

Who's out to destroy Sudan?

by Joseph Brewda and Lydia Cherry

Church-linked NGOs

1. Christian Solidarity International: See article, p. 56.

2. World Council of Churches: The WCC is one of the largest funders and conduits of British operations against Sudan. The Lutheran World Federation, which is central to anti-Sudanese operations, is housed at the WCC's headquarters in Geneva; Norwegian Church Aid, Bread for the World, and other anti-Sudanese operations, are de facto tentacles of its operations.

Formed in 1948 in the Netherlands as an ecumenical gathering of 147 churches from 44 nations, the WCC has been from its inception a British-directed intelligence operation, primarily run by Anglican, Lutheran, and Calvinist (Presbyterian) layers. The Roman Catholic Church refused to join. John Foster Dulles, later to become U.S. secretary of state, gave the opening address; the group's initial "anti-communist" ideology reflected its Anglo-American Cold War mission.

In 1961, timed with the admission of the Russian Orthodox Church, the WCC began to change ideological format through, increasingly, an embrace of "Liberation Theology," which saw the churches' main mission to be social revolution. By the end of the decade, it became one of the major funders of the World Wildlife Fund-managed African "liberation movements," such as the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the Mozambique Liberation Front, and the Pan African Congress, which have kept that continent embroiled in warfare. As the WCC moved "left," Christian Solidarity International, another British-run church movement, maintained a "Cold War" posture, in nominal opposition to the WCC.

3. Lutheran World Federation: In 1987, and again in 1995, the Lutheran World Federation was caught supplying arms and ammunition to the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA). The role of Lutheran charities in subverting Sudan, in part reflects British use of the Scandinavian countries (which are all officially Lutheran) as a conduit for their East African operations. Swedish Lutheran church minister Hans Farelus was a key sponsor of British agent Yoweri Museveni's rise to power in Uganda. Swedish military officers are currently secretly deployed in Uganda to aid the SPLA, according to Swedish sources. Norwegian Church

Aid, the charitable arm of the Lutheran state church of Norway, is especially active in Sudan.

Formed in 1947, the LWF is an international federation of 119 state churches and congregations. It maintains several charitable arms active in the former colonial sector that provide cover for European oligarchical interests, notably including the German-based Bread for the World and the U.S.-based Lutheran World Relief. Its total annual grants exceed \$140 million; the grants of its affiliates are far larger.

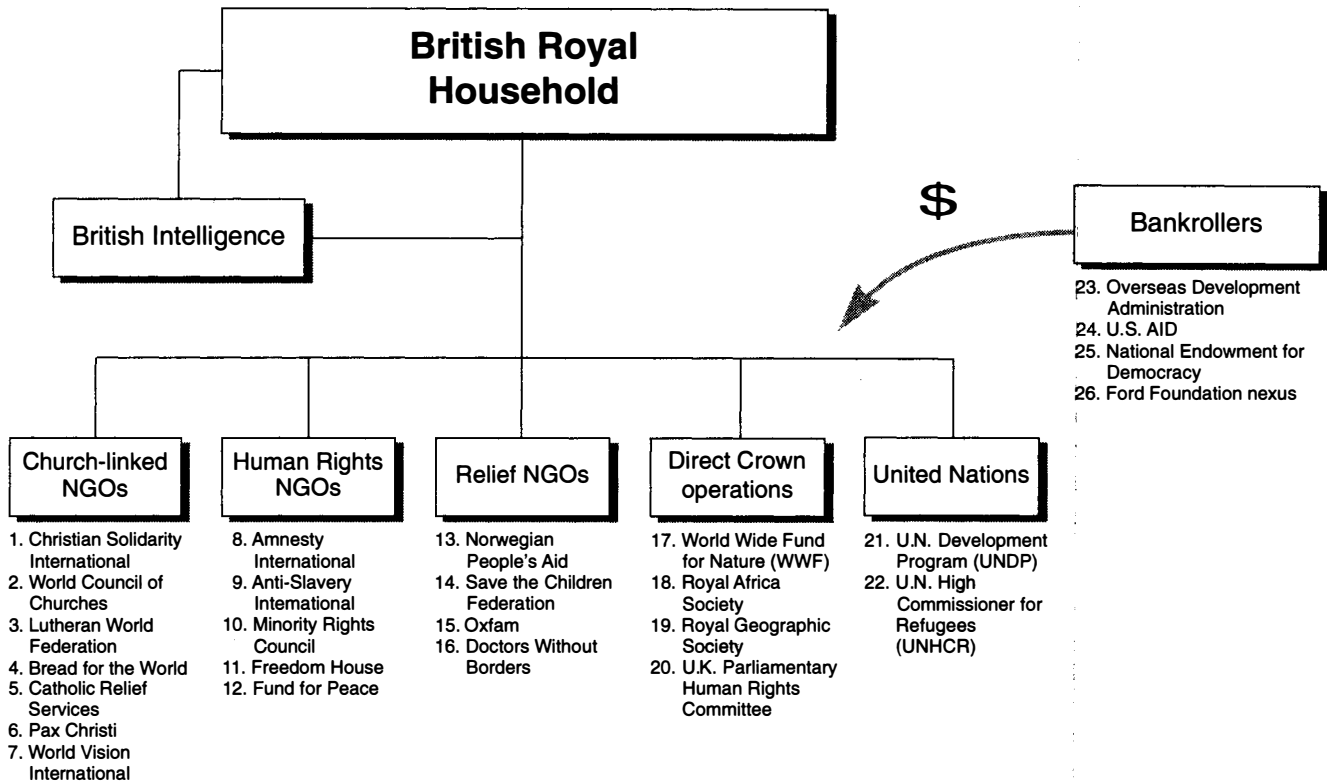
4. Bread for the World: BFW is the most important group lobbying the U.S. Congress against Sudan, and it works in close collaboration with the National Council of Churches (the WCC's U.S. affiliate), the Jesuit Order-affiliated Center for Concern, and the New York Council on Foreign Relations. Its spokesman, Sharon Pauling, has frequently appeared before the U.S. Congress and the media as an "expert witness" on Sudan. The group has helped draft various congressional resolutions condemning Sudan; for example, the 1993 resolution sponsored by Sen. Paul Simon (D-Ill.), an important mouthpiece of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL). BFW has repeatedly demanded that the U.N. take action against Sudan, and that "human rights monitors" be deployed throughout the country. It has also endorsed "self-determination" for the south. In March 1994, a BFW-sponsored meeting of the Coalition for Peace in the Horn of Africa, nominally convened to map out medium- and long-term plans for the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) against the Sudanese government, had on its agenda the question of provision of arms to the SPLA.

Founded in 1959, BFW is the "charitable arm" of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Germany. It is the second largest German charity active in the former colonial sector, authorizing \$143 million in grants in 1994, including \$43 million to Africa. It works closely with the largest German charity, Misereor, the Catholic aid organization, both of which are government funded. In 1994, Misereor was caught funding the sponsors of the Chiapas revolt in Mexico (see *EIR*, March 31, 1995, p. 31).

BFW's U.S. affiliate was created in 1974 by the former head of the All African Council of Churches, Burgess Carr of Liberia. The specific mandate given BFW-U.S. by its German headquarters is to "mobilize the awareness of the U.S. population" on behalf of its aid efforts. From its inception until last year, BFW-U.S. was led by Arthur Simon, a Lutheran minister and brother of Senator Simon. Rep. Frank Wolf (R-Va.) is also active with the group, and has led their demonstrations in front of the Sudanese embassy in Washington. David Beckmann, the new head of BFW-U.S., had previously been the World Bank's liaison to all international NGOs.

5. Catholic Relief Services: Contrary to the efforts of Pope John Paul II to settle the civil war, CRS funds Bishop Taban Paride and Bishop Macram Gassis of southern Sudan. They, in turn, directly aid the SPLA, both militarily and

Controllers of the campaign against Sudan



financially, according to regional sources. In February 1995, Gassis testified before the U.S. Congress Human Rights Caucus. He condemned the pope's 1992 trip to Sudan as a "complete failure" from a political point of view, and ridiculed efforts made by the Vatican to promote an "Islamic-Christian dialogue." CRS public literature claims the war is a result of the government's effort to "annihilate" the Christians of the south, and has accused the government of a "relentlessly cruel bombing campaign" which has included "attacks on camps jammed with displaced civilians."

Founded in 1943 by the Catholic Bishops of the United States to provide overseas assistance, CRS receives three-quarters of its \$300 million annual budget from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). It has several former State Department officials on its staff. Its executive director, since 1983, Lawrence Pezzullo, recently rejoined the State Department Latin American division.

6. Pax Christi: Cardinal Godfried Danneels of Belgium, the president of Pax Christi, has been declared persona non grata by the Sudanese government because of the group's support for the southern rebellion.

Formed in 1944, Pax Christi has been a central promulgator and practitioner of the heretical dogma of "Liberation Theology." Under this dogma, various Catholic agencies such as Pax Christi have aided anti-Islamic or nominally anti-

imperialist revolutions in Africa and Ibero-America, under the covert direction of European oligarchical families and governments. Its role was central in the 1986 overthrow of Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos and in justifying the 1994 U.S. military occupation of Haiti, and it is now a main backer of the Zapatista uprising in Chiapas, Mexico. A former head of the WWF's eco-terrorist Greenpeace organization has been appointed to direct Pax Christi's U.S. office, indicating the future directions of the group.

7. World Vision International: In 1987, World Vision was expelled from Sudan, together with the Lutheran World Federation, after being caught providing arms to the SPLA. World Vision's Sudanese operations are now forward-based out of Uganda. In January 1995, in a policy document on Sudan, the group stated that its objective was "to enable the southern Sudanese to achieve the right to self-determination." The head of its Washington office, Tom Gettman, is also a leader of Bread for the World.

Founded in 1950, World Vision is a Seattle, Washington-based Protestant evangelical relief agency, with an income that exceeds \$250 million annually. Most of its funds come from USAID, a relationship which began no later than during the Vietnam War, when its numerous Southeast Asian field offices regularly supplied intelligence to the CIA, according to a 1979 article in *Christian Century*. During the Reagan-

Bush administration, World Vision helped install the Rios Montt government into power in Guatemala. Its refugee camps in Honduras were used to aid Contra operations.

World Vision is chaired by W. Stanley Mooneyham, the former press secretary of Rev. Billy Graham, and led by several retired U.S. military and intelligence officials who, like Graham, have had longstanding ties to former U.S. President George Bush. Among its leaders have been Robert Ainsworth, who ran the State Department negotiations of the Chemical and Biological Warfare Treaty, and John Hinkley, Sr., the Texas oil man and friend of George Bush whose son, John Hinkley, Jr., shot President Ronald Reagan in 1981 in an assassination attempt.

Human rights NGOs

8. Amnesty International: Always working closely with the media and the WCC, Amnesty International selectively targets Third World nations on the British hit-list, such as Sudan. In January 1995, it published *The Tears of Orphans: There Is No Future for Sudan without Human Rights*, which claimed widespread human rights abuses. At a Nairobi press conference releasing the book, Amnesty International General Secretary Pierre Sanny endorsed earlier calls by Baroness Cox to establish a network of international human rights monitors throughout Sudan. Amnesty International explicitly claimed in that book that adhering to *Shariah*, Islamic law, is a violation of human rights per se.

Amnesty International was formed in 1961 as a specialized British intelligence agency assigned to target former colonial sector leaders and governments. Its founders included David Astor, longtime editor of the London *Observer*; former British intelligence Thailand specialist Robert Swann; and Quaker activist Eric Baker. Its first major targets included President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Britain's most feared African opponent; and Prime Minister Antonio de Oliveira Salazar of Portugal, whose African empire Britain was then targeting for reorganization. In 1966, the group was reorganized after its covert patronage by the British Foreign Office was exposed. It currently maintains 70 chapters throughout the world, with its headquarters in London.

9. Anti-Slavery International: ASI operations against Sudan include an international and growing effort to claim that the Sudanese government encourages slavery, reflecting a longstanding British and Israeli effort to pit black Africa against the Arab world based on the Arabs' historic role in the Venetian, Turkish, and British-run slave trade. On May 20, the group helped sponsor the first anti-slavery conference held in the United States in 120 years, which focused on Sudan and featured the Catholic bishop of El-Obeid, Sudan, Macram Gassis, an operative of Christian Solidarity International.

Founded in London in 1839, the ASI used the slavery issue to both provoke the U.S. Civil War and to undermine and take over the slave-based empires of Britain's imperial

rivals, France and Portugal. British-run Indian coolies, who were nominally free, were by then far cheaper than black slaves (but nonetheless Britain did not ban slavery among its East African colonies until 1920). The society has always been controlled by Quaker "chocolate baron" and banking families, such as the Barclays, Cadburys, Frys, Rowntrees, and Buxtons, who have been among the most savage imperial oppressors of Africa. Reorganized after World War I by British intelligence officer Lord Noel Buxton, ASI works closely with the Save the Children Federation which Buxton founded, and which is now led by Princess Anne. The Buxtons, who control Barclays Bank, helped found the World Wildlife Fund.

10. Minority Rights Group: Formed in 1970, the MRG of Britain is one of the most important controlling agencies over diverse NGOs internationally. It has played a major behind-the-scenes role in drafting several U.N. Human Rights conventions. Chaired by former British Ambassador to the U.N. Sir John Thomson, it has printed over 100 books and reports over the last 20 years targeting the former colonial sector for alleged abuses of minorities. The group serves as an important adviser to various "indigenous rights" NGOs, such as the German-based Society for Endangered Peoples, which in 1995 issued a report condemning Sudan.

11. Freedom House: A major force in the U.S. National Endowment for Democracy, the group publishes an annual rating system of nations. Sudan is currently listed with Iraq as the least-free nation of the 191 nations rated.

Formed in 1941 in New York out of networks deployed by British Security Coordinator Sir William Stephenson, Freedom House has played a role in coordinating smear campaigns against targeted states. The organization was chaired from the end of World War II through 1977 by Leo Cherne, later vice chairman of the Bush administration's President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

12. Fund for Peace: Fund for Peace has been one of the more important conduits of National Endowment for Democracy grants to the Sudanese opposition to aid its propaganda and intelligence efforts. In 1993, the NED allocated \$40,000 to the group to fund "activists within Sudan" to "document and disseminate information on human rights abuses in Sudan." The NED gave another \$44,000 grant to the FFP to fund the London-based *Sudan Gazette* of former Sudanese Foreign Minister and SPLA activist Bona Malwal. Its Cairo, Egypt office has been particularly active in organizing strategy conferences of the Sudanese opposition.

Formed in 1969 in Washington, D.C., FFP was directed until April by Nina Solarz, wife of former U.S. Rep. Stephen Solarz (D-N.Y.). Solarz has been one of the key proponents of "democratization" in the former colonial sector, working closely with the ADL. Solarz is on the board of the NED, which funds his wife's group. FFP is now being reorganized following Mrs. Solarz's April 1995 conviction for embezzlement.

Relief NGOs

13. Norwegian People's Aid: Since 1986, the group has maintained a continued presence in southern Sudan. It supports the SPLA in its public literature as an organization fighting "ethnic and religious oppression," and calls for making southern Sudan a separate country. Its official \$15 million in grants per year are entirely provided by the Norwegian, American, and Dutch governments, and the U.N. In January 1995, the Sudan government lodged a formal complaint with the U.N. after the NPA and the Lutheran World Federation were caught dropping boxes of ammunition to SPLA troops from a hired Belgian military plane.

Founded in 1939 as an outgrowth of the Norwegian Socialist Party's support for the Republicans in the Spanish Civil war, NPA is a major Scandinavian conduit for British intelligence operations in Africa and Ibero-America. A major funder of the Nicaraguan Sandinista regime, NPA has also provided assistance to various "Indian liberation movements," such as in Chiapas, that claim that Columbus's discovery of the Americas began 500 years of oppression of native Americans. It has similarly aided tribal and revolutionary organizations throughout Africa, such as the Pan African Congress, the Eritrean Liberation Front, and the Tigre liberation movement of Ethiopia, that have kept that continent in nearly continuous civil war.

14. Save the Children Federation: Founded in 1923 by British intelligence officer Lord Noel Buxton, SCF is the largest British children's charity, operating under the patronage of Princess Anne. SCF is active throughout regions targeted for British destabilization. Important targets of SCF have been Angola, Mozambique, India, Tibet, and China. In 1992, SCF spent some \$20 million in southern Sudan, currently the group's largest project.

15. Oxfam: Formed in 1941, Oxford Famine is a highly secretive British intelligence organization which specializes in fostering insurgencies under the guise of food relief. Its operations in southern Sudan, where it has selectively aided rebels sponsored by the British government, are typical.

16. Doctors without Borders: The group has been active in southern Sudan since 1979. According to regional sources, it has been deeply involved with the SPLA in overseeing gold mining in southern Sudan to provide the funds necessary for arms purchases.

Formed in France in 1971 by Bernard Kouchner, later the humanitarian assistance czar under President François Mitterrand, Doctors without Borders is the world's largest nominally independent medical relief agency. The group has played a major role in putting forward the cynical claim that humanitarian concerns supersede national sovereignty. In 1991, Kouchner authored a French resolution adopted by the U.N. Security Council which authorized "humanitarian assistance" in northern Iraq without the permission of the Iraqi government—an important imperial precedent. The same claim has since been used by the British and U.S.

governments to fund Uganda-based NGOs who enter southern Sudan without Sudanese government permission.

Direct British Crown operations

17. World Wide Fund for Nature: The WWF (formerly the World Wildlife Fund) is central to British operations against Sudan. The WWF-created Kidepo and Nimuli national parks, directly on the Ugandan border with Sudan, are the command centers, training grounds, and safe havens for the SPLA guerrillas. The area around the Nimuli park is also the remaining main entry point for the SPLA into Sudan. Additionally, WWF-organized flights over the border region, nominally to take censuses of endangered wildlife species, have been important sources of SPLA aerial reconnaissance, according to regional sources. The Kidepo park was created in 1962 by WWF founder and Ugandan Parks Department Chairman Sir Peter Scott, over the objections of local conservationists who argued that the siting was unreasonable. Since its inception, the park has been continuously used to aid the subversion of Sudan, which gained its independence from Britain in 1956. Other Ugandan parks have been used for the training of guerrilla organizations active in Zimbabwe, Rwanda, and South Africa.

In 1994, the WWF, in an apparent effort to bribe the Sudanese government, offered Sudan a 15-year \$100 million loan via the Wellington Fund, a \$500,000 anonymous grant per month over three years, and a \$6 million grant in its own name if it agreed to the establishment of national parks in southern Sudan in the region of the rebellion. According to the proposal, these parks would be under the management of British intelligence official Richard Leakey, the former head of Kenya's park system. Leakey is currently aiding the British-run, Uganda-based subversion of Kenya.

Founded in 1961 by Queen Elizabeth's Royal Consort Prince Philip, and by Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, the WWF is the most important intelligence agency of the British-centered European oligarchy. Since its inception, its professed mandate to protect international wildlife has served as a cover to not only block industrial development in the former colonial sector, but to also carve out extraterritorial preserves within former colonies, in the form of national parks and game parks, which have been used to maintain control of those former colonies (see *EIR*, Oct. 28, 1994, "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor").

18. Royal African Society: Peter Woodward, the editor of *African Affairs*, the society's quarterly, is the most important British intelligence coordinator of the Sudanese opposition. A former professor at the University of Khartoum in the 1970s, Woodward brags that "most of the leaders of the opposition have been among my students." His office at the University of Reading is an important meeting place for the Sudanese Communist Party, SPLA, Democratic Unionist Party, National Democratic Alliance, the Umma party, the Sudan Human Rights Organization, and other Sudanese op-

position movements based in Britain.

Founded in 1901 under the patronage of Queen Victoria, and continuing today under the patronage of Queen Elizabeth, the RAS remains the premier Crown intelligence arm for Africa. *African Affairs* serves to guide policy among broader non-government layers, as does its frequent conferences, often held in conjunction with Baroness Lynda Chalker's Overseas Development Administration and the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

19. Royal Geographic Society: In October 1982, the RGS sponsored an international conference in opposition to the Jonglei Canal. Among the more bizarre claims put forward there, was that the canal would turn the southern swamps into a desert. Other charges were that it would change the "life-style" of the "Nilotic peoples" living there through providing them modern transportation, communications, and industrial and agricultural employment. Fears were also raised that the canal would lead to a massive migration of Egyptian farmers looking for work. In May 1983, when John Garang began the insurrection, the canal was one of its principal targets. Garang had done his Ph.D. thesis while at the University of Iowa in 1981 on the canal's effects on the indigenous population. By November 1983, SPLA attacks on foreign workers at the canal site terminated the project.

Formed in 1830, the RGS has been from its inception the designated organizer of British geographical field explorations overseas. Its sponsorship of the famous expeditions of David Livingstone and Sir Richard Burton were central in carving out Britain's African empire. One of the Crown's most important intelligence-gathering agencies in Africa and Asia, in particular, in 1994 alone it organized over 500 exploration expeditions to Malaysia, Pakistan, Kenya, Oman, Australia, Brazil, Nepal, Tanzania, and other nations. The society's board is virtually indistinguishable from that of the Zoological Society of London, which was formed in 1826 by the former Viceroy of India, Sir Stamford Raffles, and whose professed effort to locate rare tropical species for London's zoos was designed to further colonial interests. Both groups, which are at the pinnacle of the British intelligence establishment, were among the founders of the World Wildlife Fund.

20. U.K. Parliamentary Human Rights Committee: Chaired by Lord Avebury since its formation in 1967, the committee specializes in using the human rights issue to destabilize countries. It works especially closely with Amnesty International and Christian Solidarity International, in which Avebury is an activist. In June 1994, Avebury and Baroness Cox chaired an international conference in Bonn, Germany on human rights in Sudan, which drew together top representatives from the SPLA, Sudanese Communist Party, northern Islamic parties hostile to the government, and others, to coordinate a campaign against Sudan. Avebury's parliamentary committee is also a major international patron of the Kashmiri independence movement of Ghulam Nabi Fai, and the Kurdish independence movement, which, like the

Kashmiri and southern Sudanese independence movements, are internationally based in Britain.

United Nations operations

21. U.N. Development Program: Sudan figures as one of the UNDP's primary targets. In 1994, the group labeled it as the 78th lowest in "human development" of 98 "developing nations." It also labeled it, with seven other countries, as being a "state in crisis" which threatened its existence. One of the heads of the UNDP field office in Nairobi, Kenya, is former Sudanese Foreign Minister Mansour Khalid, the controller of SPLA Chairman John Garang. Khalid, who announced that he was joining up with the rebels in a 1984 address to the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, has been closely associated with George Bush since the early 1970s when both were ambassadors to the U.N. UNDP flights in the region, especially on the Uganda-Sudan border, are used to supply arms to the SPLA as well as to transport its troops. The UNDP's Ellen Sirleaf is currently a sponsor and adviser to the murderous Rwandan Patriotic Front regime in Rwanda.

Formed in 1966, the UNDP's purpose was to propagandize in favor of the doctrine of "sustainable development," which labels physical economic growth and industrialization as contrary to development. Under this doctrine, the UNDP has massively funded indigenous and ecological programs against national governments:

22. U.N. Office of High Commissioner for Refugees: Established in 1950, the agency has been integral to U.N. destabilizations of regions wracked by war and natural disasters. It is an offshoot of the U.N. Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which studied and utilized the destabilizing effects of the mass-movement of refugees in the post-World War II period. Since 1989, the agency has been central to orchestrating fears of mass-migration of North African Muslims to Europe. Among its most important roles has been the creation of refugee camps in war-torn areas which serve as recruitment bases for insurgent organizations, as well as a pretext for foreign intervention into sovereign states under humanitarian cover, as it has done in the case of Sudan. Working closely with the office is Francis Deng, U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's special assistant on displaced persons. Deng is a former Sudanese foreign minister affiliated with the SPLA.

Bankrollers

23. Overseas Development Administration: The ODA is directed by Baroness Chalker, the controller of Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni. Under her direction, Uganda is being made a marcher-lord for British operations throughout the region, including against Sudan.

Alone among any figure in any government in the world, Baroness Chalker has defended the massacre of an estimated 8,000 Hutu refugees at the Kibeho refugee camp in Rwanda on April 22 by the Rwandan Patriotic Front, which was orga-



Baroness Lynda Chalker, the controller of Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, whom one British source describes as "the blue-eyed darling of the British in Africa."

nized by the Ugandan Army to invade Rwanda in 1990. In remarks to BBC, she claimed that only 300 people were killed, and dismissed them as "Hutu extremists. . . . It must be for the government of Rwanda to restore order." She promised more bloodshed: "I'm afraid we have a long way to go and probably some more tragedies on the way, but we'll try and prevent them."

The ODA evolved from the old British Colonial Office that had run the British Empire. In 1964, the British government nominally disbanded the Colonial Office as part of its policy of "decolonization." But the Colonial Office continued to exist in fact, with all its officers, staff, and records, as the core of new Ministry of Overseas Development. Since that time, the ODA has been made a functional wing of the Foreign Ministry, in charge of all international grant-making for the British government, disbursing \$3.5 billion in grants annually. Reflecting its old status, the director of the ODA, Baroness Chalker, maintains full ministerial rank. Under the cover of grant-making, the ODA fields a variety of subversive operations, often in close coordination with the United Nations, as well as in collaboration with a network of British NGOs that operate above the government, such as the Royal African Society.

24. U.S. Agency for International Development: In 1994, USAID provided \$92 million in "humanitarian assistance" grants to NGOs operating in Sudan. These funds provided most, if not all, of the Sudanese operations budgets of such NGOs as Norwegian Peoples Aid, Save the Children

Federation, the Lutheran World Federation, Catholic Relief Services, and Doctors without Borders. Formed in 1961, USAID is a major cash-cow for diverse international intelligence operations.

25. National Endowment for Democracy: The NED directly and indirectly grants a substantial amount of funds to the Sudanese opposition movement based in Britain. This includes funding the primary opposition newspaper *Sudan Gazette* of former Sudanese minister Bona Malwal. The NED is also the primary funder of Fund for Peace, which describes itself as using these funds to build an "information network" within Sudan. Additionally, NED formal subsidiaries, such as its Free Trade Union Institute, bankroll the Egyptian-based Sudan Workers Trade Union Federation, an important forward base of subversion against northern Sudan. Other NED funds to Sudanese opposition organizations are conducted through a myriad of overlapping front organizations, such as the International Federation of Free Trade Unions, Africa Watch, and the African-American Labor Center.

Founded as a nominally private foundation in 1983 by an act of Congress, the NED dispenses USAID and other government grants to "democratic" organizations throughout the former colonial sector. Its formation was announced by President Reagan in an address, authored by longtime Kissinger aide Lawrence Eagleburger, to the British Parliament in 1982. Kissinger later served on the NED's board, as have several other State Department officials. NED operations rapidly became one of the primary means through which then-Vice President George Bush ran diverse intelligence operations that were nominally distinct from the U.S. government. In 1986, documents seized from Lt. Col. Oliver North's safe showed that the "Iran-Contra" sale of arms to Iran and to the Nicaraguan rebel Contras was entirely run through NED-funded organizations and personnel, and that North labeled this apparatus "Project Democracy," the name informally given to the NED by President Reagan. Despite the scandal, the NED apparatus was carefully protected.

26. Ford Foundation network: An interlocked network of eight U.S.-based foundations gave over \$15 million in 1994 alone to the major NGOs targeting Sudan in officially reported direct grants. These foundations are the Ford Foundation, Lilly Endowment, MacArthur Foundation, Pew Charitable Trusts, Rockefeller Foundation, Mott Foundation, Carnegie Corp., and Alton Jones Foundation. This same network is funding ongoing British efforts to overthrow the current Nigerian government. The total assets of the network, which serve as a cash-cow for British operations internationally, exceeds \$21 billion. NGOs active in Sudan funded by this network include the World Council of Churches, Lutheran World Federation, Bread for the World, World Vision, Oxfam, the World Wide Fund for Nature, Amnesty International, Save the Children Fund, Fund for Peace, and the Sudan Council of Churches—which SPLA leader John Garang takes credit for founding.