

nation-states of Africa, regroup them into new entities, run by their puppets, such as Uganda dictator Yoweri Museveni, Congo mass murderer Laurent Désiré Kabila, Rwandan strongman Paul Kagame et al., and loot them of their raw materials. Sudan, according to a scenario drafted by Cox's sidekick in the CSI, John Eibner, is to be broken up into six "micro-states" and then reorganized into broader entities encompassing entire regions.

Thus, it is of considerable interest to hear what Lady Cox has to say, when queried on these matters. And, for an American, it is particularly important to find out, who the political personalities are in the United States, with whom the Lady works. They are as guilty as she is, of promoting genocide against Africans.

Interview: Lady Caroline Cox

'Tighten the noose around Sudan's neck'

Lady Cox was interviewed by Scott Thompson on June 9.

Q: Lady Cox, there are three major parts to this interview. First, I'd like to discuss your role in the U.S.-British special relationship, which I've had an ongoing series on, and I am told you have had a considerable influence on through Christian Solidarity International. Second, I would like to discuss how the change of government in your country might affect the work of CSI. And, third, I would like to discuss Sudan and Africa.



Now, in terms of the U.S.-British special relationship, are there any members of the Clinton administration with whom you have worked, either in your capacity with the House of Lords or CSI?

Cox: Not specifically as members of the Clinton administration. CSI is a human rights organization. . . . And, I have given evidence at various caucuses, briefings, and meetings in Washington in a number of areas: one of which relates to the Sudan. In fact, I was in Washington just a few weeks ago giving evidence to a human rights caucus meeting convened by Congressman Tom Lantos. . . . Indeed, and I have worked

with him before. And, I have a great respect for the role both he and his wife play in terms of human rights work in Washington.

I've also been—in a different context, in a different arena of operation—in the Armenian enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh with Congressman Frank Wolf. Of course he's a Republican from your part of the state, I think. . . . As far as I am aware, my work with Congressman Frank Wolf has been in a number of arenas. As I say, he has actually been in Nagorno-Karabakh with us when the fighting was still fairly intense, and has taken up the issue of the Armenians of Karabakh with a great determination. He's also interested in Sudan, and our work in Sudan. . . .

Q: Has he been to Sudan or sponsored refugees from Sudan?

Cox: Well, I think what he has also done is helped refugees seeking political asylum, and he may well have sought the help of CSI in the United States [which has an office in Front Royal, Virginia, in Wolf's Congressional District] in that context. . . .

Q: Are there key private individuals with whom you've worked in the United States, for example, such as Randall Robinson, or other people?

Cox: Amongst the people who have been very supportive of our work in the United States is Chuck Colson, who, of course, is very well known, and I think he very kindly sponsored me to receive the Wilberforce Award, which I received two years ago, in '95, for humanitarian and human rights work.

There are other people. I'm just trying to think of some of the other well-known people. . . . I just gave the commencement speech at Wheaton College, which is probably the biggest Christian college in the United States.

Q: Have you had anything to do with the Christian Coalition or Pat Robertson?

Cox: Well, I had the privilege of being interviewed by Pat Robertson the last time I was in Washington, on his television program. . . .

Q: On his 700 Club?

Cox: I think that would be it. . . .

Could I just cut back. Some of the media have been very helpful for the human rights advocacy work. Some of your major media networks, and particularly NBC. They came with us into Sudan, and they produced a very powerful program on "Dateline" on the whole issue of slavery in the Sudan. And, I was always grateful to them. The film they did was extremely, as one might expect, professional, powerful, and very revealing of that gross violation of human rights.

Q: Now, how do you expect the change of government in your country, from Prime Minister John Major to Prime Minister Tony Blair, will affect CSI's work?

Cox: Well, I was very encouraged when the new government made a very explicit policy statement regarding its concern for human rights in foreign policy. We have, what you probably are aware of, in our statement of Parliament, the Queen's Speech, when the Queen outlines the new government's priorities, possible policies, and initial legislation. And, I was pleased to see that there was a commitment there to human rights and to addressing the issue of global poverty. And, I spoke in the debate on foreign affairs following the Queen's Speech on those matters. And, we will hope that the government will put that commitment. . . .

Q: Let me ask you about one individual in particular. There are a certain number of Labour Peers who are notable Islam experts, for example, Lord Avebury. . . .

Cox: Well, actually, he's a Liberal Democrat. . . . I have a great respect for Lord Avebury. He's superb.

Q: Why do you say that? I would have thought you would be at odds with him.

Cox: Not at all. I think one of the things that working in the field of human rights and humanitarian aid, is that you often transcend party political divisions and share the same concerns. And, I've traveled with Lord Avebury to visit the Kurds in Iraqi Kurdistan, and have a great respect for him and his concern for human rights and for human well-being. And, he always speaks with enormous experience, and authority, and conviction. I have great respect for him. He's chairman of the Parliamentary All-Party Group on Human Rights. . . .

Q: Now before we turn to your issue of the enslavement of Christians and animists in Sudan, I'd like you to give a bit of a *tour d'horizon* of some of the events in Africa, which are going to have a tremendous impact on Sudan. In the first place, South African President Nelson Mandela seems to have failed miserably in the conflict resolution in the Great Lakes region. What other regional leaders might emerge to oversee this problem?

Cox: Well, I'm not sure that one can attribute Great Lakes to Mandela's failing. It might just have been an unresolvable problem. I'm not sure what other leaders may emerge who can cope with what, at the moment, seems to be an insoluble tragedy.

Q: What about President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda? Lady Chalker referred to him as one of the few "semi-democratic," as she put it, leaders in the region.

Cox: Yes, I have a considerable respect and hope that he might be able to use his diplomatic influence and experience outside his own country. But, of course, he has many problems in his own country at the moment.

Q: Are you aware that Museveni wants a greater Tutsi federation, including Rwanda, Uganda, Burundi, Eritrea, and

Zaire/Congo?

Cox: I couldn't comment on that. I don't know enough about it. And, I haven't spoken to him about it, so I think it would be inappropriate for me to comment. Lady Chalker might well know more, because I think she's met with him relatively recently. I don't know whether she has or not, but she's much more familiar, I think, with his policy than I would be. I can only speak on the policies where I'm working.

Q: There is an increasing number of U.S. government reports, most recently from U.S. Ambassador to the UN Bill Richardson, of massacres by Laurent Kabila in eastern Zaire/Congo. These are now filtering into the press. There's been a series by National Public Radio. Yesterday, in its Sunday section, the *Washington Post* did a major exposé of the mass graves. It was not just Hutus; it was anyone who was anti-Kabila. And, they were just being burned to the ground. What do you make out of this?

Cox: Well, obviously, you make a tragedy. I think it reflects a very long-standing conflict, and it's very hard to see how conflict resolution will be achieved when there is long-standing hostility—massacre, counter-massacre, and tragedy. And, I think at the moment it looks a bleak prospect.

Q: What is your assessment of Laurent Kabila?

Cox: I wouldn't like to comment on that. I haven't worked in that part, and again, I don't like to comment on areas I haven't worked. I can tell you I am also a trustee for another organization, which is working in that region, that might be willing to comment—I can't say whether they would or not—but, I know we have programs out there. And, that is a British organization called Merlin (Medical Emergency Relief International).

Q: Is that similar to Doctors Without Borders?

Cox: Yes, it is the British equivalent.

Q: Well, they certainly have commented.

Cox: Well, their comment would be my comment, because I am a representative of Merlin.

Q: They've corroborated the massacres.

Cox: Yes, well, they've got people on the ground there. And, they are my colleagues. They can give you first-hand experience, which I can't. And, so, I would refer you to Merlin on that one.

Q: Now, you have had first-hand investigation with the alleged enslavement of Christians and animists in Sudan. What proof do you have that this is occurring?

Cox: All too much proof. See, one of CSI's purposes is to try to reach people who are cut off from other aid and advocacy organizations. And, the reason why people may be cut off is because the big organizations—like the UN organizations:

UNHCR, Unicef, Save the Children, Red Cross (not that the Red Cross is a UN organization)—but, the big organizations can only go to places with the invitation of the sovereign government. And, if the sovereign government is victimizing a minority in its borders, and is denying access to those major aid organizations, they can't go. But, we regard as part of our mandate to reach those who are most cut off, most isolated, most bereft of aid and advocacy.

And, in that context, in Sudan, we've been particularly targeting those areas designated by the regime in Khartoum as "no go" areas to the UN and the Red Cross and so on. And so, therefore, we go to, say, the airstrips, which—every month the regime in Khartoum publishes a list of airstrips that are open to the UN operation in Sudan and those that are prohibited. And, we target the prohibited areas, and going up to some of those prohibited areas, which is on the borderland between North and South, we came across what we were not expecting to come across. I did not go with any preconceptions. And, areas where clearly there had been systematic and frequent raids by militia from the north, who were armed in ways which the southerners are not traditionally armed. And, they descend in large numbers on the townships and villages, and they massacre usually the men. And, the women and children they round up and take as slaves to the north. Old people, they usually just maltreat, beat up, often leave them

for dead. And then, they burn and pillage, take everything, take the livestock, kill what they can't take, burn the crops. . . .

Q: Are these John Garang outposts or are these, as you would say, noncombatants?

Cox: Noncombatants. Definitely. They're just ordinary civilians living their ordinary lives. In this part of Sudan, they tend to be the Dinka tribe. A very tall Sudanese, but they're just ordinary civilians.

Q: Oh, that would be the tribe that Ambrose Evans-Pritchard's anthropologist father studied for the British Colonial Office?

Cox: That's right. . . .

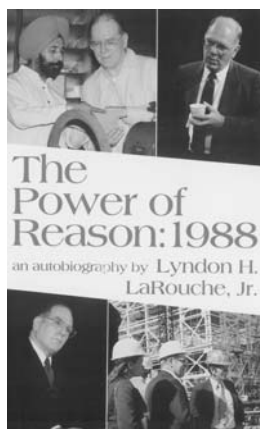
Q: Now, in November 1995, you organized a coalition of opposition parties—it was partly through the agency of the House of Lords. And, the resolution was voted up recognizing the Asama call for war. Do you believe that that's the only solution to the problem?

Cox: Well, I don't think it's for an outsider to advise people on their own internal problems and their own solutions to those problems. What we did was, we hosted a meeting, a symposium in London, to enable the representatives of the various democratic opposition groups which were in exile to come to-

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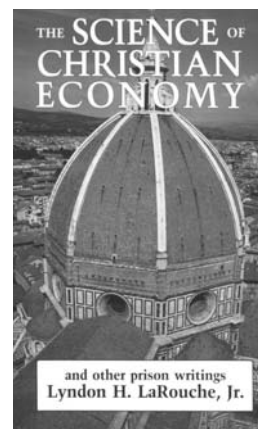
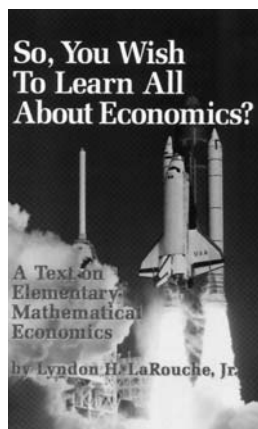


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gether to discuss an agenda for a democratic government and democratic programs at such time as they can regain their rightful places as democratic, elected leaders in their own country. Many of them were legitimately, democratically elected leaders in their democratically elected Parliament in Sudan before the military takeover by the present regime.

Q: During Jan. 7-15, 1996, you and CSI member John Eibner went to Eritrea to bring President Isaias Afwerki into the coalition against Sudan. What did you expect him to do?

Cox: No, that's a gross misunderstanding.

Q: That's a misunderstanding?

Cox: Yes, I mean the Eritrean authorities have for some time decided entirely on their own that they can no longer tolerate the regime in Khartoum, because, although they had originally started being prepared to be cooperative with that regime, that regime infiltrated terrorists and subversives into Eritrea to destabilize Eritrea. And, Eritrea has subsequently decided entirely of its own volition that it cannot tolerate the regime next door. And so, they are committed of their own accord to try to ensure the removal of what they now see as that illegitimate, and subversive, and terrorist regime.

Q: And, I suppose the same is true for Uganda, which has sent tank columns into Sudan?

Cox: Well, it's not for me to say whether they have sent tank columns into Sudan, I don't know. But, certainly President Museveni and Uganda have also expressed a grave displeasure with the regime in Khartoum, as has Ethiopia, because the Khartoum regime has tried to infiltrate and destabilize those neighboring countries. . . .

Q: Is there anything that you would like to add?

Cox: I think you've asked very fair questions. I hope I haven't ducked any of them. I think you've given me a chance to say the most important things. I think the only thing I would add, if I were asked what the international community could and should do, is that I and my colleagues in CSI have advocated, if necessary, the strengthening of sanctions against the regime in Khartoum. In particular, arms and oil embargoes, because that might help to reduce the continuing military offensives against innocent civilians. The regime in Khartoum is bombing innocent civilians. I spent hours in foxholes, sheltering while aircraft have been circling overhead, bombing innocent civilians. And, I would just like to see more constraints put on that regime in Khartoum to prevent further bloodshed.

Q: Well, I believe that they already face about the toughest sanctions of all but about seven nations in the world today. You say you would like to see them toughened?

Cox: Yes, I would, especially oil and arms embargoes. Thank you very much indeed.

Mexican Elections

Narco-terrorists ready 'final offensive'

by Carlos Cota Meza

On May 24, a contingent of some 100 members of the self-proclaimed Popular Revolutionary Army (EPR) ambushed a Mexican Army unit in the southern state of Guerrero, initiating a battle in which two soldiers were killed. The unit was made up of doctors and nurses, plus support personnel, who were returning to their base after carrying out a social service mission for civilians.

Three days after the medical convoy was ambushed, another military unit was attacked, and in the days since, the attacks have continued, after the Armed Forces began searching for the subversives.

Informed sources have told *EIR* that the EPR had been very well-equipped in its first ambush, considered probably the best organized armed attack carried out by Mexican terrorists in many years.

The campaign for Cárdenas

Contrary to those who have affirmed, some ingenuously, and others out of bad faith, that the first confrontation occurred "accidentally," the pattern of political and propaganda activity in support of the EPR attacks, makes clear that the attacks are a critical part of an international campaign to impose the candidate of the Revolutionary Democratic Party (PRD), Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, as mayor of Mexico City, in the federal elections scheduled for July 6, as a decisive step toward the destruction of Mexico's national institutions before the year 2000. The British, and their allies in other capitals, are deploying groups such as Laurent Kabila in the Congo, and Cárdenas and the EPR in Mexico, to bring about the decomposition of the nation-state.

The preparations by the terrorist apparatus for a "final offensive" around the elections, are indicated by an activation of every arm of the terrorist apparatus:

Liberation theology's bishop, Samuel Ruiz, the commander of the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN), Mexico's best-known narco-terrorist group, in his capacity as president of the National Mediation Commission, is putting pressure on Government Secretary Emilio Chuayfet to reach "a peace accord" with the EZLN before the elections. Likewise, the Concord and Pacification Commission of the Congress issued a statement of "concern," claiming that because,