

the Peace Prize was a particularly devious and disgusting display of colonial intrigue by the oligarchical Nobel Prize Committee, notorious as spokesmen for the degenerate nobility of Europe and their "Enlightenment" outlook.

Granting Bishop Belo the award at this time was unwarranted, and would have been so even if Ramos Horta had not been included; the move was clearly calculated to stoke the fires of instability and conflict in East Timor. As Nobel Committee Chairman Francis Serjested admitted, "East Timor was about to become a forgotten conflict and we wanted to contrib-

ute to maintaining the momentum." However, *including* Ramos Horta was an affront not only to Indonesia (and to all sovereign developing nations), but also put Bishop Belo—and the Vatican—in the difficult position of apparent agreement with the separatist Portuguese colonial stooge from Fretilin. The intent of the award was to disrupt the significant steps taken both by the Indonesian government and Bishop Belo over the past few years to bring peace to the troubled island, *within* the mutually agreed sovereignty of the Indonesian nation.

Lord Mountbatten and the return to empire

Britain was the dominant imperial power in Asia in the 19th and 20th centuries, dictating the pecking order among the other colonial powers, the Netherlands, Portugal, France, and Spain. In 1811, the British took control of the Netherlands East Indies, but decided that allowing the Dutch to run it was more convenient to their overall Asian interests, centered in India and China, and returned the East Indies to the Dutch in 1816. No doubt, H.M.'s Government appreciated the efficiency with which the Dutch looted their East Indies possessions. According to authors Audrey R. Kahin and George McT. Kahin, the Netherlands East Indies, which became Indonesia after 1949, "was probably the world's richest colony. At the very least it ranked just after India in the wealth it brought to a colonial power, and it was certainly more important to the Dutch economy than India was to Britain's." The meticulous records of the Dutch statistical office showed that exports ran at more than twice imports.

It was H.M.'s Government, in the person of Lord Louis "Uncle Dickie" Mountbatten of the Southeast Asia Command (SEAC), that supervised the return of the imperial powers following the collapse of Japanese occupation in 1945, circumventing President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's declaration to Prime Minister Winston Churchill that America did not fight the war to preserve the British, or other, colonial empires. The Netherlands East Indies were among those former colonies which Roosevelt proposed be placed in "trusteeship" after the war, a transition period aimed at fostering necessary economic development using American methods to prepare for independence. As early as December 1942, Roosevelt had extracted at least a verbal commitment from Queen Wilhelmina, then in exile, to convene a conference as soon as possible after the war to restructure the Netherlands' relations to its colonies.

During his July 1944 Pearl Harbor strategy meetings

with Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Admirals Leahy and Nimitz, Roosevelt reiterated that he had not the slightest intention of making it possible for the British to take over any part of the Dutch possessions. It was during those sessions that Roosevelt endorsed General MacArthur's brilliant campaign to cut off Japan logistically from its resupply routes in the East Indies, by hitting the enemy, repeatedly, in his rear and on the flanks, in his drive to retake Luzon and establish a chokepoint over the South China Sea. MacArthur's success rendered irrelevant and unnecessary Britain's plan for a frontal assault on Japan itself.

After Roosevelt's untimely death in April 1945, Churchill moved rapidly at the July 1945 Potsdam Conference to manipulate President Truman into accepting Britain's lead in deciding the fate of the colonies. Under the excuse that General MacArthur and the U.S. forces were needed to plan and carry out the invasion of Japan, the Dutch East Indies were removed from MacArthur's command and added to that of Lord Mountbatten, whose South East Asia Command included H.M.'s colonies in India, Burma, Singapore, and peninsular Malaya. In fact, Churchill already knew that the emperor of Japan was secretly negotiating surrender through Vatican channels, and that an invasion of Japan was not necessary. (Having arranged the invasion, Churchill then persuaded Truman to drop the atomic bombs on Japan *in order to avoid the invasion!* Such an atomic slaughter, the British believed, was necessary to so terrorize the world, that nations would willingly give up their sovereignty to a world government following the war.)

Lord Mountbatten assigned his South African-born asset, Col. Laurens Van Der Post, who had been interred by the Japanese for three years in the Dutch East Indies, to take charge of local operations, holding at bay the nationalist forces until sufficient British troops could be brought in to accept the Japanese surrender. The nationalists, under Sukarno and Mohammad Hatta, declared the establishment of the Republic of Indonesia on Aug. 17, 1945, and were determined to prevent the return of the Dutch. Once

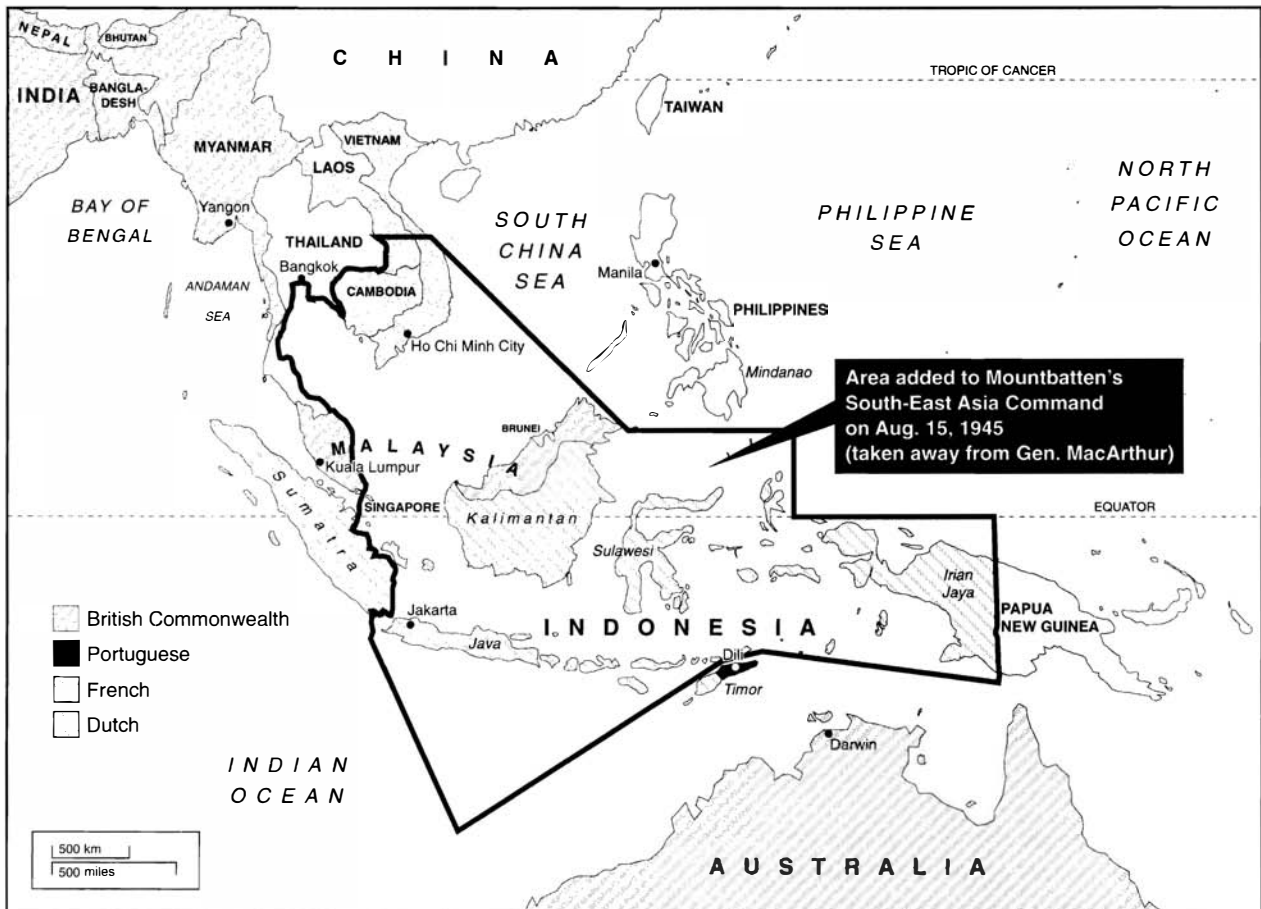
Target: the Indonesian nation-state

As is evident from the anti-Indonesia diatribe gushing from the world's press sewers over the past months, the aim of the "East Timor" crisis is not the well-being of the people of East Timor, but rather to destroy Indonesia itself. This is not new. In 1974, Henry Kissinger, then secretary of state and national security adviser to President Gerald Ford, released a document, National Security Study Memorandum 200 (NSSM-200), entitled "Implications of Worldwide Population Growth for U.S. Security and Overseas Interests." The

report, which was adopted as official U.S. policy in October 1975, named Indonesia as one of 13 nations constituting the greatest threat to the national security of the United States, due to their large population density and their potential, and commitment, for development! Indonesia, the largest Muslim country in the world, with a population approaching 200 million, spread over 17,000 islands, is the world's fourth-largest nation.

Population growth and development will tend to use up the valuable natural resources located in these nations, Kis-

Former colonial empires in Southeast Asia



the British gained a position on Java and Sumatra, and with Van Der Post's lying intrigues to restrain the nationalists, the Dutch were reintroduced by stealth. The British then left to focus on their Singapore and Hongkong financial centers, leaving the Indonesians to fight a three-year bloody war for independence. Van Der Post, a renowned

follower of the occult, later moved on to become spiritual adviser to Lord Mountbatten's nephew Prince Charles.

The Portuguese also returned to East Timor in August 1945, reimposing their "cash crop" economy and forced labor policies with a vengeance, but the backward and illiterate population was unable to mount a resistance.