

sophisticated sting operation directed against Iraq, Argentina, and others. The very same British intelligence circles associated with Raiser's Consen ran the propaganda operation against the Condor II missile program (the name given to the missile development effort by Argentine officials), in some cases even targeting Raiser and Consen in their controlled exposés.

Authors like Alan Friedman of the London *Financial Times*; Kenneth Timmerman, formerly associated with the international private investigative firm, Kroll Associates; Judith Miller of the *New York Times*; and Laurie Mylroie of the ADL-linked Washington Institute for Near East Policy (WINEP), all churned out voluminous propaganda from 1989 onward drawing a bead on Argentina and Iraq over their missile programs. And, in line with longstanding British geopolitical axioms, all these authors singled out Germany as the number-one source of black market high-technology military hardware for "Third World dictators."

The real terrorists

Rosendo Fraga, Geopol's representative inside Argentina and the person who co-sponsored the June 6-8 conference, fits nicely into this group. Fraga, director of the Union Studies Center for a New Majority, poses as a military strategist, but is in fact a leading figure in the neo-conservative grouping associated with George Bush and Margaret Thatcher intent on dismantling the institution of the armed forces in Ibero-America. His writings are sprinkled with references to Kissinger Associates and IISS, and he is frequently quoted in glowing terms by such British press outlets as the *Financial Times* as the most knowledgeable of Argentine analysts.

In the geopolitical jargon which characterizes his numerous writings, he asserts that the top priority for the armed forces in the 1990s is "modernization" and "restructuring," the buzzwords for demilitarization. Geopol reportedly performs "work" of some unknown nature for Fraga in Europe, and he reciprocates in Argentina.

Is it conceivable that the Geopol apparatus played a role in foisting the recent international terror offensive?

In the case of Murawiec, it is only necessary to consider the following: His sponsor in the elite London IISS, Gerald Segal, has gone on record in recent years advocating a breakup of China through a prolonged, manipulated civil war. Such a China crisis would cost millions of lives and throw all of Asia into decades of bloodshed and crisis. Earlier this year, Segal viciously attacked the Clinton administration for failing to go to war with North Korea over Pyongyang's alleged nuclear weapons program. His objective, in addition to the broad goal of helping to bring the Clinton presidency to an abrupt end, was to accelerate the crisis within Asia and provoke the early onset of civil war in China. It's hard to conceive of a more devastating act of terrorism than the instigating of such a China bloodbath.

Chronology

Worldwide terror spree: Who benefits?

The following chronology reflects key acts of terrorism, as well as organizing by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and World Jewish Congress President Edgar Bronfman over the past two years in South America and internationally. These activities, in which the hand of British intelligence is evident, should be viewed in light of recent bombings of Jewish targets, blamed on "Islamic fundamentalists."

March 17, 1992: Israeli embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina is bombed, killing 28 people. The Islamic Jihad takes responsibility for the suicide bombing, but no culprits are ever apprehended. In the aftermath of the bombing, agents from Israel's Mossad and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency arrive in Argentina to investigate.

March 1993: World Jewish Congress President Edgar Bronfman travels to Buenos Aires to celebrate the Menem government's decision to declassify 25-year-old files on activities of Nazis who had taken refuge in Argentina after World War II. The WJC began pressuring President Carlos Menem on this issue a year earlier, alleging that the government was dragging its feet in releasing the files.

May 1993: Rabbi Morton Rosenthal, international affairs director of the Anti-Defamation League, travels to Buenos Aires. An article published in the May 14, 1993 daily *Clarín* reports that in a visit to the presidential residence in Olivos, Rosenthal "mentioned the case of the campaign carried out by the right-wing organization led in the United States by Lyndon LaRouche." This campaign, *Clarín* adds, "which has the ADL as its primary target, has imputed various crimes to the Jewish community in the United States. . . ." During his stay, Rosenthal calls for Argentina to pass legislation outlawing "discrimination."

Immediately following Rosenthal's visit, *Clarín* reports that the Menem government is investigating the activities of *EIR* correspondent Gerardo Terán Canal. A group of Argentine congressmen, led by leftist Carlos "Chacho" Alvarez, lie that Terán is abusing his residence in the country to serve as a link between jailed Army nationalist Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín and LaRouche. Alvarez and, subsequently, leading masonic operative Luis Sobrino Aranda, call for the

government to expel Terán and *EIR* from the country.

February 1994: Hugo Anzorreguy, director of Argentina's state intelligence service SIDE, announces the signing of an agreement between SIDE and Britain's MI-5 and MI-6 intelligence agencies, by which the latter will train Argentine agents in "intelligence analysis." Anzorreguy met in London with MI-5 director Stella Remington and MI-6 director David Spedding, the latter having just been named to that post and having previously held assignments in Chile and other Ibero-American nations. Spedding is also an Arabist, and has held posts in several Mideastern countries.

Argentine military sources report that SIDE agents can only be promoted if they complete the courses with MI-5 and MI-6.

July 18, 1994: The Argentine-Israelite Mutual Association (AMIA), a Jewish social-welfare center, is bombed in Buenos Aires, killing 100. The AMIA also houses declassified files on Nazi activities in Argentina. A group calling itself Partisans of God, allegedly based in Lebanon, claims responsibility for the blast on July 21, but the Lebanese government denies that the group exists. In the bombing's aftermath, agents of the Mossad, as well as Israeli security and military personnel, swarm into Buenos Aires to direct rescue and investigative efforts.

Argentine investigators report they are looking into possible involvement of Iran's Hezbollah or even the Iranian government, through its diplomatic posts in Caracas, Venezuela or Buenos Aires. Edgar Bronfman announces in Buenos Aires that the Menem government is considering breaking relations with Iran, but Menem reports that there are no conclusive leads linking Iran to the bombing.

July 20, 1994: A Panamanian commuter plane, carrying 21 people, most of whom are Jewish businessmen, blows up, killing all on board. Investigators later find that the explosion was the result of a bomb.

July 26, 1994: A car bomb explodes outside the Israeli embassy in West London, wounding 13. Police say the bomb was planted by a woman who received clearance from British police to drive her car into the heavily protected area.

Twelve hours after the embassy bombing, a building housing a Jewish charity and Jewish cultural institutions in North London is hit in a car-bomb attack, wounding several people.

Following these incidents, the Israeli government reports that it had warned Britain of impending terror attacks in London. Argentine President Menem also reports that he had warned the British government by fax and by phone that Islamic terrorist attacks in London were likely, based on information received from an Iranian dissident whom Argentine investigators had questioned in Caracas. The British Foreign Office denies ever having received such warnings.

Renewed war in the Balkans is inevitable, Croatians fear

by Elke Fimmen

Elke and Klaus Fimmen visited the Croatian coastal cities Dubrovnik and Split in the middle of July.

On July 24, young people are on the beach seven kilometers south of Dubrovnik, among them the teenage girls of a close friend of ours. They decide to leave the beach earlier than planned. Half an hour after their departure, Serbian grenades explode. Fortunately, nobody is killed. Other Serbian aggressions that weekend include an attack on a bus south of Split, in which four persons are killed and 18 wounded.

These brutal and militarily senseless attacks, occurring only a few days after we had visited Dubrovnik and Split, were the first in that southern part of Croatia for a long time. They are designed as psychological warfare and aimed at chasing away the small number of tourists, who made their way to this very southern, most beautiful part of the country. Nevertheless, these attacks give a foretaste of what generally is expected to come in autumn: war.

No illusions

In many of our discussions, the need to settle matters inside Croatia as well as in Bosnia in a military way, was expressed very clearly. Since the West has refused to do anything against the Serbian large-scale war of conquest, people see no other way than to put their trust in their own forces. Of course, nobody likes the idea of leaving the family and becoming a soldier again, but in the words of one very reasonable person: "War is horrible, but the present situation, in which nothing is moving, is much worse." There is also, however, no illusion about the course of the current government, which, at most, might go for some limited military moves in order to cool down the unrest within the population and possibly gain a better position in upcoming elections. But if the demands of the population for regaining the territories occupied by Serbia and Unprofor (U.N. "peacekeeping" forces) are betrayed once again, as occurred in such "cabinet warfare" events as the Maslenica Bridge affair last year, the internal political and social results will become incalculable.

The political, social, and economic tensions inside Croa-