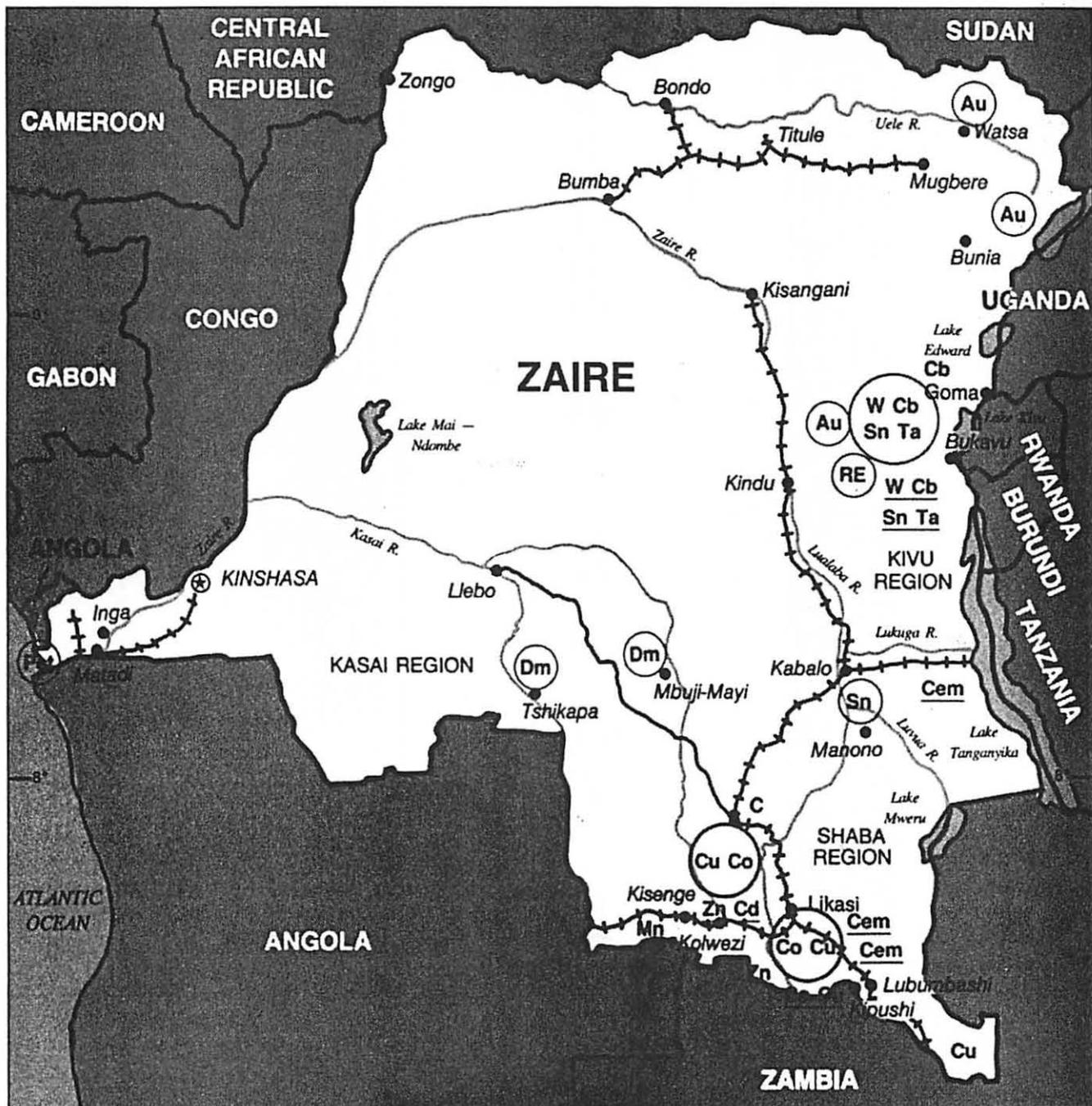


FIGURE 4
Zaire's reserves of strategic minerals



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.

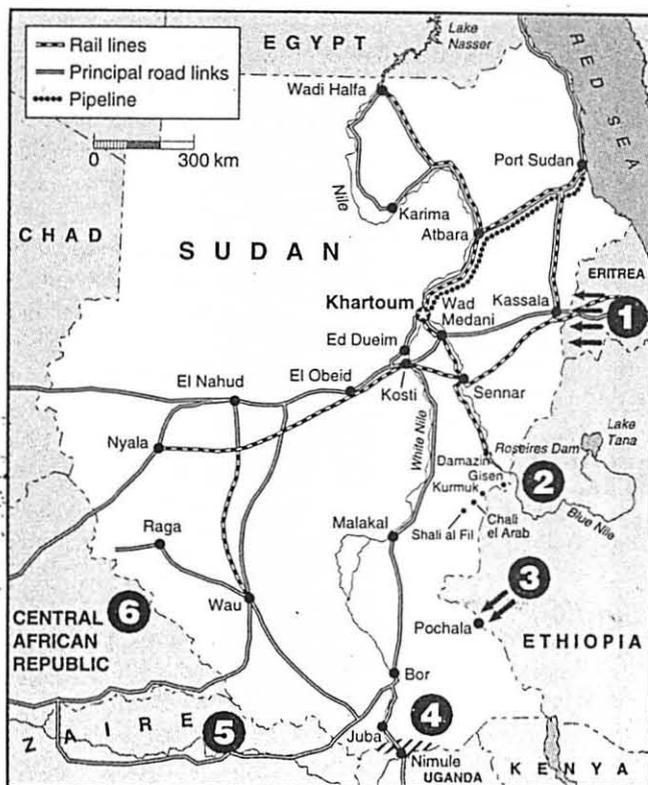
You have this mountain range, these mountain ranges, the

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 Damizin, 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

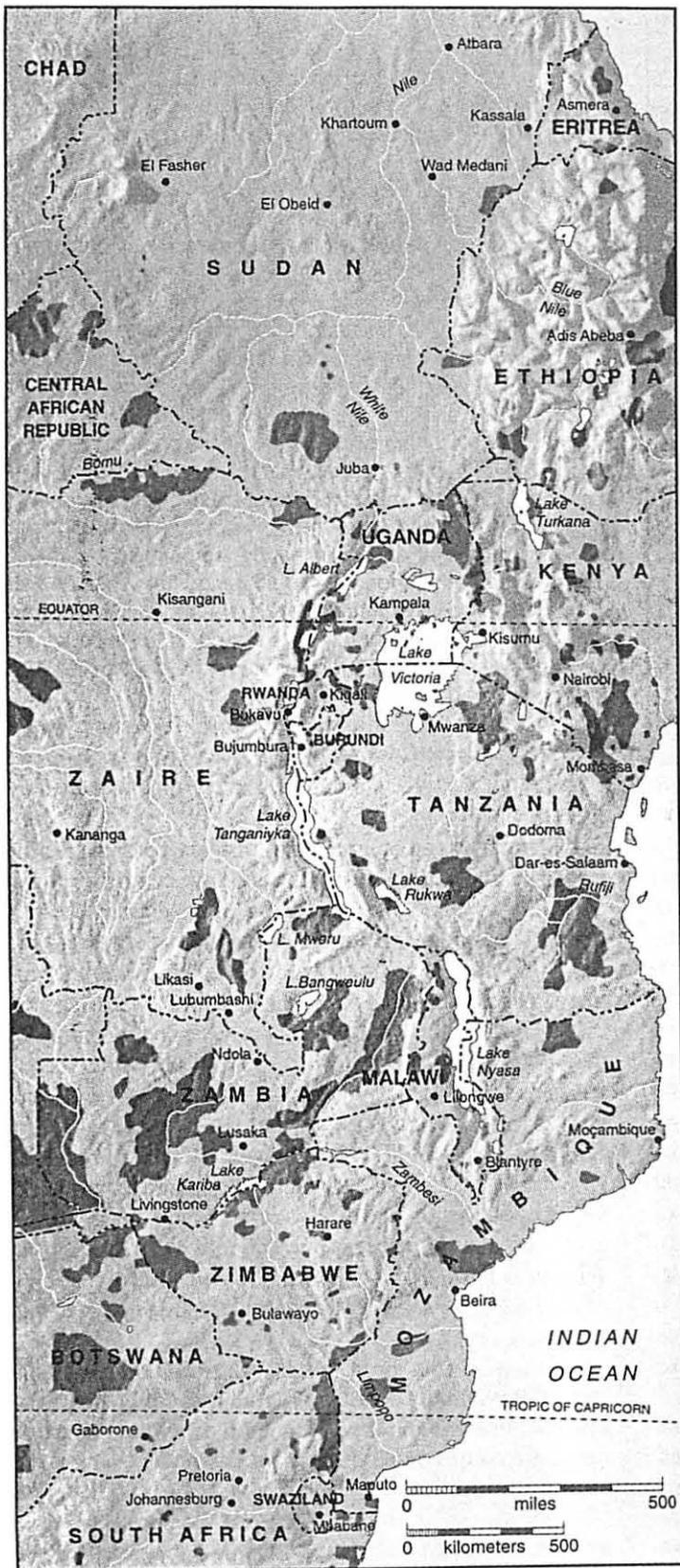
Let's get Figure 9, the next one, because that gives a picture of this point.

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.

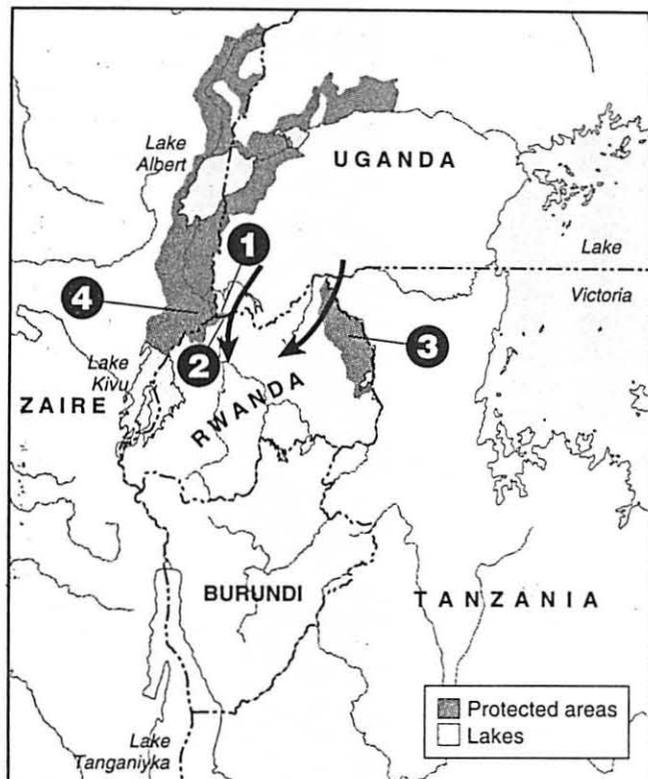
The moral aspect of policymaking

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

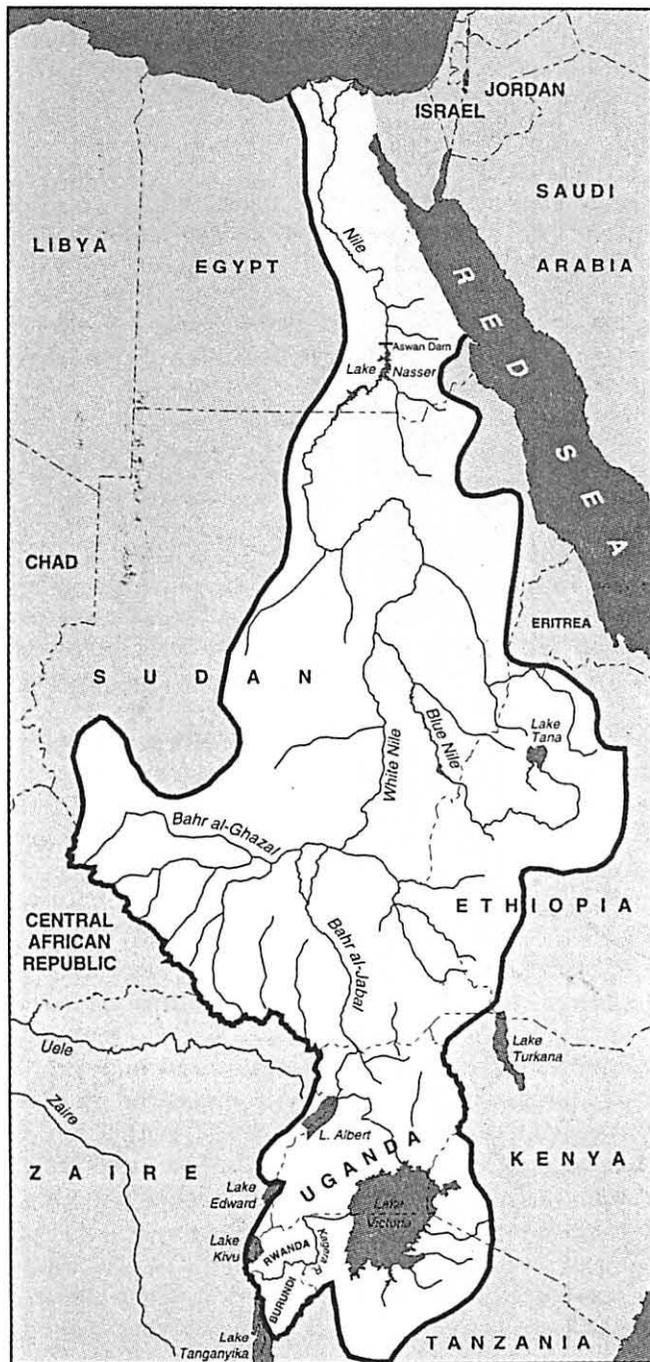
higher rate, than all other human existence beforehand. That is, 500 years of European civilization have contributed more, culturally, to the advancement of the life expectancy, the well-being of the human species, and population size, than all other history put together. How was that done? What was 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 danger to 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.

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] Crooke 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 Crooke. 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.

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."¹

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

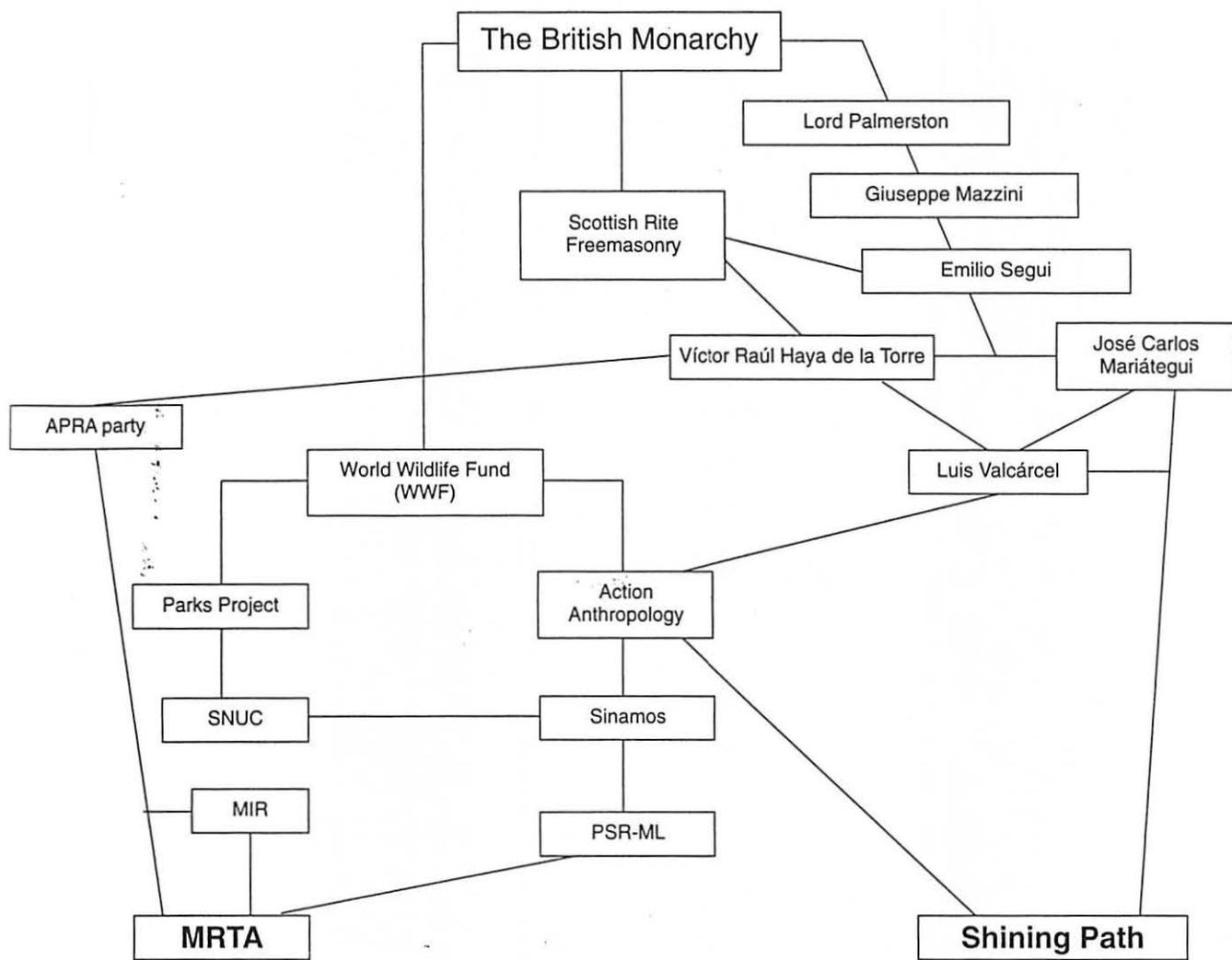
1. In an included case study on indigenist-separatist operations in Central America in that feature, *EIR* warned the government of Mexico that foreign anthropologists seeking to attend the 25th anniversary celebrations of Harvard University's Chiapas Project in Chiapas, should be denied entrance to 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,⁴ 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.⁵

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-

ains." 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.⁶

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."

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.⁷

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.⁸

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."

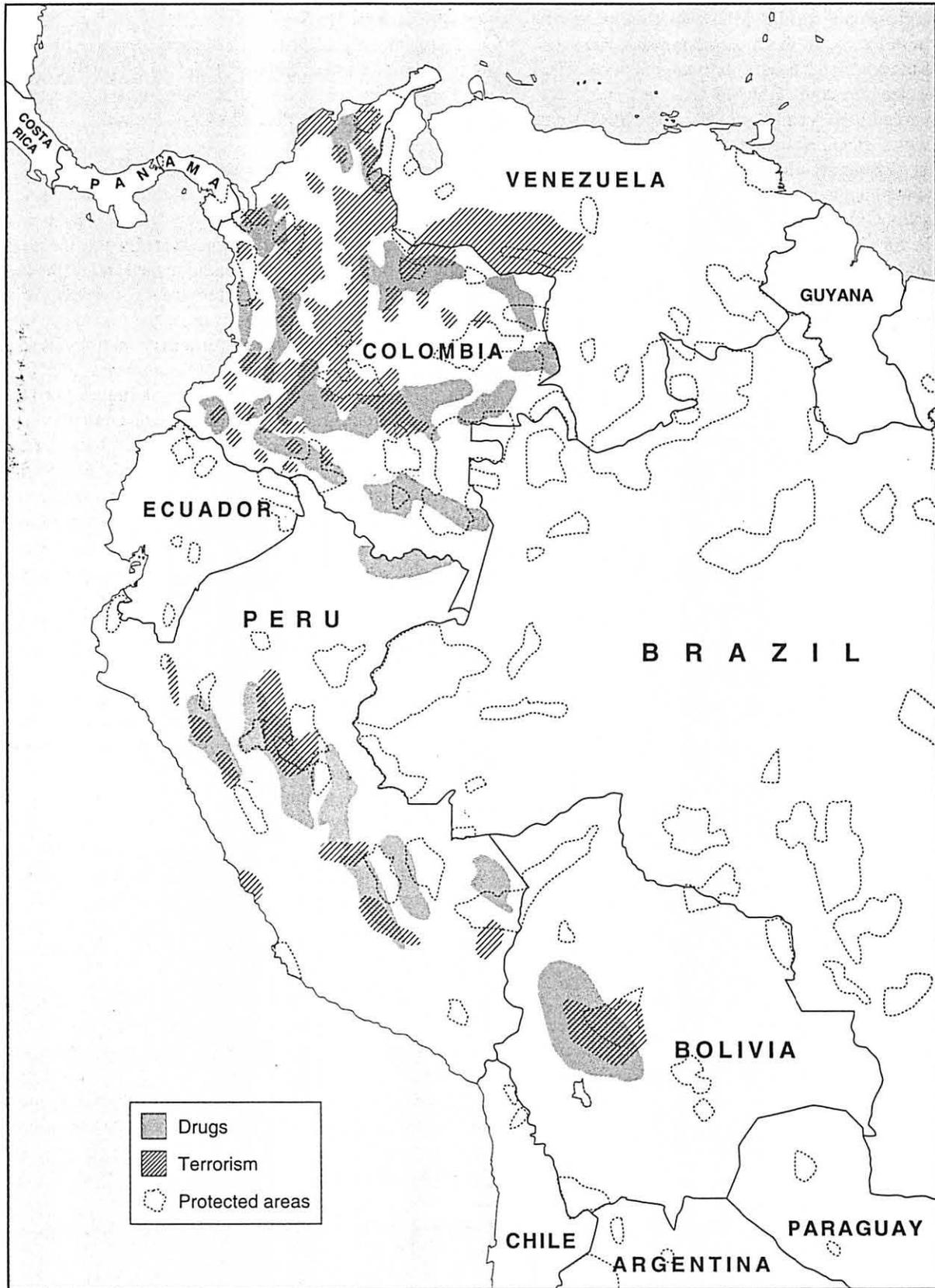
Dourojeanni is one of Peru's leading environmentalists; he has worked for Prince Philip's WWF and allied British interests since the 1960s, and played a personal role, under direct British control, in creating a system of national protected areas and ecological reserves. Over the years, these areas have 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."

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

FIGURE 2
Drugs, terrorism, and protected areas in the Andes



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,⁹ 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,¹⁰ 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.

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."

MRTA Dossier

A model international terrorist force

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 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."

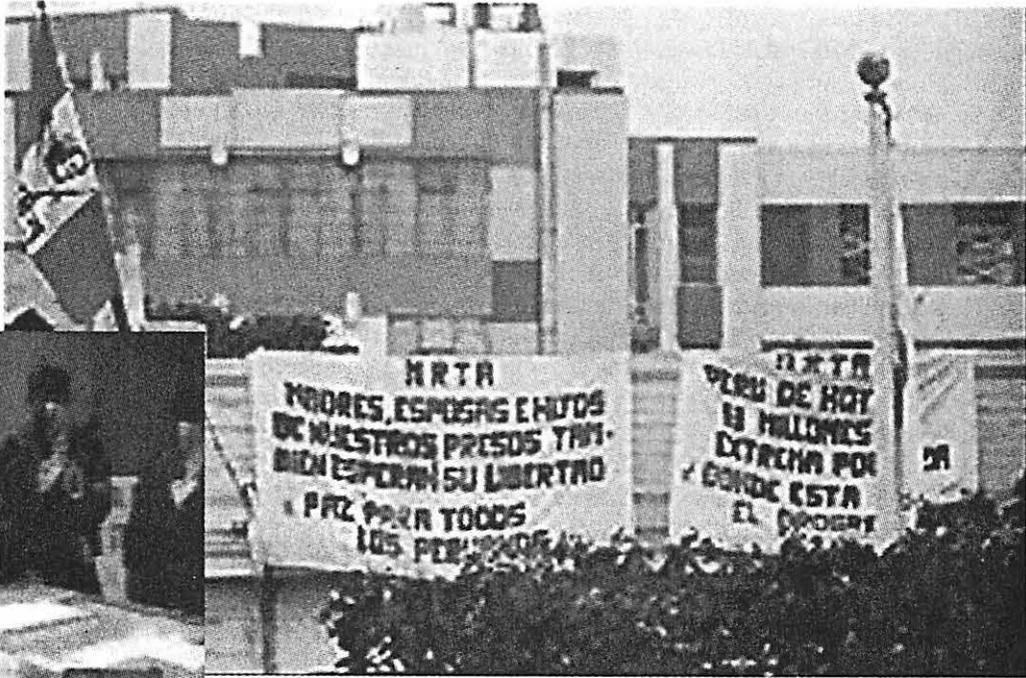
Oct. 14, 1993: Security forces free Hiraoka and dismantle the MRTA's Special Extortion and Kidnapping Force, capturing its members and arsenals. This special MRTA commando force is headed by Chilean Jaime Castillo Petruzzi, and includes three other Chileans as well. Castillo Petruzzi was in charge of 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 Petruzzi, 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 indigenous 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 Petruzzi and Manuel Cruz Suárez, had previous experience with the Sandinistas, FMLN, and ETA (especially Castillo Petruzzi) 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 Piñero, 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 Bellido. 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 Petrucci, 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,¹ 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."

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

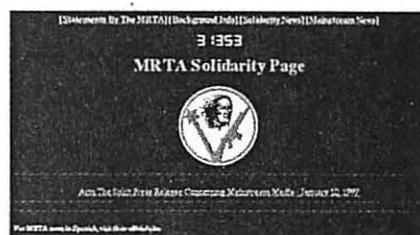
In a radio interview with "EIR Talks" on Dec. 31, 1996, Lyndon LaRouche warned that the ongoing hostage crisis in Lima, Peru is a foretaste of the kind of terrorism that will soon be unleashed against the United States:

"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."