

followers chimed in “Put to death the cursed Yitzhak.”

One of the authors’ most important insights is the *American* role in the assassination of Rabin. Top American officials such as former Sen. Al D’Amato, former New York Mayor Rudolph Giuliani, and New York City Councilman Dov Hikind, who is a former Kach/Jewish Defense League thug, protected the networks that were planning the murder of Rabin.

This American connection to these Israeli fanatics is not to be underestimated. As LaRouche has emphasized, the attacks on Sept. 11 were an *internal* military coup d’état attempt, which served to “detonate” a strategic policy coup by the “Clash of Civilizations” grouping around Zbigniew Brzezinski. In his article “Zbigniew Brzezinski and September 11th” (*EIR*, Jan. 11, 2002) LaRouche describes how the Sharon networks are used by this Anglo-American network to achieve their goal of a global “Clash of Civilizations” religious war.

LaRouche said, “[T]here is an implicit suicide bomber-like role of the current Israeli regime, whose adducibly characteristic intention is to set off the wider war, a war which, among other results, would bring about the self-extermination of Israel as a state. That increasingly evident risk of Israel’s self-extermination, if it continues its present policies, had been the stated concern motivating Prime Minister Rabin’s support for the Oslo Accords. These are the same Oslo Accords whose adoption was the motive for the Israel coup d’état, by assassination of Rabin.”

The whitewashing of the networks behind the Jewish terrorists who killed Rabin has been a crucial part of the Brzezinski coup.

But even as the Nazi-like regime of Sharon continues its post-Rabin bloodbath, LaRouche emphasized that the action of a growing group of Israeli Defense Forces reserve officers, who *refuse* to serve in the Occupied Territories of Palestine, is a model of courage against a new fascist world-empire idea.

In a Jan. 27 statement, LaRouche further emphasized the role of the Anglo-American establishment in pushing Sharon. LaRouche said: “If our dirty nest, inside the English-speaking world, is cleaned out, the danger from the Middle East could be controlled. . . . Join me! Stop this horror being unleashed by the Sharon government, while that horror could still be prevented. Confront the world with the clear evidence of the horrid intention behind the crimes of the Ariel Sharon government.”

Authors Karpin and Friedman begin the book with an excerpt from the poem “A Sketch,” by Christina Rossetti:

I might show facts as plain as day;
But since your eyes are blind, you’d say,
“Where? What?” and turn away.

In the weeks since LaRouche issued his call “Join me!” against the Sharon horrors, and against the Brzezinski imperial plot, tens of thousands have again assembled in the streets of Israel, calling for a future, calling for peace. Perhaps the numbness is over.

Nepal’s Crisis Endangers South Asian Stability

by Ramtanu Maitra

Nepal, the Himalayan kingdom north of India, bordering China, was thrown into turmoil on Feb. 17, when security forces and Maoist rebels waged a pitched battle in Accham district, some 410 miles northwest of the capital, Kathmandu. Although it is unclear how many lost their lives in that fierce fight, it is estimated that about 137 security people were killed and their arsenals looted. Official sources claim casualties on the rebel side could be as high as 200.

The Maoists have stepped up their agitation in recent months for total abolition of the monarchy, and are waging their so-called “people’s war” to establish a “people’s republic” under a Marxist-Leninist regime.

In light of the growing power of the rebels, who reportedly now control almost two-thirds of the territory of Nepal, and the evident inability of a fractious democratic parliament to deal with them, Kathmandu had imposed emergency rule almost three months ago. Reports indicate that the emergency has failed to restore law and order, and more than 700 individuals—including security personnel (inclusive of Army men), Maoist rebels, and innocent civilians—have been killed since. The Accham district shootout is by far the worst of its kind, and Nepal is now braced for an all-out war between the monarchy and the Maoist rebels.

Instability in Nepal raises the specter of further trouble in the region. Located in a strategic and highly volatile and impoverished area, Nepal had long acted as a cat’s-paw of Britain. In the 1960s, following the Sino-Indian border clashes, Nepal became one of the centers of power tussles between India and China. Each Asian giant, deeply suspicious of the other, tried to exert its influence over Nepal to keep the other at bay. Meanwhile, the royal household in Kathmandu, which was always close to British royalty, used the Sino-Indian rivalry to align the country closer to Britain. The policy continues today, and London is now exerting a full-court press to get firmer control over this hapless country.

The Royal Household Massacre

A tiny landlocked Himalayan state, one of the UN-designated Least Developed Countries and the only official Hindu state in the world, Nepal has been thrown into a meat-grinder following the macabre palace massacre on June 1, 2001. Killed by Crown Prince Dipendra were King Birendra, Queen Aishwarya, six other household members, and the Crown Prince himself. The event catapulted King Birendra’s younger brother, Gyanendra, to Nepal’s throne. King Gya-

nendra is not popular, and he has not been accepted by the majority of his subjects.

The massacre boosted the Maoist movement. Although active since 1996, the Maoists have grown rapidly since King Birendra's assassination. Observers claim that the Maoists, during the deceased King's reign, found it difficult to act against a popular monarchy, and were only gaining ground slowly, acting as "Robin Hoods" who robbed the rich to help the poor. The Maoists were a nuisance then, but not considered a threat to the still-fledgling parliamentary democracy. King Birendra, a constitutional monarch in charge of the Royal Nepali Army, never allowed the Army to confront the Maoists. On the other hand, King Gyanendra, long a proponent of crushing the Maoists by using the Army, has deployed the Army against them. The rebels, drawing support from the widespread anti-Gyanendra sentiments among Nepal's population, have gone on a rampage, and have virtually paralyzed the civilian government under Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba.

The Deuba Administration, and a fragmented parliament, have become subjects of ridicule, and are now acting as palace adjuncts, particularly in dealing with the rebels.

British Fingerprints

Three days after the Accham shootout, the British Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs responsible for South Asia, Ben Bradshaw, landed at Kathmandu airport and said that the United Kingdom is "seriously looking at the current security situation of the country." "We are worried about Nepal's security, and our cooperation in this regard will be continued," Bradshaw said.

It is well known that the Nepali royal household has century-old linkages to Buckingham Palace, and that Britain continues to exert influence over Nepal to keep it under its geopolitical control. Britain has a similar ambition to establish an independent Kashmir, and it keeps that issue alive by maintaining—and controlling—a host of Kashmiri terrorists in London. In Nepal, King Gyanendra is a close associate of Queen Elizabeth's consort, Philip Mountbatten. King Gyanendra is the head of the World Wildlife Fund, which is controlled top-down by the British and Dutch monarchies.

The British hooks, however, extend deeper into Nepal, well beyond personal relations: The rival Maoist rebels are also backed from London.

In July 2001, after the Maoists had kidnapped 70 Nepali policemen and shot down an Army helicopter, Commander Prachanda, General-Secretary of the underground Maoist group, speaking from his hideout, told an Ibero-American newsman that they attribute their success so far to the lessons drawn from studying the experiences of Maoist movements in India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, the Philippines, Iran, Turkey, and Peru.

Prachanda described the influence of the international proletariat on their movement as follows: "In the whole process of this final preparation . . . there was consistent interna-

tional movement. First and foremost, there was the RIM Committee [the London-based Revolutionary Internationalist Movement]. There was important ideological and political exchange. From the RIM Committee, we got the experience of the PCP [Communist Party of Peru] . . . and also the experience in Turkey, the experience in Iran, and the experience in the Philippines.

"Ultimately, we will fight with the Indian Army. That is the situation. Therefore, we have to take into account the Indian Army. When the Indian Army comes in with thousands and thousands of soldiers, it will be a very big thing. But we are not afraid of the Indian Army."

Commander Prachanda is not indulging in mere rhetoric. Recently, the Maoists of the subcontinent have come together under the banner of the Coordination Committee of Maoist Parties and Organization of South Asia (Ccomposa). Ccomposa involves nine ultra-left outfits of India, Nepal, and Bangladesh, and active groups in Sri Lanka. Of these, the People's War Group (PWG), the Maoist Coordination Committee (MCC), and the Nepal Communist Party are the best-armed. This is the first time that these groups have formed a cross-border confederation. Earlier, such groups in India had only bilateral fraternal ties with like-minded outfits abroad.

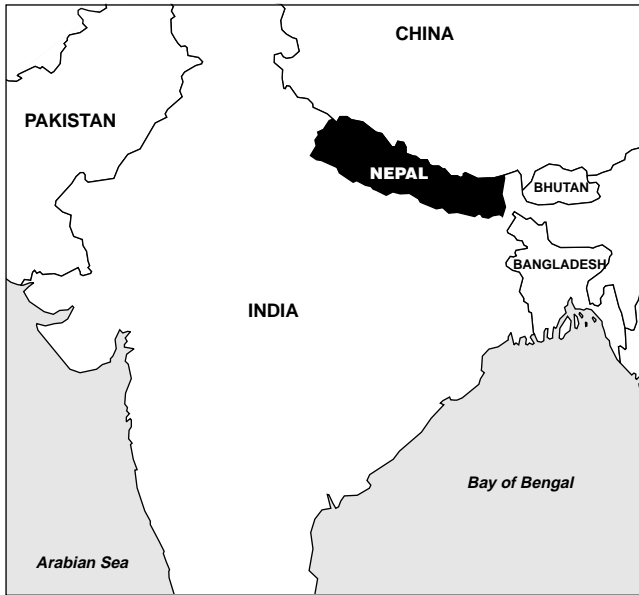
The PWG has as its area of influence—the Indian states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, and Jharkhand—and has developed fraternal relations with the Liberation Army of Peru and the Kurdish Workers' Party. Some South Asian intelligence agencies see a larger design to broaden the base of the Maoists, extending from southern India to Kathmandu and from Colombo to Dhaka. Indian intelligence notes that beside the British, the other major European colonial power, the Dutch, have remained active in promoting the Maoist movement in the region.

The Dutch Connection

An Indian intelligence bureau document released some time back showed the Dutch connection to the Maoists in India. The Dutch involvement with the violent groups in India began to surface in 1993. Vijay Kumar Arya of the MCC organized an international conference on the "nationality question" on Feb. 16-19, 1996 in New Delhi. Around the same time, the Dutch Foreign Ministry also sponsored a conference on "National Identity and Its Crisis," in New Delhi, Patna, and Calcutta, under the South-South Exchange Program on History of Development.

The Dutch team was led by Peter Geschiere of the University of Leiden, an anthropologist who has specialized in African witchcraft. A more explicit connection between the Dutch non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and a secessionist group was discovered around the same time, in mid-1990s. Leo Van der Vlist, director of the Netherlands Center for Indigenous People based in The Hague, was coordinating with the Dutch Foreign Ministry to support the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isaac-Muivah) and the United Liberation Front of Asom.

South Asia



Around the same time, a Utrecht-based NGO, the Land Like India War (LIW) group, funded by the Netherlands Ministry of Development Cooperation, established links with the northeast Indian secessionists and other militant groups. The LIW also organized an “information mart on indigenous people,” in Utrecht in August 1996, which included the “Human Rights of Indigenous People in India.”

New Delhi's Failures

The British links, and the Maoist uprising in Nepal, were not clearly understood in India. There is no doubt that anti-India feeling has grown in Nepal, particularly since the 1980s, when Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had clamped an “economic blockade” against Nepal to “punish it” for approaching China for arms without prior consultation with India. According to a defense agreement signed decades ago, Kathmandu must consult New Delhi before approaching a third party for military hardware.

India attributes anti-India feelings within Nepal to pro-China elements, and to those who have been influenced by the Pakistani Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI). There is no question that the ISI is active in Nepal, and on occasion, has provided the Maoists with explosives used to commit violence. The ISI was also involved in the hijacking of an Indian Airlines aircraft in the Winter of 1998-99. The hijackers boarded the plane at Kathmandu and took control.

From time to time, New Delhi has accused the Nepali Maoists of procuring arms from China. Behind that, lurks New Delhi's suspicion about China and its intentions, and this suspicion is exploited adroitly by the Maoists and their British controllers.

For example, following the assassination of King Bire-

ndra, the Maoists pointed an accusing finger at India and the United States. A prominent Maoist leader, Babuaram Bhattarai, in a signed article in Nepal's *Kantipur Daily*, alleged that the Indian Research and Analysis Wing and the American CIA had conspired to eliminate King Birendra, because he was “soft” toward China and the Maoists, and subsequently “installed their stooges” in the Royal Palace. Bhattarai claimed that it is a part of the grand Indian-U.S. design to exert pressure on China's soft underbelly—Tibet.

Following the Accham district shootout, some in New Delhi have begun injudiciously to flex their muscles. Citing the porous border between Nepal and India, New Delhi has already made clear that its security interests are linked to the security and stability of Nepal. India promptly offered assistance worth \$5.1 million, and provided two combat helicopters with night-vision capabilities, heavy-duty vehicles, and a few hundred rifles, all produced in Indian factories.

Recent Indian media reports say that New Delhi is willing to make its soldiers available for joint operations against the Maoists. But Nepali officials are not aware of such a proposition. Independent analysts interpret these media reports as a part of a ploy to bring Nepal under India's security umbrella. Nepal has consistently resisted such attempts.

The Strategic Stakes

London's ploy at the moment is to draw Indian soldiers into Nepal and further discredit India. London does not see at this point any attempt by Beijing to openly intervene on behalf of one side or the other. If the Indian soldiers were to intervene, and succeed in eliminating the Maoists (which is an almost impossible proposition), India would be hated in Nepal for decades to come, and an unpopular King—but with ties to London—would be the absolute monarch. A more likely scenario, is that the Indian soldiers would get bogged down and betrayed right and left by those who brought them into the theater, as happened in Sri Lanka in the 1980s.

But, much more is at stake: The opportunity to enhance trilateral relations among India, Russia, and China could be threatened. If India gets involved in Nepal militarily, it is almost certain that Beijing will become increasingly suspicious of India's intent. This would not only weaken the possibility for fruitful long-term cooperation, but also, confrontation in the region between the two Asian giants could endanger the security of the entire continent. Britain is aware of both potentials, and is keen to prevent the development of the trilateral relations.

British policy has succeeded in drawing yet another powerful force to the scene. Recently, Washington made known its concerns about Kathmandu's problems. U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell was in Nepal for a day on his way to Tokyo, following his visit to Islamabad and New Delhi in January. Secretary Powell addressed the 50,000-man Nepali Army, and told the Army chief that Washington would consider supply of arms to the Nepali Army in light of the Maoist threat.