

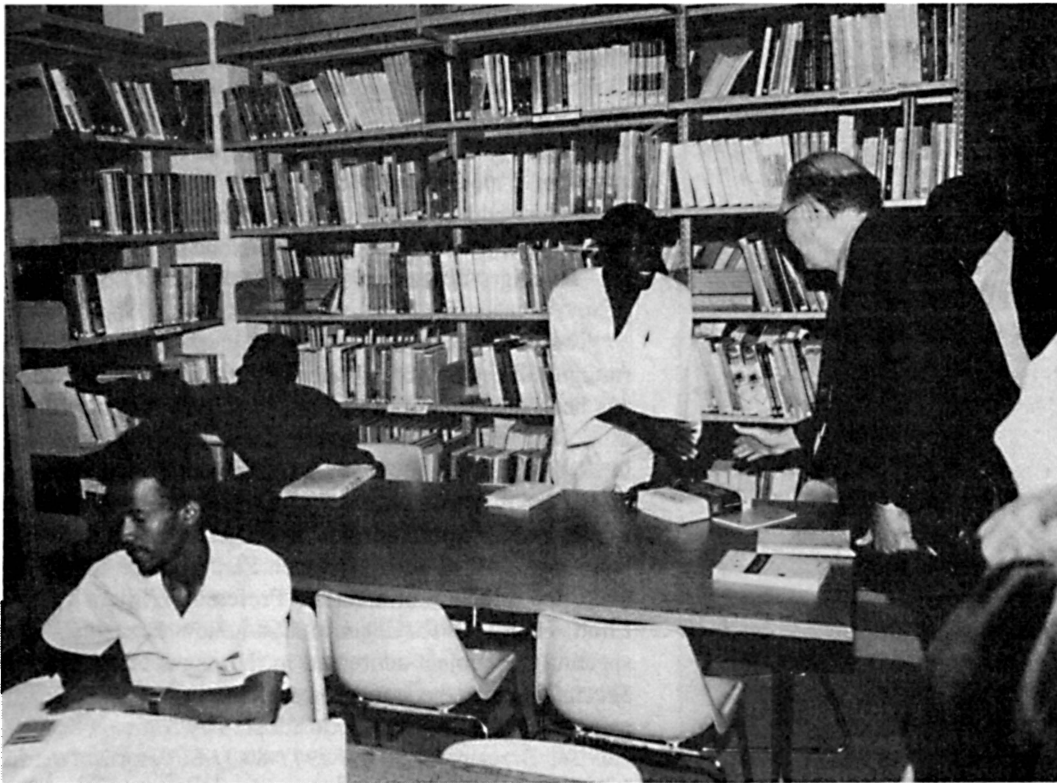
Republic of Sudan resists British genocide

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The survival of every nation throughout all of sub-Sahara Africa depends upon the success of three nations of Africa in continuing resistance to the British monarchy's ongoing attempts to bring about the bloody destruction of their present governments. These three nations are, in West Africa, Nigeria; in South Africa, President Nelson Mandela's Republic of South Africa; and, in East Africa, Sudan. If any of these three governments is successfully destroyed on London's stridently persisting orders, that entire region of Africa will be destroyed; if two of those three governments are overturned, all of sub-Sahara Africa is doomed to the kind of genocide which the British monarchy and its puppet, Uganda's bloody dictator Yoweri Museveni, have already bestowed upon Rwanda, and are currently conducting in Burundi.

The subject of this report is some crucial background on the current situation and crucial strategic role of the present government of Sudan. To situate today's developments, we begin with the role of Henry Kissinger in unleashing the bloody destruction of Ethiopia and Somalia, during his "incarnation" as U.S. Secretary of State.¹ Below, in this introductory portion of the *Special Report*, we reference

1. In his keynote address to London Chatham House's public conference of May 10, 1982, celebrating the 200th anniversary of the founding of the British Foreign (and foreign-intelligence) Service, by the consummately evil Jeremy Bentham, Kissinger referenced his "incarnation" in the U.S. government, under Presidents Nixon and Ford. (This report of the speech is based upon an official transcript of the address issued by the offices of CSIS based at Georgetown University; see excerpts in this issue, p. 9.) In that address, Kissinger bragged loudly that he had worked sometimes behind the backs of those Presidents, blindly carrying out British foreign service policy, rather than U.S.A. policy. He explained, that on the traditional issues separating President George Washington from Britain's King George III, and President Franklin Roosevelt from Prime Minister Winston Churchill, he, Kissinger, had always taken the side of Churchill's imperial Britain, against the anti-colonialist tradition of the United States. Key to the entirety of Henry Kissinger's career, during the past 45 years, is that he belongs to a special category of British spy first identified publicly by Prime Minister William Pitt the Younger. Pitt, in describing the Sultan of Zanzibar (now part of Tanzania), referred to that



Lyndon LaRouche meets students in the library of the African University of Khartoum, December 1994. Writes LaRouche: "Sudan is everything which Henry A. Kissinger is not: both poor and lovable. It is a hard-working country, expressing a distinctively greater sense of sovereign and constructive self-reliance than is customary around this planet today."

the widely underestimated significance of the ecumenical approach to Sudan which was made by Pope John Paul II.

The urgency of the needed shift in U.S. policy toward Sudan and Nigeria, is to be seen in the recent utterances of such London establishment figures as Sir Peregrine Worsthorne.² During the most recent weeks, since the auctioning of London's key Warburg bank, and the new, disastrous round in the bankrupting of Lloyd's insurance cartel, leading spokesmen for the British financier oligarchy, such as Lord William Rees-Mogg and Worsthorne, have abandoned earlier pretenses, now to confess, that, as **EIR** has warned, the present international monetary-financial system is doomed to an early collapse. For this reason, says the Worsthorne whose step-father sponsored Hitler's appointment as Germany's Chancellor, the world must move to a system of dictatorships very soon.

It was in this context, that Rees-Mogg and related figures publicly pre-orchestrated and then exploited the mass-murderous bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building

gentleman as an "agent of British influence"; that is the identity of the Henry A. Kissinger, whose bloody paws figure prominently in the suffering of East Africa (in particular) during the past-quarter-century. The British intelligence service's ownership of Kissinger, reposes, to the present day, in the institution at which Kissinger spoke publicly, in 1982, and, more recently, March 29, 1995: Chatham House, the Royal Institute for International Affairs (RIIA).

2. Peregrine Worsthorne, "The Right-Wing Path to Oppression," London **Sunday Telegraph**, May 21, 1995.

in Oklahoma City. Under the circumstances of the British oligarchy's perception that time is running out on all options, every active crucial strategic issue around the world is on an accelerated schedule. The U.S. crisis in Africa policy, the cases of London-targetted Nigeria and Sudan included, must be viewed accordingly.

How Kissinger fits in on Sudan policy

One of the leading issues in East Africa today, is the question, to what degree will the policy of the United States continue to be corrupted by British policy-shaping, as has been the case since the "incarnations" of Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski at the U.S. National Security Council?

Today, that problem is typified by the case of a Republican member of Congress from northern Virginia, Frank Wolf, whose somewhat influential Sudan policy is steered to the last punctuation-mark by a pair of imperial witches from the British House of Lords. The first of these is the present British Colonial Office head,³ and present official butcher of Africa, the same Baroness Lynda Chalker who cherishes such familiars as her puppet President Museveni of Uganda, the latter employed as London's hit-man for such enterprises as genocide in Rwanda, and war against Sudan. The second is the Baroness Caroline Cox, a most influential and active figure within the House of Lords. On

3. Officially titled, with characteristic British understatement, "Overseas Development" office.

Sudan policy, Wolf appears to be, so far, a most suggestible “Trilby” under the hypnotic direction of the two sulfurous ladies from London.

Frank Wolf’s case is significant, but otherwise only an aspect of a more general need to free U.S. policy-shaping in Africa—and elsewhere—from London’s corrupting influence. The problem is better understood by focussing upon the Kissinger-Brzezinski tradition within U.S. foreign policy.

The origin of every bloody folly which United States foreign policy has committed in East Africa, in particular, has been the direct result of the U.S. government’s acting as a dupe of London. Among the notable U.S. foreign-intelligence service figures who have contributed a notably disastrous role to this effect, are a pair of products from a post-World War II British intelligence nest at Harvard University, the so-called “Wilton Park” branch-unit there, under the direction of a certain Professor William Yandell Elliott: Henry A. Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski. Respecting the subject addressed in the pages of this present *Special Report*, the importance of the role played by that pair is located under the rubric adopted by National Security Adviser Brzezinski, as the 1977-80 U.S. “Horn of Africa Policy.” Brzezinski merely continued the same policy which had become operational under Secretary of State Kissinger.

That “Horn of Africa” policy was a subsidiary feature of a larger strategic plan also set into operation under Kissinger and Brzezinski. Brzezinski termed it, for public relations purposes, the “Arc of Crisis” policy; behind the diplomatic draperies, it was better known as “The Bernard Lewis Plan” brought into the National Security Council and State Department under Kissinger. The key to that smelly mass of tangled U.S. Africa, Middle East, Central Asia, and South Asia policies which incoming President Bill Clinton found stashed in the White House closet, is the legacy of the influence of London’s Bernard Lewis over Kissinger and Brzezinski. Lewis, lately tucked away at Princeton, is the conduit through which the “Arc of Crisis” and “Clash of Civilizations” doctrines were inserted into the foreign policy establishment of the United States.

On Lewis himself. When I mentioned Bernard Lewis’s role in the British intelligence service to World Jewish Congress leader Nahum Goldman, now more than a decade ago, Goldman praised Lewis’s competence as an Arabist scholar, and indicated that he had endorsed Lewis’s qualifications respecting the then-pending appointment to British intelligence’s Arab Bureau, then headed formally by Sir John Bagot Glubb Pasha. In that post, Lewis was set up as what German tradition terms a *salonfähig* spokesman for a set of mass-murderous policy-concoctions run through the Arab Bureau apparatus.

Lewis’s “seconding” to the U.S.A., provided the special

channel used to launder those British intelligence doctrines into the U.S. “think-tank” establishment. From there, British agent-of-influence Kissinger picked them up and pushed them forward, beginning London’s orchestration of the discrediting of incumbent Secretary of State William Rogers through the “Black September” massacres.⁴ By 1975, the “Bernard Lewis Plan,” later known as Brzezinski’s “Arc of Crisis,” or “Islamic Fundamentalism Card” doctrine, was fully installed and operational. Secretary Kissinger’s swapping of Ethiopia and Somalia assets with Moscow, leading into the ensuing war which destroyed both Horn of Africa nations, was the leading signal of the British Arab Bureau’s intent to unleash genocide, and dismemberment of existing states, throughout an arc which circled up from the Asian Subcontinent, through Iran, into Turkey and the Arab Middle East, and thence down into the Horn of Africa. Wilton Park veteran Brzezinski, in his 1977-80 “incarnation,” continued that mass-murderous policy.

That defines the general circumstance in which London has situated its threats to crush and dismember both Kenya and Sudan today. So far, at last report, Congressman Frank Wolf is among those influential U.S. figures currently duped into working for the wrong side.

‘The Clash of Civilizations’

In the case of Sudan, and also Nigeria, there is a second aspect of Bernard Lewis’s advocacies which comes to the fore. Prof. Samuel P. Huntington’s “Clash of Civilizations,” places him as a surrogate for London’s, and Princeton’s, now-aging Lewis. The person of the internationally influential Dr. Hassan al-Turabi, a key figure of Sudan today, is very much in the eye of London’s Arab Bureau and its own version of the “Clash of Civilizations” doctrine.

The “Clash of Civilizations” doctrine is to be viewed as a rewarmed version of the “Arc of Crisis.” The rewarming echoes the 1989-91 disintegration of the Soviet system, and London’s efforts to shift the application of those political energies earlier devoted to an East-West conflict, to a North-

South strategic conflict, instead. Who is to serve as the plausible adversary for such a shift of “balance of power” orchestration, away from the virtually demised East-West conflict, to a North-South conflict? The billion-odd actual or nominal Muslims, extended chiefly across a sweep from the Moros of the Philippines in the East, through South and Central Asia, and across the broad width of Africa, from Sudan, through northern Nigeria, and on to the Atlantic coast.

That is an old game of “divide and rule,” which the waning imperial financier-maritime power of Venice embedded in its clone, the Anglo-Dutch financier oligarchy. As Lord Palmerston reminded the Parliament: The British monarchy has no permanent allies, only permanent interests. Venice survived as long as it did, by pitting its leading adversaries against one another, allying with the number two power against the number one to weaken the latter, and then allying with the latter to weaken the former ally. Thus, London orchestrated World War I;⁵ thus, London put Adolf Hitler into power in Germany, and supported Hitler for long enough to build up Germany to fight a war of mutual devastation with Soviet Russia.

London’s difficulties in implementing the new “divide and rule” scenario, this “Clash of Civilizations,” are two. First, to plant in the minds of governments and peoples in the northerly stretches of this planet, the compelling delusion that Islam is generically “the adversary.” Second, to provoke and otherwise induce Islamic forces to play the part of that “adversary” in a credible fashion. That is key to the role of London’s agents inside the U.S.A., in orchestrating the 1994-95 escalation of campaigns of harassment and vilification against the Nation of Islam led by Minister Louis Farrakhan. That is relevant to understand the special attention which London and its dupes have focussed upon the person of Sudan’s Dr. Hassan al-Turabi.

Dr. Turabi represents a sophisticated movement within Islam, centered within Sudan and Egypt, a movement typified by those among it who have demonstrated themselves qualified to assume the functions of government with a rare quality of selection of focus upon the most crucial policy-issues.

Anyone who applies Zbigniew Brzezinski’s catch-phrase of “Islamic fundamentalism” to the movement with which Dr. Hassan al-Turabi is associated, is making a fool of himself. The Vatican circles around Pope John Paul II appear to have grasped the truth of the matter. That issue, as I have seen it, as I have articulated it within earlier editions of **EIR**, and elsewhere, and as I have discussed it with relevant persons and circles, including circles among Christianity, Islam, and the Mosaic heritage generally, is the following.

4. During his early days as National Security Adviser under President Nixon, Kissinger’s efforts to discredit Secretary of State Rogers assumed the form of an obsession. Screaming like a jilted *maenad*, Kissinger roamed the White House corridors, brandishing his latest batch of cabled receipts from his British intelligence sources in London. Rogers did not realize that what seemed to him the impossible scenario described by Kissinger could come true, on condition that London was not merely predicting the events, but orchestrating the relevant behavior of the principal relevant players on the Middle East stage at that time. Kissinger’s insatiable lust for power, money, and certain other things, not necessarily in that order, must have been a significant motivating factor in Kissinger’s ranting campaign against Rogers. London’s employment of Kissinger’s perverse motives was a different matter; London’s target was the “Rogers Plan” for seeking Middle East, Arab-Israeli peace. London, to this day, will do anything to prevent peace between Israelis and Palestinians from being consolidated in the Middle East.

5. See “London Sets the Stage for a New Triple Entente,” **EIR**, March 24, 1995.

It is my carefully formulated judgment, that to bring our imperilled global civilization into peaceful, just, and more prosperous condition, it is necessary to mobilize an ecumenical community of principle among those who share the message of the first chapter of Moses's *Genesis*, those whom the Muslims recognize as "the people of the Book." This is not to reject those who do not share that specific tradition; it is, rather, to assemble a core creative force which is needed as a global catalyst, to bring about the required conditions of justice and peace for all peoples. All that need be set down, for such an ecumenical accord, is set forth in the first chapter of *Genesis*: Creation is good; men and women, made in the image of God, are the best, the noblest beings in Creation. Man is made in the image of God, by virtue of that efficient creative power which is the gift, existing as potential to be awakened, within each human individual.

Those who walk in the Mosaic tradition, and who see the peril building up throughout the planet today, must view in such terms those, in Sudan and elsewhere, who in the name of Islam, seek to do good for peoples, and to define that good in the manner such an accord implies.

Without the quality of motivating "fire in the belly" which such an ecumenical accord implies, what must be done with this imperilled planet of ours can not be done. That estimation should be received as a very carefully considered, very rigorously formulated estimate of the strategic situation. Thus, has Pope John Paul II conducted his efforts for justice and peace; so, did the Egyptian religious co-thinkers of Dr. Hassan al-Turabi ally with us, and with the Vatican, in resisting the U.N.O. Cairo Conference effort to place even the bedrooms of the world under the supervision of an unelected mass of NGOs⁶ functioning as the Gestapo of a new world-government dictatorship; thus, must the British intent to dismember and destroy multi-confessional Sudan be assessed and resisted today.

The strategic importance of Sudan

Sudan is the largest country of Africa, and potentially its principal "breadbasket." It is the most "unracist" of countries, by blended ethnic legacies, and by cultural tradition. Strategically, it lies in the most crucial position on the map of Africa: It is the place where the principal natural corridors of both North-South and East-West development, for all of Africa, intersect, in a region of the Nile River, between the Omdurman-Khartoum area of intersection of the White and Blue Nile, and, south of that, where the rail corridor from the Nyala to Port Sudan crosses the White Nile. The extension of a developmental rail corridor, from Nyala, across Chad, through Ndjamena, into the railheads within eastern Nigeria,

6. Officially, the U.N.O. informs us that "NGO" signifies "Non-Governmental Organization"; experience suggests a better explanation: "No-Good Organizations."

is key to the future East-West resurrection of East and West Africa. The Nile defines the sense of the north-south developmental corridor, from Alexandria, on the Mediterranean, to the Cape of Good Hope. In the vicinity of what is called still, for no good reason, "Lake Victoria," Africa has the means to manage the flow of water, north and south, in a way which defines, at a relatively minimum cost, one of the great potential-growth regions of this planet.

As a matter of the general character of the nation, Sudan is everything which Henry A. Kissinger is not: both poor and lovable. It is a hard-working country, expressing a distinctively greater sense of sovereign and constructive self-reliance than is customary around this planet today. It is an extremely underpopulated nation, in which a little good added can do a great deal of good.

Sooner or later, perhaps sooner, the presently strained relations between Sudan and the government of Egypt will be reversed. One would hope that the foreign policy practice of the United States would contribute to that result.

Some, among those who have not made the relevant calculations, might deceive themselves, that that could mean that the management of the water of the Nile will represent the general basis for a solution for the internal problems of Egypt's economy. There is not sufficient flow through the Nile to accomplish that, as the sharing of the waters of the Jordan River and its adjoining aquifers could not solve the problems of Israel and Palestine. Large-scale desalination must be introduced throughout the Middle East; otherwise, there are no just economic solutions for the increasingly severe social and related political ills of those regions today. Water-management? Yes; but, do not become overly attached to cheap-shot remedies for the relatively vast scale of the present deficits in water, power, and many other things.

What is wanted is political-economic cooperation among sovereign nation-states, to the purpose of unleashing those large-scale projects of building basic economic infrastructure, in water, power, transport, and so forth, which are the indispensable foundations for success in any other aspects of economic development everywhere within Africa. Development corridors, based upon central arteries of water, rail, and power distribution, reaching north-south, east-west throughout Africa, are the key to justice and peace.

With all its limitations, Sudan has the crucial strategic location, a distinctively good quality of national leadership, and the other qualities needed. The possibilities of the moment are admittedly modest ones, but, with cooperation and understanding at a time when it needs it, Sudan is a nation which, with a bit of consideration, has a great future before it.

A constructive relationship with Sudan would become among the most valuable jewels which a wise U.S. foreign policy would bequeath to the children and grandchildren of today's United States.