

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

these islands! Thus, there is plenty of breathing space for the new residents, for those who will know that they are safe. . . .”

“The residents and guests will above all be safe” from the surrounding wars and chaos, Deshay said, “because it is out in the middle of Africa’s largest lake.” Thus, they will be unaffected by the African masses dying of AIDS, wars, and starvation just a few miles away.

Deshay stated, “I have a letter from Albert Reichmann saying that he wants to come in to the project as co-developer.” Reichmann is the Canadian real estate speculator who is a British Crown political operative and a partner of drug lobby kingpin George Soros. The most important business on the 10,000-acre complex, Deshay said, will be “offshore banking” activities, located in a “free trade zone” similar to that of British Hongkong.

Help for the project from the United States Agency for International Development is also being negotiated.

Ms. Nimisha Madhvani, a Ugandan Embassy official in charge of commercial, private sector, and public relations, stressed in an interview that President Museveni has an extreme “investor-friendly” policy, starting with the need to set up new coffee, tea, and other plantations, to “alleviate poverty.” However, she explained, “ecological tourism,” such as big-game-viewing safaris, will be the main attraction.

There was a momentary confusion when the journalist asked about plans for “gaming.” The Ugandan official replied that this would be outlawed. The journalist insisted that he had heard of plans for very large investments in gaming, and that Samuel Deshay had spoken of such projects to be put up on the shore of Lake Victoria. After another brief interchange, Ms. Madhvani understood that “gaming” referred not to shooting animals, but to gambling casinos. She then exclaimed, “Oh we are very much in favor of *those*; *those* we are encouraging in Uganda.”

Madhvani said there are now 20 World Bank projects under way in Uganda. These “sustainable development” programs emphasize population control and sex counseling, as a supposed response to the widespread infection of the population with the HIV virus.

Museveni the colonialist

In 1991, former World Bank vice president and agriculture planner, G. Edward Schuh, conferred with Museveni in Uganda, approving Museveni’s unique “frankness” in siding with colonialism and against African nationalism. Schuh, a radical Malthusian, was then dean of the Hubert Humphrey Institute at the University of Minnesota, and since that 1991 meeting, the Humphrey Institute has sponsored Museveni. During a 1994 visit to Minnesota by the Ugandan President, the Humphrey Institute attached the Minnesota-based dairy cartel, Land O’Lakes company, to Museveni’s regime. Now the Land O’Lakes corporation has been hired to “teach agriculture business” to the people of Uganda. The dairy cartel is a

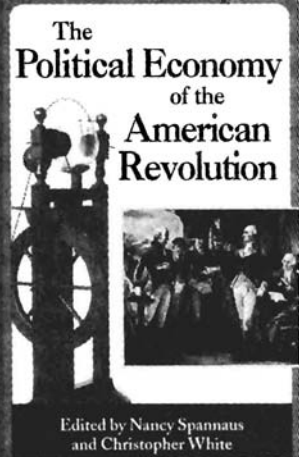
worldwide promoter of eco-fascist, anti-growth propaganda, with the included axiom that poor countries consisting of colored people should not be allowed to develop modern industry and powerful technology.

Samuel Deshay’s Sese Islands project is in keeping with this World Bank, financier-cartel-enforced backwardness for Africa. Deshay says that the planned 10,000-acre complex will be built around a Black cultural center, which will direct attention to ethnicity instead of development. The Hall of Excellence will feature a large smoked-glass Pyramid of Peace. The University of California at Los Angeles will help with ethnic music activities, he said, and Ohio State’s Dr. Frank Hale will develop African-language themes for the foreigners.

Deshay’s Pan African Development Corporation was chartered by the State of Maryland in 1982 as a “not-for-profit, educational” organization, but this may be deceptive: An Albert Reichmann would not likely be a partner in a not-for-profit enterprise.

Deshay and others of his original investors are activists in the Seventh Day Adventist Church. Deshay told the investigating journalist that longtime missionary activities of his family in Uganda have intersected senior officials of the Ugandan government, in helping to consolidate the Lake Victoria project.

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