

Right in the middle of the Lima hostage crisis, García (also a member of the Inter-American Dialogue) provocatively invited former Colombian President Belisario Betancourt to Lima. Betancourt was the head of the lying UN “Truth Commission” in El Salvador, which blamed the Armed Forces for 95% of the human rights violations in that country. He sent a letter urging that the UN be brought in to broker a “peaceful solution” to the hostage crisis, something also constantly promoted by García Sayán.

### One fist across the region

Clearly, we are dealing here with an international narco-terrorist apparatus, centered in London, which operates throughout Ibero-America through the groups and networks associated with the São Paulo Forum.

A snapshot of this apparatus surfaced publicly back in May 1993, when the first large Nicaraguan weapons bunker was discovered—when it blew up on the outskirts of Managua.

The bunker’s owner was Eusebio Arzallus Tapia, a member of Spain’s narco-terrorist ETA, several of whose cadre took refuge in Nicaragua and were protected by the Sandinistas. The bunker contained kidnapping plans, including lists of targeted Ibero-American businessmen, and phony passports. According to the Brazilian press, the lists included names of Brazilian businessmen and Mexican banker Harp Helú, who was in fact kidnapped a short time later. One participant in this kidnapping was Peruvian Juan Carlos Caballero Velásquez, a member of Cerpa’s commando who was arrested in Bolivia in 1996 for the November 1995 kidnapping of Bolivian businessman and politician, Samuel Doria Medina. The ransom Cerpa collected for that job helped to finance last December’s seizure of the Japanese residence.

There are many MRTA members jailed in Peru who are foreign nationals—veterans of Chile’s MIR, Spain’s ETA, Nicaragua’s Sandinistas, and El Salvador’s FMLN. Among them are Jaime Castillo Petruzzi and Sergio Cruz Suárez. During the first half of this decade, Castillo and Caballero led the MRTA’s “special extortion and kidnapping force” in a brutal series of kidnappings. In fact, it was the veteran Peruvian “internationalists” who fought with the Sandinistas in the late 1970s, who founded the MRTA.

It is this same apparatus which has again come to the surface with the discovery in February of another large weapons bunker.

Nicaraguan president Arnaldo Alemán responded angrily to the news of its existence, and demanded that the Salvadoran FMLN “come clean” and inform the authorities of how many other secret arms caches they have, that they also did not turn over to the United Nations. Alemán is asking the right question, but of the wrong people: the question should rather be put to the United Nations, and their sponsors in London.

## Sudan resists London’s proxy invasions

by Linda de Hoyos

Sudan President Omar al-Bashir took the issue of the invasion of his country since January of this year, in separate appeals to the heads of state of the Organization of Islamic Conference in Islamabad, Pakistan on March 23, and again to heads of state and ministers gathered at the summit on the Zaire crisis of the Organization of African Unity in Lomé, Togo on March 27. Speaking of his country’s position on a “cultural and strategic borderline” in Africa, President al-Bashir said that Sudan had been exposed to “an atrocious foreign aggression,” which threatened the “unity, sovereignty, and independence—as well as territorial integrity”—of Sudan.

The countries invading Sudan are Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Uganda, working in tandem in a two-front war launched against Sudan from the east on Jan. 12 and the south on March 9. All military operations have been carried out under the cover of Dinka-tribe-based Sudanese People’s Liberation Army of John Garang. The Western press is loathe to acknowledge the military role of Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Uganda against Sudan, with the notable exception of Sam Kiley of the London *Times*, who noted that Garang, President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, Isais Afwerki of Eritrea, and Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia—all leftist guerrilla leaders of long association—have joined for war against Sudan, with the “quiet backing of Great Britain” and the United States.

Also involved from the sidelines, in the eastern front at least, is Israel. Eritrea is home to an Israeli base, and according to the Jordanian newspaper *Amman al-Hadath* of Feb. 24, a fresh shipment of heavy and medium weapons for the war was delivered in mid-February to the Eritrean port of Massawa, whence it was transported to the al-Ruways camp on the Sudan-Eritrea border, for use in the war against Sudan. In addition, a 13-member Israeli military team is training Sudanese insurgents.

Even so, the Sudanese Armed Forces, bolstered by an extraordinary mobilization within the civilian population, have been able to push back the invasion on both fronts.

The invasion from the east had already stalled by the end of February. The plans of the SPLA-Eritrea-Ethiopia combined to cut the highway and rail routes from Khartoum to Port Sudan were not realized; and public plans to seize the Rosieres Dam, which supplies Khartoum with most of its electricity, met the same fate. Similarly, the battle cry of Sadiq al-Mahdi, head of the British-organized National Democratic Alliance, which provides the political cover for Garang, for

an uprising in Khartoum against the National Salvation Front government, was universally ignored.

On March 9, Ugandan forces launched a blitzkrieg into Sudan from the south, with the view to capturing the heavily fortified southern Sudanese city of Juba. The initial invasion force was able to reach within 20 miles of Juba, but has been driven back to more than 50 miles from the city. The Ugandan blitzkrieg is the most serious attempt so far, and was launched with tanks (mostly purchased from former East bloc countries), heavy artillery, and armored personnel carriers.

According to sources in the region, the attack on Sudan actually came from Zaire. At the end of February, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), a Ugandan insurgency which has fought Museveni since 1986, had confirmed that there were a total of 17,000 Ugandan troops in Zaire. By the first week in March, the Ugandan forces, operating under the banner of Zairean mercenary Laurent Kabila, had secured the territory of eastern Zaire up to the border with Sudan, west of the Sudanese border with Uganda.

On Feb. 27, Museveni moved his headquarters to the northern city of Gulu, taking with him another 50,000 troops. According to the government newspaper *New Vision*, Museveni "claims he will not leave Gulu until escalating insecurity there is quelled." However, according to later accounts, there has been no fighting in the northeastern section of the Sudan-Ugandan border where the LRA is located.

In reality, at least a full division of the Ugandan troop concentration turned westward into Zaire and then northward into Sudan on March 9—in keeping with Museveni's declamation of Feb. 3 to Agence France Presse: "With the Sudanese we have run out of solutions. . . . So I think now they will get a solution for the battlefield. That is what they have been waiting for."

However, so far, the solution does not appear to be in Museveni's—and hence, London's—favor. A Sudanese Armed Forces spokesman has now denied the capture of the strategic town of Kajo-Kaji in south. A Sudanese counteroffensive has been confirmed by regional sources, who say that Uganda has lost at least 17 tanks so far, and that the hospitals of the northern cities of Gulu, Arua, and Moyo are filled with Ugandan casualties from the war.

Now, with the war in the south bogged down, Garang proclaimed on March 26 a new bid against Sudan from the east, with the aim of cutting the highway that links Khartoum to Port Sudan. However, the Sudan Information Ministry indicates that Sudan is in control of the fronts both in the south and in the east.

The reason for this is not just military, but political. If it were not for the British-ordered invasions of Sudan from *outside* the country, there would be peace in Sudan, because four out of five factions of the SPLA have joined negotiations for peace. The city of Juba has been flooded with thousands of southern Sudanese fleeing the Ugandan-SPLA forces. Nowhere have the invading forces been greeted as "liberators."

## 'Enclaves in hell' revealed in Uganda

by Our Special Correspondent

Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni and his international sponsors have organized several bizarre projects to satisfy the appetites of well-to-do European and American tourists and residents, casino gamblers, and money launderers. The project planners intend to bring in American armed forces in order to shield the foreigners from the wars, disease, and economic collapse which are exterminating the African population in the region.

The plans for these "enclaves in hell" were described by a spokesman for the Museveni regime and an American investment coordinator, in recent interviews with an investigative journalist.

Dr. Samuel Deshay, an African-American physician who resides in Tacoma Park, Maryland, told the journalist that, at Museveni's request, he is overseeing a huge tourism and residence complex that is scheduled to break ground in the Sese Islands of Lake Victoria later this year. Deshay, who has ties to personnel at Howard University in Washington, D.C., is running the project through his "Pan African Development Corporation." An official at the Uganda Embassy in Washington, D.C., confirmed that Deshay has been developing the plan in consultation with the Ugandan government.

### Military presence required

Deshay said that President Museveni has declared the Sese Islands project to be a "zone of peace," which will be under United Nations jurisdiction. The enclave is to be policed by the U.S. Government, he said, and on a trip to Uganda, he had "introduced an American general to Museveni for this purpose"; that is, to discuss how this use of U.S. forces could be brought about. A source familiar with the project said that this meeting of the American military officer, Museveni, and Deshay, took place because it is understood that the Lake Victoria project would not be feasible without such a military presence.

American military occupation would provide security for the affluent Americans, British, and Hongkong people who will live in "gated and walled" communities, Deshay explained.

"But the real beauty of the place," Deshay told the journalist, "is . . . that in 1904, the British government [of that East Africa colony] removed most of the people from