

## British media work overtime vs. Australia

In the wake of Australian Member of Parliament Pauline Hanson's call to feed the starving millions of North Korea, the *Sydney Morning Herald*, an establishment rag partially owned by Queen Elizabeth II's buddy, Kerry Packer, commissioned a poll of business leaders in Asia. An included purpose of the poll was to inflame tensions between Australia and its neighbors, by showing that prominent Asians fear Hanson as "racist."

On July 11, Hanson called upon her government to sharply increase food aid to North Korea, following a mobilization by Lyndon LaRouche's co-thinkers in Australia for famine relief. The immediate food need "is over 1 million tons," Hanson said. Australia must "take the lead among the nations of the world community to ensure the entire food deficit is filled as soon as possible. . . . If we seriously regard ourselves as a nation of the Asia-Pacific region, it is incumbent upon us to respond to the humanitarian crisis facing North Korea." Hanson was the only Australian MP with the morality to publicly call for such help.

The poll was of 200 business leaders among the top

500 companies of each of four cities, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, Bangkok, and Jakarta. "Many branded her a racist and said she was anti-Asian," summarized the *Sydney Morning Herald*, predicting dire consequences for Australian trade. The poll also found that Hanson "is by far the most heard-of Australian politician" in Asia, with name recognition of some 25%, compared to Australian Prime Minister John Howard's 5%. The poll—which did not report her North Korean call, and was therefore fraudulent—was also carried by Reuters, an arm of British intelligence.

The populist "Hanson phenomenon" was almost entirely created by media barons Packer and Murdoch—the same ones who blacked out her call to feed North Korea. Australia's Anglophile "multi-cultural" establishment has tried to create a plausibly racist straw man, whom they can crucify in a wave of McCarthy-style hysteria, in order to crush any genuine nationalism in the country, as best represented by LaRouche's associates in the Citizens Electoral Council. Sources in Australia's political establishment have told *EIR*, that "word has gone out" that no one should say anything about Hanson's North Korea initiative, since that tends to break up the rigged game in Australia, not to mention such silence abetting Britain's strategic design for chaos on the Korean peninsula, the ultimate target of which is China.

## London puts the squeeze on Kenya

by Linda de Hoyos

The government of Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi has now become the premier target of London's marcherlord forces. Although former British Minister of Overseas Development Baroness Lynda Chalker, had reportedly assured Moi during her visit to Nairobi last fall that his government would not come under renewed assault—as it did, for instance, in 1992—by July, the Moi government was under siege from the opposition bolstered by the international press.

At issue is whether constitutional reforms, which would eradicate pre-independence laws that impede free political organization, will precede Presidential elections which are due for this year, but not yet scheduled. But behind this stands a far more powerful force: the British Privy Council and its militarist machine led by President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, Kenya's neighbor to the east and a source of a major portion of its food supply.

As early as April 4, the London *Times*, speaking for the British Foreign Office, had declared that Moi would be the "next to go" after Zaire's Mobutu Sese Seko was swept aside. Mobutu and Moi, the *Times* intoned, "are among the last members of a generation who has ruled with the absolute power of tribal chiefs, harnessing the national coffers to fund a system of corruption and patronage to ensure loyalty. . . . Having been seen by Western powers as vital defenders of capitalism during the Cold War, Africa's autocrats are now perceived as men whose time is past." Then again, on June 5, the *Times*'s Sam Kiley, waxing eloquent on the "new breed of African leadership" represented by Museveni et al., quoted one Western diplomat's musings: "Will they try to take on every bad guy on the continent? . . . How comfortable is Mr. Daniel arap Moi in Kenya? Is he on their hit list?"

The answer is yes. According to regional sources, the opposition in Kenya has been heavily penetrated by forces from Museveni's Uganda, and Uganda is being put forward as the model for the "new Kenya," among students, who have been organized to play the role of battering ram against the Moi government. The image of the "Kabala revolution" in Zaire is also being conjured up. In the second week of July, opposition parliamentarians vowed to render Kenya "ungovernable," if Moi did not accede to their demands. "Those who make peaceful change impossible make violence inevitable,"

declared opposition parliamentarian James Orenge. "The mood of the country is that there is a beginning of a revolution." The government "must take responsibility for the murder and mayhem that Kenyans have witnessed during the last few days." On July 8, demonstrations against the government left 10 dead, and police stormed the All Saints Cathedral in Nairobi, when demonstrators took refuge there, in a dramatic desecration that fueled the opposition cause.

Known British quantities such as Richard Leakey, son of the famous anthropologist and an on-the-ground asset of Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature, have also called for "revolution." Leakey, who heads the banned Sarafina Party in Kenya, warned on July 15 that "nobody is calling for violence in the reform movement. But people hijack mass action, and chaos might erupt because the police beat people and violence ensues."

Ties of the opposition to the Museveni warlord machine are direct. Opposition leader Raila Odinga, a Presidential candidate against Moi, was in Rwanda in late June, where he met with government leaders. Later in Houston, Texas, on July 11, Odinga was queried by the Schiller Institute on his views toward British warlord Museveni, to which he answered categorically: "Museveni is a patriot for Uganda and all of Africa." Answering a question on the mass murder of Hutus carried out in eastern Zaire by Ugandan and Rwandan troops, Odinga claimed that there was no evidence of massacres of Hutus, and otherwise repeated the same line heard by all those organized around the Dar Es Salaam University-spawned theories of the Ugandan President, that revolution is "always fraught with violence."

## Diplomatic squeeze

By mid-July, as the agitation against Moi, highly publicized in the Western press, reached its height, Rwandan Defense Minister Paul Kagame arrived for a visit to Nairobi. The purpose of the visit was to reestablish diplomatic ties between Nairobi and Kigali, which had been severed in 1996, when Rwandan agents were nabbed in an attempt to murder a leading Rwandan Hutu exile in Nairobi.

Kagame was met at the airport by Kenyan Vice-President George Saitoti and Lonrho East African Chairman Mark Too. Too had previously arranged Moi's first public handshake with Congo's Laurent Kabila. Kagame's presence at the height of the agitation left no doubt that at least some elements of the opposition coordinating body, the National Convention Executive Committee, are orchestrating their efforts with forces outside Kenya.

Kagame carried a list of Rwandan Hutu exiles in Kenya whose extradition to the Arusha genocide tribunals in Tanzania he demanded. Moi has heretofore refused to cooperate with the tribunal, on the grounds that it must also investigate the murder of Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana on April 6, 1994, which action precipitated the invasion of Rwanda by Kagame's Rwandan Patriotic Front and the mas-

sive bloodletting of April-May. According to regional sources, Kagame's visit was also backstopped by the deployment of a combined force of Ugandan, Angolan, Eritrean, and Ethiopian forces, backed by Tanzanian medical and training forces, deployed along the Ugandan-Kenyan border.

As diplomatic ties between Kigali and Nairobi were revived, Kenyan police, in concert with officials of the tribunal itself, on July 18 arrested seven of the "most wanted": former Rwandan Prime Minister Jean Kambanda; former senior military commander Gratien Kabiligi, former head of the Presidential guard in Kigali; Pauline Nyiramasuhuko, a former Rwandan minister; her son Arsene Shalom Ntahobali; a former mayor of Butare, Sylvain Nsabimana; Hassan Ngeze, editor of the magazine, *Kangura*; and Aloys Ntabakuze, a former senior Army commander. On July 19, another 80 Rwandan Hutus were rounded up by the police, but it is suspected that they will be released.

Simultaneously, Moi began to seek a compromise with the opposition, offering a dialogue and negotiations to determine the modalities for political reform. The opposition, which is already divided on ethnic lines, is now divided on how to respond to the Moi overtures.

Despite the orchestrated pressure that Moi either join London's game or face political annihilation, the Kenyan President decided not to accept the invitation to attend the African heads of state summit of July 20 in Kinshasa, called for the purpose of sticking a diplomatic seal of approval on the new Kabila regime.

Striking the pose of the famous "hear no evil, see no evil, do no evil" trio, the 10 heads of state attending the Kinshasa summit gave their unconditional support to Laurent Kabila and his regime. Signing on to the scandalous communiqué were: President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe (currently under threat by British Intelligence in his own country); Kabila himself; President Chiluba of Zambia, who aided the invasion of Zaire; Ethiopia's Meles Zenawi; Eritrea's Isaias Afwerki; Rwanda's figurehead President, Pasteur Bizimungu; J. Chissano of Mozambique, who has led his country into the British Commonwealth; Central African Republic President Patasse, whose country is under threat of invasion by Rwanda et al.; Namibia Republic President S. Nujoma; Vice President of Gabon Divangi di Ndinge; and London's Yoweri Museveni of Uganda.

The communiqué bemoans the "persistent unsubstantiated disinformation campaign" against the Kabila government; "notes with appreciation the total repatriation of the few remaining refugees who were scattered in various parts" of the Congo; "commends . . . Kabila for his tireless efforts to restore normalcy" to the Congo; backs Kabila's demand for broadening the UN investigation; and lastly, "commits" their respective countries to "providing, within their means, concrete material and financial support to the Congo," stating that Kabila requires "timely support without attached strings and preconditions."