

Gente magazine, Harguindeguy said that “many aberrations” were committed during the so-called dirty war. “Today I admit it was a mistake to do what we did . . . but I had to obey orders.” He said he wasn’t sorry for what he did, but “a lot of innocent people died.”

Harguindeguy is not just a remorseful retired general. His close friend was British-loving José Martínez de Hoz (educated at Eton), the finance minister whose monetarist economic policies leveled the Argentine economy between 1976 and 1981.

‘Throw them in jail’

In late 1992 and early 1993, international demilitarizers gave indications that they were preparing an offensive to revoke government-sanctioned amnesties and pardons granted to military personnel and attempt to use international law, in violation of national sovereignty, to try officers accused of human rights violations in fighting the terrorism of the 1970s and early 1980s. This is exactly where the campaign in Argentina is headed.

The United Nations Human Rights Commission has already demanded that the Argentine government report whether all those guilty of repression during the 1976-83 military government have in fact been punished. The U.N. submitted a questionnaire asking the government to explain steps it had taken to deal with certain “incompatibilities” in the Due Obedience and End Point laws (both protecting military personnel from further prosecution for alleged human rights abuses) and asked to what extent individuals charged with human rights violations were actually investigated and, if found guilty, punished. Two Argentine government representatives answered U.N. questions for 48 hours in New York, and are expected to be further grilled by the supranational agency.

Adolfo Scilingo is explicit on this issue. In statements reported in the April 4 *Página 12*, he said, “I think that all of us who committed these atrocities should be in jail. I know it’s a little irresponsible to say it now, after the End Point law has been passed . . . but this way we could have a real and permanent *mea culpa*, and pay our debt [to society].”

British foment terror in Colombia, Venezuela

Armand Hammer, the old Anglo-Soviet Trust agent who founded Occidental Petroleum Co., negotiated a deal in 1984 by which three multinational oil companies operating in Colombia paid the narco-terrorist National Liberation Army (ELN) \$200,000 a month not to attack their oil installations. Over the next two years, the ELN left the multis alone, while carrying out more than 120 attacks against Colombia’s national oil firm Ecopetrol. “We are giving jobs to the ELN,” Hammer bragged. “We give them work as suppliers.”

Now, *EIR* has received unconfirmed reports from Venezuelan sources that instead of paying bribes directly to the ELN, Occidental has hired the British firm KMS (Keenie Meenie Services), run by British colonel David Walker, to handle its security. Walker and KMS reportedly handle relations with the ELN, these sources say.

KMS was set up in 1977 by Col. David Stirling, founder of Britain’s Special Air Services (SAS) during World War II, who, until his death in 1990, maintained a close personal relationship with the British royal family and functioned as a top official of British intelligence. The company is recognized as being merely a British intelligence-SAS front.

If it is true that it now has an on-the-ground presence

in Colombia, through Occidental Petroleum, this has ominous implications for regional stability, given the ELN’s recent activities in heightening tensions between Venezuela and Colombia, and its confirmed ties to the São Paulo Forum’s asset, Venezuelan Col. Hugo Chávez.

Other groups set up by Stirling, such as the Capricorn Africa Society (CAS) and the Kilo Alpha Services (KAS), ran ethnic terrorist gangs and murder squads in Africa. Capricorn was among the agencies which ran the Mau Mau insurgency in Kenya. KAS was retained by Prince Philip’s World Wide Fund for Nature to establish black-on-black “third force” terrorism in South Africa, modeled on the Mau Mau, employing elements of both Chief Buthelezi’s Zulu tribe and the opposing, Xhosa-dominated African National Congress. As in other “third force” operations, leaders and members of rival groups are murdered in an attempt to get the groups to fight each other—in the case of South Africa, the Zulu, and the Xhosa-ANC.

Iran-Contra hearings in the U.S. Congress revealed that KMS was also hired to mine Managua harbor, in Nicaragua. It was also contracted to provide security during this period for Prince Bandar, the Saudi ambassador to the United States who was very active in Iran-Contra operations on behalf of his close friend Vice President George Bush.

KMS’s current director, David Walker, has been involved in Ibero-America for more than a decade, and was reportedly one of the “experts” hired by Oliver North to train the Nicaraguan Contras. He and North are said to be friends.—*Cynthia Rush*