

Financiers, seeking loot, prop up Kabila's Nazi rule

by Richard Freeman

On May 9, in Lubumbashi in western Zaire, Laurent Kabila met with top members of the British Commonwealth's oligarchical financiers. The meeting was organized by Kabila and the Canadian mining company, America Mineral Fields (AMF); representatives from approximately a dozen financial institutions attended. In the tradition of German Reichsbank head Hjalmar Schacht's backing of Adolf Hitler, this meeting planned out ways to strengthen Kabila's Nazi rule over Zaire.

Kabila, who is part of a British Privy Council-steered alliance that includes Uganda's Yoweri Museveni and Rwanda's strongman, Defense Minister Paul Kagame—Museveni and Kagame supplied half or more of Kabila's troops and military equipment—has already committed one of the greatest mass-murder campaigns of the 20th century. Over the course of eight months, beginning in October 1996, his forces accomplished a greater intensity of genocide than Hitler, killing 1 million Zaireans as well as Hutu Rwandans seeking refuge in Zaire. Starvation and the machete were favored weapons.

As we shall see below, the financiers and raw materials cartel of the House of Windsor-centered British Commonwealth see Kabila as their instrument to depopulate Zaire, as well as open it up to plunder. The May 9 meeting was a jumping-off point for the next phase of operations.

Some members of the London-controlled press attempted to portray the May 9 meeting as an instance of the U.S. administration of President Bill Clinton endorsing Laurent Kabila. That is a lie: *EIR* spoke with a participant at the meeting, as well as an official of America Mineral Fields, to learn what went on there. At the gathering, Kabila spoke for one hour, urging the representatives of the 12 financial institutions to bring funds into Zaire now, which would have the effect of propping up his government; in return, goodies and loot are being apportioned.

Zaire, the third-largest country in Africa, with a land area of 893,000 square miles (2,312,999 square kilometers), and 40 million people, possesses half the world's proven cobalt reserves, as well as abundant deposits of copper, zinc, tin, and diamonds, and significant deposits of gold, and other commodities such as barite, boron, and magnesium. The raw materials firms have begun staking out these deposits, and signing contracts over the last three years. Former President Mobutu Sese Seko, though making some concessions, re-

sisted privatizing Gecamines, the state holding company which controls most of Zaire's raw material patrimony. Kabila has pledged to privatize and sell off to foreigners Gecamines' holdings. The financiers will finance the projects, as well as get some funds directly into Kabila's "economy."

The May 9 Lubumbashi meeting intersects larger issues. The Toronto-based Barrick Gold of former U.S. President and secret-government drugs coordinator George Bush, began lining up gold properties in Zaire's central-eastern Kivu province in 1996. Bush's Barrick moved alongside several Canadian-based mining firms, including AMF, which "invaded" Zaire, in search of wealth. They are doing so, because, as the bankrupt world financial system moves toward final disintegration, the old wealthy families of the British Commonwealth, and its organizing committee, the Club of the Isles, are moving out of paper property titles, and stampeding into hard commodities, such as precious metals (e.g., gold), base metals (e.g., copper and zinc), strategic metals such as cobalt and vanadium, energy supplies, and increasingly scarce food supplies.

Africa has huge untapped reserves; the raw materials cartel, which already controls a majority of the world's raw materials, wants to consolidate whatever raw materials in Africa it does not already control.

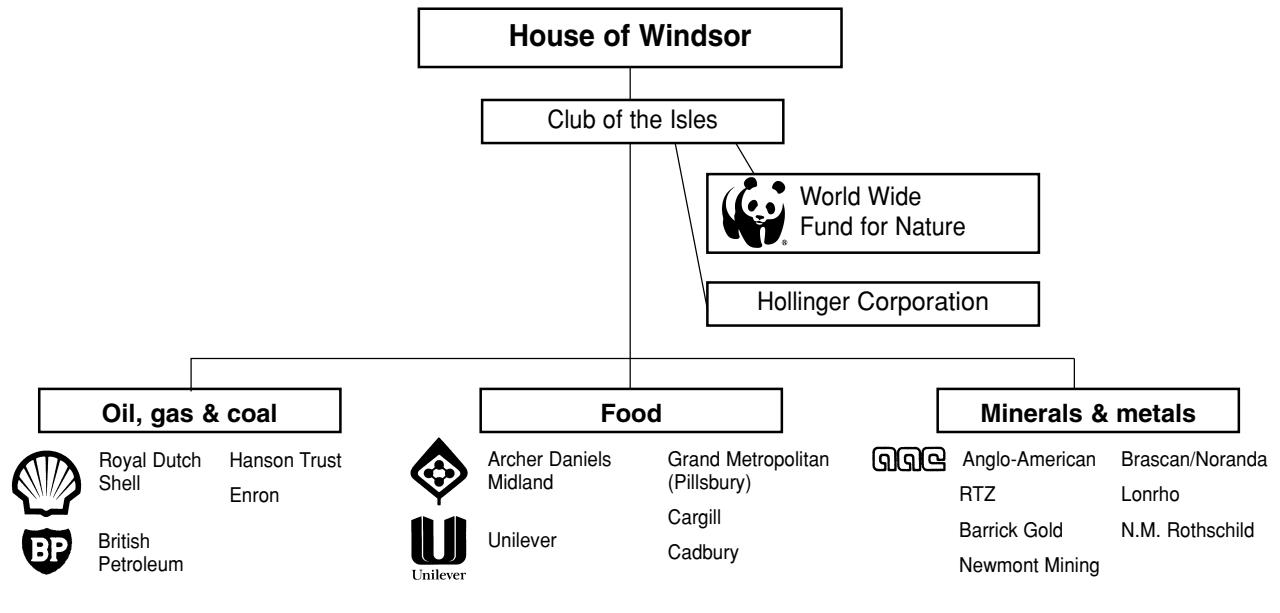
Second, these same forces believe the nation-state to be obsolete, and see most of Africa's population of 640 million as useless and expendable. Thus, they want to rapidly depopulate Africa, through genocide, including famine. They believe that some population is needed to run the mines, to provide limited services to the occupying companies, but not much more than that.

At the top of the strategy stands the largest raw materials firm in the world, South Africa-based Anglo American, which is one entity, through cross-ownership shares, with DeBeers Diamonds and the Luxembourg-based Minorco minerals, all owned and controlled by the Oppenheimer family. London-based Rio Tinto Zinc, the world's second largest raw materials producer, in which England's Queen Elizabeth II reportedly has a personal investment, is another major force. Barrick Gold of Toronto, Canada, guided by the drug-running, secret government intelligence networks of George Bush, is a third.

Although it is alleged that American companies are a major force, and that the American government plays a signifi-

FIGURE 1

House of Windsor control of raw materials



cant role in African strategic raw materials affairs, this is a well-constructed myth. According to a table constructed with the aid of experts at the U.S. Geological Survey — which, ever since the U.S. government shut down the U.S. Bureau of the Mines in 1995, has taken over supervision of U.S. mining information—there are 27 major mining companies, led by Anglo American Corp., that conduct significant mining operations in all of Africa. These companies control between 80% and 90% of all African metals and mineral mining activity output (leaving aside energy). Only two of those companies are American. Most are either British, or are based somewhere in the British Commonwealth, especially those predominantly English-speaking countries which, for the past 150 years, have operated as the forward beachheads for London interests: South Africa, Canada, and Australia.

The Commonwealth’s slogan is, therefore, “British gain, American blame.”

The British Commonwealth is the most formidable economic force on this planet. It encompasses 23% of the world’s land mass and 29% of its population. Grouped around the Anglo-Dutch monarchies, it operates from the top down as a single cartel, which is divided into subordinated divisions: a raw materials cartel, an energy cartel, a food cartel, and a financial cartel. **Figure 1** depicts all of the above, except the financial cartel. These firms, through cross-share ownership and tightly interlocked boards of directors, are a single operation. Operating through the British and allied Privy Councils in Commonwealth countries, and through the British Overseas Development Office (formerly the Colonial Office), they shape imperial affairs.

This is the starting point for Britain’s Hitler-like genocide in Africa; to stop it, this cartel’s power must be dismantled.

We look first at the May 9 meeting, then at the broader powers of the cartel, and finally, at the mining firms operating in Zaire.

How the groundwork was laid for genocide

The May 9 meeting in Lubumbashi marked a turning point in the eight-month war in Zaire. Not only did it pull together the kind of support that Kabila needed to conduct the final week of fighting required to vanquish Zaire’s capital city of Kinshasa on May 16, but it brought out into the open, a relationship that antedated the meeting. In October 1996, Uganda’s Yoweri Museveni launched his attack into eastern Zaire, against Rwandan Hutu refugee camps, on behalf of the project of a British-controlled greater Tutsi empire. From among Museveni’s forces, the Kabila option was put together, and Kabila started military operations. This was the military invasion.

But for three years before then, the raw materials cartel had been laying the groundwork for that attack, with an economic invasion of its own. Operating through a series of what are called junior companies—small mining firms, usually with hidden backing and control from such as Anglo American Corp., or else oligarchical financier forces—it began to map out, and, through preliminary contracts, lay claim to various deposits in rich mines of cobalt, tin, diamonds, zinc, copper, etc. in Zaire. This first invasion started in 1994-95, and gained substantial force during 1996, when preliminary contracts were signed with the Mobutu government. But the Mo-

butu contracts had too many restrictions limiting the “free-enterprise right” of the mining cartel to plunder. For all his Marxist rhetoric, a retooled Kabila, under Museveni’s wing, would open up Zaire to plunder by outside forces, in a way that Mobutu would not permit. This centered around the privatization of Gecamines (La Générale des Carrières et des Mines du Zaïre), which is the state holding company for a large share of Zaire’s raw materials wealth patrimony. Mobutu resisted International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, and financier calls for complete privatization of Gecamines.

George Bush’s Barrick Gold led the mining invasion of Zaire in 1996, when it laid claim to gold mines at Kilomoto and Doko, in Haut-Zaïre province. Joining Bush in this looting expedition were the Canadian junior companies, which, amazingly, often had office staffs of only 10 people, and little capitalization of their own. But, like America Mineral Fields—which, despite its name, is a Canadian company—they laid claims to huge mining properties. AMF had signed a deal to mine the mammoth Kipushi copper mines in Shaba province. Others of these Canadian juniors included Consoli-

dated Eurocan of Canada (now renamed Tenke Company), Banro International of Vancouver, and Panomara International of Vancouver and the Cayman Islands.

AMF’s role in organizing the meeting at Kabila’s request gave rise to a disinformation operation, with which it is useful to deal at the outset. Right after the fall of Kinshasa, columnists Ambrose Evans-Pritchard and Chris Ruddy wrote articles about the May 9 meeting in the *Pittsburgh Tribune-Review*, on May 17 and May 18, respectively. The *Pittsburgh Tribune-Review* is owned by right-wing financier Richard Mellon Scaife. Ruddy regularly writes for the *Tribune-Review*, and Evans-Pritchard, who regularly writes for the Hollinger Corp.’s London *Sunday Telegraph*, also writes columns, usually unsigned, for the *Tribune-Review*. Mellon Scaife and the Hollinger Corporation are enemies of the United States, and have led vicious attacks against President Clinton (see p. 62).

The truth about America Mineral Fields

Ruddy and Evans-Pritchard concocted the tale that it is principally American firms that are gobbling up resources in

EIR nails Kagame for his role in genocide

If Rwandan strongman Paul Kagame hoped to top off his highly controversial stay in Mainz, Germany with a triumphant press conference, he was extremely disappointed. At his press conference on May 21, *EIR* hammered Kagame with questions on his role in the massacre of Hutu refugees in Zaire, and his failure to hold elections in Rwanda. Under the headline “No Date for Elections, Kagame Denies Taking Part in Massacre; Tense Atmosphere During Visit,” the *Mainzer Allgemeine Zeitung*, the local daily, reported on the unfriendly reception for Kagame.

This author first challenged Kagame to admit his collusion with Zairean rebel leader Laurent Kabila, prior to Kabila’s invasion of Zaire. Holding up the May 4 issue of the daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, in which reporter Robert von Lucius described the Kagame-Kabila cooperation, I demanded of Kagame, “Will you admit, as it says here, that your troops participated in the massacre of Hutu refugees?”

Kagame’s response was to accuse me of being “one of those distorting” what he says. He denied telling von Lucius that he had had any discussions with Kabila, claiming that he “knew the man,” and no more.

When *EIR* demanded clarification of Rwanda’s role in

the refugee massacres, Kagame spit back: “You go and find out.”

By this time, other members of the press corps had caught on. The next reporter also demanded an explanation of reports that Rwandan soldiers have been involved in the massacre of refugees in Zaire. “I do not know of any massacres in Zaire,” Kagame claimed. “I have no troops in Zaire and have nothing to do with what is happening there.” This became Kagame’s stock answer, as other reporters demanded he answer the same question.

EIR then pointed to the widespread reports of the ongoing genocide in Zaire—documented by the United Nations, international relief and refugee organizations, and prominent individuals, including the European Parliament’s Humanitarian Relief Commissioner Mrs. Emma Bonino. *EIR* also detailed Kagame’s central role, along with President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, and Kabila, in the conquest of Zaire, and this genocidal operation’s backing from the British government and allied mining companies. Kagame’s answer: “You have a problem sir, you have a problem. . . .”

Finally, Kagame was challenged by another journalist on why he has scheduled no elections in Rwanda. Kagame’s answer, that he had no obligation to hold elections for five years, only provoked more aggressive follow-up questions. At this point, the press conference was closed down on the pretext that a helicopter was waiting to take Kagame to meet the German President.

—Dean Andromidas

Zaire and Africa, and they insinuate that Clinton is supporting Kabila's efforts to land American companies fat contracts in Zaire. As evidence, they cite the case of America Mineral Fields, which sponsored the May 9 meeting. Evans-Pritchard points out that America Mineral Fields is headquartered in Hope, Arkansas, Bill Clinton's birthplace.

It is useful to refute this lie in some detail, since it is a smear against the President, and thus has potential great strategic significance. It is therefore also useful in helping us understand the nature of the Commonwealth firms invading Zaire, and what went on at the May 9 meeting with Kabila.

America Mineral Fields is a Canadian Company, founded in 1995 for exploration purposes. Its stock was first floated on the Vancouver Stock Exchange, and it is now traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange. It is run and owned by Jean-Raymond Boule, who was born in the former French colony of Mauritius, and by his British-educated brother Max. Jean-Raymond Boule's business partner in this deal, and president of AMF, is Mike McMurrough, who happens to live in Hope, Arkansas (a town that Clinton left when he was seven years old). They made Hope the temporary headquarters of AMF. McMurrough has no business dealings whatsoever with Clinton. As an AMF official told *EIR* on April 18, "AMF's operation in Hope, Arkansas is just a shell company."

An honest examination of Boule's pedigree shows that for his entire life, he has worked for the British Commonwealth raw materials cartel. During the 1960s, Boule ran the Zaire operations of the Oppenheimer family's DeBeers' Diamonds. During the 1970s, he and his brothers set up shop in Dallas, Texas to sell diamonds and jewelry. In the 1990s, Boule developed a nickel property in Canada, called the Voyseys Bay project, in partnership with Robert Friedland, a Vancouver-based wheeler-dealer. Through selling his share in the property to the Bronfman family's Inco Company, Boule now sits on the board of Inco, which is based in Canada. In 1996, Boule lined up business deals in Zaire with Anglo American Corp. Through business deals, Boule is linked to Tony Buckingham, who oversees Executive Outcomes, the mercenary police force in Africa.

The Lubumbashi roster

Now we turn to what really took place at the May 9-10 Lubumbashi meeting. An AMF official, and a European source, provided a list of the participating financial firms (the firm's branch representative is also listed, where possible). Most of the firms are British- or Canadian-centered.

- Value Investing, London representative.
- Bunting Warburg (Bunting Warburg is a division of Swiss Bank Corporation Warburg), Toronto representative.
- Goldman Sachs, Switzerland representative.
- Deutsche Morgan Grenfell, South African representative.
- C.M. Oliver (a Toronto firm), Toronto representative.

SPECIAL ISSUE!

STOP BRITISH GENOCIDE IN AFRICA

THE NEW FEDERALIST

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FIFTY CENTS

Kabila's Takeover Is a Victory for Bloody British Looting

By Linda M. Howe

Mar 21 (EIR)—As his forces captured the Zairean province of Kinshasa in May 21, Laurent Kabila announced that he had formed the Alliance of Democratic Forces (ADF), a new military force to govern the "legitimate" province of Kinshasa.

Kabila's new army has been on the verge of May 20 meeting the end of the first phase of the 1997 Zairean war, but the British Commonwealth and American forces have been looting the province since Kabila's takeover. Further, they are working for a joint mining agreement that would bring in other political groups that have been looting Kinshasa, an action that has caused the deaths of thousands of people. The new military is being formed in Kinshasa, and the new government will be formed in Kinshasa in the next few days.

Please turn to page 4, column 2.

FREE THE
POLITICAL PRISONERS

Michael BELLINGTON	6 years 290 days
Acta GALLAGHER	3 years 184 days
Peter GALLAGHER	3 years 184 days
Lawrence HECHT	3 years 184 days
Donald FHAU	3 years 184 days

IN PRISON
for political opinions
May 26, 1997

EDITORIAL

Twenty years after the Nazis herded their victims into boxcars to be sent for extermination, the so-called civilized world is looting and murdering those who have fled to Africa. Since the takeover of Zaire by Laurent Kabila in May 20, 1997, it is estimated that more than half a million Rwandan, Burundian, and Zairean refugees have died, either by death marches or from starvation and disease. It is estimated that the ADF looting of Kinshasa from Uganda in May 20 is a case of genocide even more than that under Hitler's Nazis.

Twenty years after the survivors of the Holocaust were herded into boxcars under the name of "Never Again," today, our nations is engaged in helping Kabila's attacking murderous troops. Hundreds of thousands of people are being transported to the killing centers, where they are being exterminated just as the Nazis did.

"Never Again" must now live up to our promise of "Never Again." It is the horror of the mass killings that are being carried out under the name of "Never Again" today, not nations is engaged in helping Kabila's attacking murderous troops. Hundreds of thousands of people are being transported to the killing centers, where they are being exterminated just as the Nazis did.

Please turn to page 2, column 1.

Never Again!



RICHARD CARROLL: The British-run managers of Kabila, are shipping Rwandan refugees in boxcars to death camps, as the Nazis once shipped European Jews to the killing centers.

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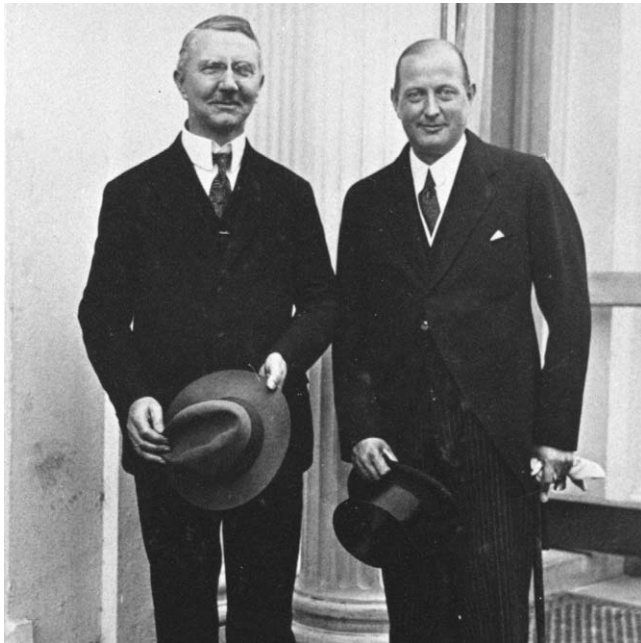
The newspaper of the LaRouche movement, New Federalist, mobilizes to defeat British genocide in Africa. The photograph shows Rwandan refugees being herded into boxcars in early May, to face certain death, as the Nazis once shipped Jews to the killing centers.

- Canadian Imperial Bank of Canada-Wood Gundy (CIBC is one of the Big Five commercial banks of Canada), London representative.
- Northern Mining (an Ontario firm).
- Nile International (a North Carolina firm).
- Breco International (a British firm).
- National Securities (a London investment firm).
- Marathon Securities (a Canadian investment bank), Vancouver representative.
- Yorkton Securities, London representative.

These financial institutions represent a top layer of the financier oligarchy. For example, on the board of CIBC-Wood Gundy is a cross-section of the Canadian branch of the British Commonwealth's power establishment: Conrad Black, chairman of the Hollinger Corp.; Alfred Powis, chairman of the Bronfman family's Noranda mining company; Raymond V. Smith, chairman of MacMillan Bloedel; etc. One of CIBC's directors emeriti is Harry Oppenheimer, the owner of Anglo American, the most important cog in the raw materials cartel.

Two of the firms present, Warburg and Morgan banks, during the 1930s, sponsored Hitler's rise to power, and helped keep him in power; until 1937, Max Warburg of the Warburg firm, owned a chunk of IG Farben, the company that supplied gas for the Nazi gas ovens. Now, Morgan and Warburg are performing the same function for Britain's genocide in Central Africa.

International 51



Reichsbank chief Hjalmar Schacht (left), who when organizing funds for Hitler, would tell businessmen, "Gentlemen, the cash box is over there." The same thing is being done for Laurent Kabila today—by a British-run cartel.

Kabila had asked AMF to call the meeting. The AMF spokesman said that "President Kabila wanted to discuss business with investors and get investor money into Zaire for his projects." The AMF official added that he was "impressed by Kabila." After Kabila spoke, presentations were made to the group by Kabila's shadow finance minister and mining minister. The AMF official said, "They did a good job. Zaire is like a bankruptcy. It has good assets, and you want to get your arms around them."

'Gentlemen, the cashbox is over there'

In the 1930s, when Hjalmar Schacht was organizing funds for Hitler's rise to power, he told a group of businessmen including the Thyssen representative, "Gentlemen, the cashbox is over there," with the understanding that they would drop their contributions in.

The May 9 meeting in Lubumbashi delivered a parallel message: Bring your funds into Zaire now, thus supporting Kabila, and there will be goodies and loot.

On May 20, an executive vice president of a Canadian investment bank, who attended the Lubumbashi meeting, confirmed and added to what the AMF official reported occurred at the meeting. "Zaire has potential for food growth, timber reserves, and great mineral wealth: diamonds, copper, cobalt, and zinc," he said. Asked why invest now, rather than five years ago, he explained that "You can make a spectacular return if you jump in with both feet." He reported, "This is the first time I met Kabila, and only for an hour, but I was impressed, if he delivers on what he said he would do."

He said that Kabila promised privatization of Zaire's mineral holdings. During the 1980s, when Zaire produced at its peak, it was one of the five biggest raw materials producing entities in the world. In 1993, the IMF and World Bank organized a credit cutoff to force Zaire to privatize its raw materials holdings. As a result, between 1987 and 1993, cobalt production fell 82%, and copper output fell 91%. Though some concessions were made to privatization, basically, it still resisted. The Kabila forces have now levelled that resistance. The Canadian banker continued, "Kabila and his people made statements which were very conducive for businessmen to invest." While he said that deregulating mining regulations were not discussed specifically, nonetheless, "Kabila said the things businessmen want to hear."

On May 17, Kabila's finance minister Mawapanga Nanga Mwana asserted to Cable News Network, "We have to show that we have the guts to be able to manage monetary institutions and to grind inflation down to zero by having a very tight monetary policy."

Kabila gets down-payments

A few weeks ago, as part of the payment to help Kabila get into power, the Vancouver-based firm, Eurocan Ventures International of Alfred Lundin, which has renamed itself Tenke Company, and which has a large cobalt investment in Zaire, gave Kabila a \$50 million payment, as a "down-payment" on its mining project. In April, AMF's Jean Raymond Boule provided Kabila with a personal plane to fly him around Zaire. Already in April, AMF started to refer to Kabila's government as the actual government.

As an example of what they want to accomplish, AMF has two main projects in Zaire: the Kipushi copper mines in Shaba province, and the Kolwezi cobalt-mining project, in which it plans to invest \$600 million and \$305 million, respectively. The two mines have deposits worth together more than \$20 billion, which AMF plans to extract. Many of the firms that attended the May 9 meeting are considering supporting Boule's investments in Zaire. These firms will provide as much as 60% to 80% of the investment.

Much of Africa's mineral wealth is located in a crystalline belt that runs alongside the Great Rift, a geological fault that runs from the Jordan River Valley in the Middle East, southward through the Gulf of Aqaba, through Central Africa (where Zaire is located), and down to southern Africa.

Who owns Africa?

By controlling raw materials, the cartel controls many of the features of life in Africa. **Table 1**, which was assembled with the assistance of the U.S. Geological Survey, shows the British Commonwealth raw materials cartel's monopolization of African mining and the continent's ground wealth: Twenty-seven firms dominate between 80% and 90% of all African metal and mineral output and refining. This excludes energy generation.

Notice three features of this list. Only two of the 27 com-

TABLE 1

British Commonwealth raw materials cartel dominates Africa

AMAX, U.S.A.
America Mineral Fields*, Canada
Anglo American, South Africa
Anglovaal, South Africa
Ashanti Mines, Ghana
Banro International*, Canada
Barrick Gold, Canada
Broken Hill Proprietary, Australia
BRPM and OCP, state companies, Morocco
Consolidated Goldfields, South Africa
Debswana and BCL, state companies, Botswana
Delta Gold*, Australia
Gecamines, state company, Zaire
Gencor, South Africa
Inco, Canada
International Panorama*, Canada and British Cayman Islands
Iskor, South Africa
JCI, South Africa
Lonrho, England
Phelps Dodge, U.S.A.
Rio Tinto Zinc, England
Rembrandt Group, South Africa
Royal Dutch Shell (minerals), England and Netherlands
SOMINKI, Kivu province company, Zaire
Tenke Company* (formerly Consolidated Eurocan), Canada
Union Minière, Belgium
ZCCM/Zimco, state company, Zambia

* denotes a "junior" company

panies with significant mining projects in Africa, are American: AMAX (formerly American Metals Climax), and Phelps Dodge. Phelps Dodge's engagement arises from a single investment, in the Black Mountain Mineral Development in South Africa, which produces copper, lead, zinc, and silver. Contrary to the story that American firms are gobbling up Africa, the American presence is very small.

Second, five of the entities on the list represent state mining companies. Four represent the federal mining companies of the nations of Botswana, Morocco (a big producer of phosphate), Zaire, and Zambia. A fifth entity, is the mining enterprise of Kivu province, Zaire, called Sominki. Laurent Kabila is facilitating the privatization of most of the rich holdings of Zaire's Gecamines, and Sominki. As the May 9 meeting and other events make clear, the raw materials cartel companies are snapping up these properties. Likewise, in Zambia, privatization is beginning. Among the bidders for Zambia's copper properties are Anglo American Corp. and Rio Tinto Zinc. Thus, soon, only two state enterprises, those of Botswana and Morocco, may exist in their current form.

Third, of the remaining 20 entities on the list, 19 are headquartered in either Britain, Canada, South Africa, or Australia

(Union Minière of Belgium, the 20th company, is part of this network, as is also the nominally American company, AMAX). The British Commonwealth companies dominate and produce the lion's share of Africa's resources: The 27 companies produce between 80% and 85% of all of Africa's metal and minerals output, and the Commonwealth raw materials cartel component produces at least four-fifths of that total. Since Africa has little manufacturing or infrastructure, this places the life-or-death existence of most African nations, including the export earnings of several nations, in the cartel's hands.

The cartel is moving to dispense with the nation-state, and to gather up those parcels of land where the raw materials lie. The policy of depopulation of much of the continent's population, whom the cartel views as superfluous, and even as interfering with its project, goes forward. This policy was spelled out in U.S. National Security Study Memorandum 200, in 1974, by then-U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Anglo American Corp., RTZ, and Barrick

Many of the firms which own Africa's mineral wealth, also own most of the world's mineral wealth. Let us see how the British Commonwealth raw materials cartel controls human existence — by owning, and being in a position to squeeze off or alternatively release, the flow of production of the materials that go into most of our planet's non-carbon-based finished products.

This ownership of raw materials was not acquired, as such; it was stolen. Three companies reflect how the raw materials cartel works, and its immense power and global reach.

The South Africa-based Anglo American Corp. is the world's largest raw materials producer. Through cross-ownership of shares, Anglo American, DeBeers Consolidated and DeBeers Centenary (the two diamond companies which control the Central Selling Organization, which in turn controls 80% of the world's diamond market), and the Luxembourg-based metal company Minorco, constitute a single entity. This enterprise is owned and run by Cambridge University-educated Harry Oppenheimer. Oppenheimer's son Nicholas is active in the company day-to-day, but Harry still makes many of the important decisions.

Anglo American was formed in 1917 with money from the Rothschild bank and J.P. Morgan (today, the Rothschilds still own a chunk of Anglo American). In 1929, the Oppenheimers finally succeeded in taking over DeBeers Diamonds. DeBeers was one of the strongholds of Cecil Rhodes, who had a vision of a white race ruling the world, with unrestricted pillaging rights. This tradition was inherited and preserved by the Oppenheimer family. Not only is Anglo American-DeBeers the world's largest producer of gold, platinum, diamonds, palladium, antimony, tungsten, and vanadium, and among the top five producers in many other minerals, but Anglo American owns and operates over 1,300 companies in South Africa alone, and owns significant shares in 70 top

banks and corporations around the world, including several raw materials “rivals,” such as Rio Tinto Zinc. Although the Oppenheims publicly profess to be critics of South African apartheid, and have funded and controlled many leftist opponents, they have fundamentally supported, and benefitted mightily from apartheid, which allowed them to run their mines as a slave plantation.

The Anglo American-DeBeers-Minorco hydra, which already operates in seven African countries — making it by far the largest raw materials company in Africa, with more than one-fourth of Africa’s output—is now grabbing for even more. It owns a chunk of Banro International, which is purchasing Sominki, the major province-run holding company for Kivu province in Zaire. Kivu is Zaire’s second-most mineral rich province. After Kabila’s conquest of Kinshasa on May 16, DeBeers Diamonds was awarded a major concession to market some of Zaire’s diamonds (Zaire has the second-largest diamond reserves in Africa). In mid-April, Anglo American representatives met with Kabila. The parties mutually assured each other that they could work together, thereby anointing the genocidalist Kabila as Zaire’s new ruler. It is likely, but not yet established for certain, that Anglo American secretly fulfilled Kabila’s demand that he be given “earnest money” in order to show they were eager to work with him — money that would have sealed Kabila’s victory.

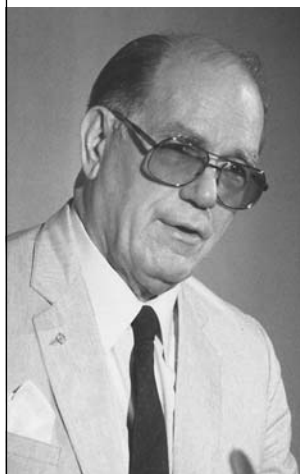
The Oppenheimer family members are part of the oligar-

chy’s elite 1001 Club, which operates under the aegis of the World Wide Fund for Nature of Britain’s Prince Philip, on behalf of environmentalist anti-industrial strategies globally.

But to fully appreciate what Anglo American controls, it must be seen in context with the London-based Rio Tinto Zinc (RTZ), the world’s-second largest raw materials producing company. RTZ was formed in 1870s by China opium trader Hugh Matheson, who was a principal in the Hongkong-based firm, Jardine Matheson. According to published reports, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II owns a significant share of RTZ stock. (The Rothschilds, who are significant investors in Anglo American, also have an important stake in RTZ). The immense power of Anglo American and of RTZ together is shown in **Table 2**, which shows their combined share of western world’s raw materials production. There are 16 commodities, in which Anglo American and RTZ combined have 10% or more of the western world’s output, and of these, nine commodities, of which they control 20% or more of western world output. Considering the fact that most producers and sovereign nations normally only produce amounts of less than 2% of these commodities, control of 10-20% or more represents enormous concentration and power.

A third force, which is as much a political as economic power, is the Toronto, Canada-based Barrick Gold. Sir George Bush directs this company, from his position, created in 1995, as honorary senior member of Barrick’s international

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TABLE 2

Anglo American and Rio Tinto Zinc combined share of Western world mining production

(percent of total)

Commodity	Share	Commodity	Share
Antimony	20%	Nickel	8%
Bauxite	10	Niobium	8
Chromite	15	Palladium	39
Cobalt	10	Platinum	45
Copper	12	Rhodium	41
Diamond	48	Silver	6
Gold	25	Titanium	31
Iron Ore	10	Tungsten	18
Lead	7	Uranium	8
Lithium	5	Vanadium	36
Manganese	6	Zinc	6
Molybdenum	11	Zirconium	23

advisory board. During the period that he was vice president of the United States (1981-89), Bush worked inside the U.S. government to manage London-directed illegal weapons and drug-running operations. Adnan Khashoggi, who underwrote Bush's Contra operations, formed the Barrick Petroleum Corp. in 1981. After its ventures flopped, the company's name was changed, so that it eventually became Barrick Gold. Peter Munk, who was a protégé of the British Royal Household, eventually became chairman of Barrick. Through guidance by the oligarchy and Harriman-Bush networks, Barrick leapt from out of nowhere to become the third-largest gold producer in the world. In 1996, Barrick muscled in to obtain a concession to mine gold at the Kilomoto and Doko mines in Haut-Zaïre, Zaire's northeast province. This was first reported in the Nov. 27, 1996 issue of the French daily *Le Monde*.

The Anglo American-RTZ-Barrick nexus is just one component, albeit a very important one, of the House of Windsor-led raw materials cartel. As *EIR*'s Sept. 15, 1995 cover story on this subject documented, the House of Windsor-Commonwealth cartel in toto, inclusive of the companies above, controls 59.5% of world gold production, 78% of world platinum production, 25% of copper production, 55% of alumina bauxite production, 64% of cobalt production, 42% of manganese production, and 39% of chromium production.

Any person who doubts that the British Commonwealth is the most powerful economic force on Earth, is either sleeping, or a fool.

The Zaire looting

According to the *Minerals Yearbook*, published by the Bureau of the Mines of the U.S. Department of Interior (Vol. III) in 1988, among the world's raw material mining countries, Zaire held the following rank in the production of the

following commodities:

- Cobalt: world's largest producer and exporter;
- Diamonds: world's second-largest;
- Copper: world's fifth-largest;
- Tin: world's 12th-largest;
- Zinc: world's 20th-largest.

It also produced gold, magnesium, barite, boron, and several other commodities. Thus, as an enterprise unto itself, it was one of the five largest in the world, right up there after Anglo American and RTZ.

But the question was: how to get hands on that wealth. As long as Zaire functioned as a sovereign nation-state, even in limited form, that would be difficult. In 1967, Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko declared that all the minerals in Zaire's subsoil belonged to Zaire, and nationalized the foreign mining holdings, which meant principally Belgian companies. The mineral properties were placed, as national patrimony, under the state-owned holding company, Gecamines.

Whatever the degree of corruption, real or imagined, of Mobutu, he would make deals on minerals concessions with foreigners, but he would never turn them entirely over to the foreigners. As reported, from 1990 onward, the oligarchical financiers and raw materials ran economic-financial warfare against Zaire. In the early 1990s, the financiers forced the devaluation of Zaire's currency, the zaïre, to 1/3,250th of its previous value. This made Zaire's exports almost worthless. About 1993, the IMF and World Bank organized an international credit cut-off of Zaire. Zaire could not obtain enough money to import necessary mining machinery or spare parts. As a result of all these actions, Zaire's economy collapsed. Constantly the demand was made that Zaire "privatize" for alleged reasons of "efficiency," i.e., that it sell off its raw materials.

The pincers movement of the Kabila forces, backed and directed by Museveni, caught a weakened nation. The economic invasion by mining companies, determined to get major raw material concessions, had already begun in 1994-95, and intensified in 1996.

The British Commonwealth raw materials cartel operated behind and through the so-called Canadian juniors, which shoved their way into the country. Consider the large size of what they are grabbing:

- The Canadian mining company, America Mineral Fields of Jean-Raymond Boule, lined up to purchase for approximately \$1 billion, the Kolwezi project and the Kipushi copper and zinc mine in Shaba province from Gecamines. The Kipushi mine's known and probable reserves stand at 22.6 million tons, grading 2.1% copper and 13.8% zinc. AMF will realize more than \$20 billion in revenues, achieving a very high rate of return.

- Tiny Consolidated Eurocan of Vancouver, which renamed itself in February to Tenke Company, is purchasing from the state mining company Gecamines, a 55% interest in the Tenke-Fungurume copper-cobalt deposits in Shaba province. Eurocan/Tenke will pay \$250 million over 72 months

for its stake, but the stake is worth potentially tens of billions of dollars in revenues. The Tenke-Fungurume mines have geological reserves of 222 million tons of copper and cobalt, with potential reserves of 1 billion tons, the world's largest operating cobalt reserves. Cobalt is a strategic metal, crucial in forming alloys with steel and other metals, giving them great strength and heat resistance. Some 40% of cobalt's use is in aircraft gas turbine engines, and 10% is in magnetic alloys. Consolidated Eurocan/Tenke is owned and run by Swedish wheeler-dealer Adolf Lundin, who operates from Vancouver.

- Banro Corp. of Ontario, bought 72% of Sominki, a company formed in 1976 as an amalgamation of nine companies that had been operating in Kivu province since the early 1900s. It operates 47 mining concessions, encompassing an area of 10,271 square kilometers. Sominki also owns most of the infrastructure in the province. According to a Banro press release, "Sominki owns an extensive infrastructure which includes repair shops, machine shops, electrical shops, and a large fleet of Land Rover vehicles. In addition, it operates six hydroelectric sites, a number of airstrips, and 1,000 kilometers of roads. Sominki is virtually self-sufficient. The company has about 5,000 employees." The release added, "In fact, Sominki is *the de facto government providing all the essential services for the Kivu Province*" (emphasis added). Banro is

renaming Sominki to be Sakima S.A.R.L. Through intermediary companies, Anglo American had obtained a significant ownership stake in Banro, thus it is the *eminence grise* behind this project.

- Vancouver- and Cayman Islands-based Panorama International has obtained significant cobalt holdings in Shaba province.

The death toll

The looting of Zaire is moving ahead full-swing. Kabila, the "former" Marxist, with a penchant for genocide, and the raw materials cartel, have formed a perfect match. There are two consequences of this development. First, inevitably, as the systemic looting by the cartel intensifies, it will lower the bare subsistence level of existence of Zaire's population even lower. This downturn will increase the death rate. This is identical in effect to setting up gas ovens in Zaire, and herding victims into them. Second, this will be accompanied by the further wiping away of the Zairean nation-state. According to the feudal concept of the cartel companies, they have no need for most population, nor for national sovereignty. They simply want what's in the ground.

Unless this is stopped, by dismantling the British Commonwealth raw materials cartel, the fate of Africa and all nations is being written in Zaire.

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