

all the scoop on it. You get somebody in the Congress, for example, in the so-called Black Caucus, who probably is the person who's one of the least informed people on Africa in the United States. Then you get some people from various foundations and universities, who are specialists in Black Nationalist Studies, for example, or African Studies. And, the Congressman will assemble and hear these people tell him what the story is in Africa. These fellows don't know anything about Africa. They just know what the foundations, or the guy who paid them, told them to say.

This is the case with Zaire. You will find a group of African-American "experts" talking about Zaire, who will authenticate a Laurent Kabila, who has a 30-odd-year record as nothing but a gangster and murderer, and racketeer, who represents nothing. You might call him Laurent "Hitler" Kabila. Even Che Guevara said he was one of the worst, most degenerate criminals he ever met.

But, you will find people in the United States will defend, and African-American faces with these funny words coming out of their mouth, telling people about this continent called Africa, and what the politics in Africa are, and what a good guy this Kabila is because he's going to overthrow Mobutu. This great hero. And that's typical. But, nonetheless, we

have to deal with the problem, because most Americans think that African-Americans have something to do with Africa.

Now, there are some African-Americans, particularly among elected public officials on the state level, and people like that, who are very concerned, as honest persons, to find for themselves, whenever possible, what the truth is about the situation in Africa; who have, because of their moral persuasion, and their recognition that there may be some connection between discrimination against Africa as a continent, and discrimination against African-Americans in the United States, there may be some connection. Therefore, we find a number of African-American legislators, particularly on the state level, who are concerned to find the opportunity to investigate Africa for themselves.

Confederate degeneracy

But then, the other part is much more subtle, but I think you can all get it very easily. The problem of the United States, the characteristic problem of the United States, which was the finest conception of statecraft which ever existed on this planet, the U.S. Constitution. There were precedents for the nation-state before then, but the American Constitution is the finest piece of statecraft ever to establish a state. Well, what

Roger Winter, in Her Majesty's service in Washington

Roger Winter, executive director of the U.S. Committee of Refugees, has functioned as the case officer in the United States for the British Commonwealth's plan to destroy Sudan, and to place all of eastern Africa in the grip of the Commonwealth on behalf of such private enterprises as Anglo American Corporation and Sir George Bush's Barwick Gold.

On Sudan, Winter takes the most radical position among Washington insiders, arguing that Sudan must be disintegrated as a nation, in keeping with the apartheid policy which the British Colonial Office imposed on Sudan in the 1930s, as a wall against Sudanese Islamic resistance to British colonial rule.

At a forum on East Africa, held at the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Washington, Winter was asked if the opposition National Democratic Alliance could take over the Sudanese government and hold the country together. He answered this question in the neg-

ative, stating that Sudan would "definitely" break apart if the Sudanese government were ever to be overthrown. "They will have to split up," he said. In July 1996, Winter unsuccessfully lobbied in Washington for the recognition of John Garang's Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) as a "government," in full knowledge of the ultimate incompatibility of any alliance between Garang and the opposition in the north, organized under the umbrella of Baroness Caroline Cox's NDA.

However, even at the July CSIS conference, Winter indicated his reliance on non-Sudanese forces to destroy Sudan, stating: "The most important thing is this alliance between Uganda, Eritrea, and Ethiopia. This alliance wants to get rid of the [Sudanese] government."

Defending refugees?

Winter has also been a key organizer, on behalf of the policies of British Minister of Overseas Development Baroness Lynda Chalker, in Rwanda and Zaire, working in tandem with Phyllis Oakley of the State Department Bureau of Refugee and Population Affairs. In testimony to the House Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights on Dec. 4, 1996, Winter expressed glee that the Rwandan Hutu refugees had been rousted from their camps under fire, in total violation of all conventions established for refugee protection.

has been our problem, inside the United States? What causes us in the United States to make the wrong policy, consistently? What's the problem?

The problem has been twofold. First of all, generically, there have been certain people in the United States, like the opium traders and the slave traders, who are tied to the British interests, whom we used to consider traitors, but who became wealthy at treason.

We have, for example, in this country, not only the slave system, in the Southern states, the cotton states, but we had people in Massachusetts and elsewhere, who said they were abolitionists, but they made their wealth out of slave-produced cotton, as did the British. These same groups created the Confederacy, which was *not* an honest formation, or a misguided formation. *It was a creation of Britain's Lord Palmerston and British Intelligence.* We have—this country is being ripped apart today by the tradition of the Confederacy, otherwise called the Nashville tradition; not the Ku Klux Klan, but the Agrarians, the Agrarian movement, which has a certain psychological influence on our Vice President, for example, who not only comes from Tennessee, but he has Agrarian movement ideas. That is, you don't sit around talking about holding slaves, but you drink a lot of mint

juleps, and you think like a slave-owner, on a white-painted porch.

This is Robert Penn Warren. This John Crowe Ransom. A great part of U.S. literary culture, all the useless people who specialize in the English prose style, who write books; all of these parasites who turn up sipping cocktails at funny literary parties, and similar kinds of degenerates, they're dominated entirely by the Pulitzer Prize group, which is a bunch of degenerates, typified by Robert Penn Warren, John Crowe Ransom, and people like that, or Tennessee Williams, and people like that. All degenerates.

What's wrong with the United States today? We have neo-conservatives and theo-conservatives. You're going to serve the devil, by God, that's called a theo-conservative. These are the people called the Conservative Revolution, the worst killers we've ever seen in this country. These are the people behind the HMOs. These are the people who want to force Medicare people into HMOs so they can be killed more rapidly. These are the people who are cutting everything, especially life expectancy, among the so-called "useless eaters"—that's what Hitler used to call them. Today we call them senior citizens. Today we call them African-Americans. Today we call them welfare recipients. Today

"The *threat* of an international military deployment in eastern Zaire was helpful in mid-November," Winter told the subcommittee, "because the threat persuaded the ADFL [Alliance of Democratic Forces for Liberation] rebels to attack the final remaining refugee camp/military base outside Goma, known as Mugunga camp, on Nov. 14-15. The rebel attack routed the Interahamwe, who were controlling the camp, and enabled some 600,000 Rwandan refugees to repatriate to Rwanda in a span of four days" (emphasis added).

At the time, Winter was with Laurent Kabila, head of the ADFL in Zaire, whom, he says, he had reached through the mediation of the Rwandan Patriotic Front.

Winter proceeded:

"I spoke directly with Laurent Kabila before and after that attack. It was clear that Kabila distrusted an international troop deployment. He feared that the sudden presence of international troops in eastern Zaire would 'freeze' the military situation on the ground, and would therefore deprive him of the military victory that was within his grasp. He was convinced that an international force would, perhaps inadvertently, buy time for his retreating adversaries to regroup. Kabila told me that the UN's planned military deployment was forcing him to 'change the equation' on the ground. His way of 'changing the equation' was to push his remaining adversaries from Goma. He quickly

accomplished this on Nov. 15" (emphasis added).

While trying desperately to differentiate Kabila from the British-installed Rwandan government, Winter told the subcommittee that "the interests of the rebels and the interests of Rwandan officials clearly overlap in the border area." He reported that Rwandan officials acknowledged that the Rwandan military launched artillery attacks into Zaire border areas [on the refugee camps] and entered Zaire in hot pursuit of armed groups there. There is every reason to believe that some Banyamulenge men who had served in the Rwandan Patriotic Army have migrated back to Zaire to participate in this Banyamulenge uprising, bringing their combat skills with them."

Winter himself has had a longstanding relationship with both the SPLA's Garang and Paul Kagame, current defense minister and strongman of Rwanda. As early as 1988, Winter organized a conference of the Association of Banyarwandans in Diaspora in Washington, D.C., along with the head of that association, George Rubagumya, who is now the president of the Ugandan Development Authority. The Banyarwanda newsletter thanked Winter for his "daily efforts and contacts on their behalf." In April 1994, Winter was at the head of the columns of the Tutsi Rwandan Patriotic Front in their blitzkrieg invasion of Rwanda, in the aftermath of the murder of Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana.—*Linda de Hoyos*