

Sorbonne: center of indigenous terrorism

by Joseph Brewda

Of all the pseudo-sciences concocted in the last century, modern anthropology may be the worst. Axiomatically opposed to the universality of man, it champions imposing backwardness and isolation on the supposed “natives.” It first arose as a means through which European imperialists profiled and manipulated colonial populations; now it is a primary means through which the British and French seek to destroy the nation-states that have thrown off the colonial yoke. Under the claim that all cultures are relative, and fiercely hostile to the ideals of western civilization, anthropology gives the excuses for preventing the industrial and agricultural development of non-white people. In its most virulent form, it denounces science itself as “oppressive.”

Anthropology, sometimes termed ethnology, has been historically based at the University of Paris (Sorbonne), especially since the era of Napoleon III, the British puppet who ruled France 1852-70. Today, the Sorbonne is also the most important institution deploying indigenist terrorist gangs against nation-states, particularly in the underdeveloped countries. The *Société des Americanistes* (Americanist Society), formed in 1875 in the aftermath of Napoleon III's effort to take over Mexico during the U.S. Civil War, is a closely allied institution.

The dominant figure in this Sorbonne-based network after World War II was Jacques Soustelle, a member of the Society board since 1937, and president from 1977 until his death in 1990. Soustelle published a book in the mid-1980s on “Mayan” culture, spent several years during the late 1930s and early 1940s doing “anthropological” research in Guatemala and southern Mexico, including three years in Chiapas. He was the textbook Nazi-Communist: during the war, U.S. intelligence identified Soustelle as a member of the Soviet espionage ring, known as the Red Orchestra; Soustelle later played a prominent role in the fascist Secret Army Organization (OAS) movement in France, which initiated over 30 attempts to kill President Charles de Gaulle.

Soustelle insisted that the “bloody rites” administered by the Aztecs of pre-Columbian Mexico were not “cruel,” but “coincided with social and cultural evolution. . . . What our analysis cannot reach is the link, apparently obvious to the peoples of Mexico, between the continuity of natural phenomena and the offering of blood.” Soustelle was a protégé of Prof. Paul Rivet, the head of the Museum of Man in Paris,

who had been a leader of the Nazi eugenics movement, and who preceded Soustelle as head of the Society.

Pol Pot, Bani Sadr, Rwanda . . .

Among the Sorbonne's anthropologist alumni:

- Pol Pot, the Cambodian dictator who slaughtered 3 million out of 7 million Cambodians during his 1975-79 Khmer Rouge regime. Prof. Georges Balandier, his academic adviser at the Sorbonne, founded the new “discipline” of “political anthropology,” which teaches “new models” for developing countries based on fostering tribalism. In an apparent effort to return Cambodia to its tribal roots, the Pol Pot regime slaughtered anyone who was educated, or even wore eyeglasses. Yet it imposed the death penalty for hunting birds and animals, in an effort to preserve endangered species, a policy which led World Wildlife Fund official Teddy Goldsmith to commend Pol Pot as a “pioneer of decentralized rural society.”

- Bani Sadr, the first President of Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic Republic of Iran. His Sorbonne doctoral thesis under Balandier argued for Iran's radical ruralization as an alternative to the Shah's industrialization efforts—although he later broke politically from the most extreme exponents of such views. The British-steered “Islamic” revolution collapsed Iran's industry, and sacrificed over 1 million people through the British-manipulated Iran-Iraq war.

- The Uganda-backed Tutsi leaders of the Rwandan Patriotic Front, who seized power in Rwanda in 1994 following the massacres of hundreds of thousands of Hutu. In 1972, Sorbonne-educated Tutsis supervised a program to murder Hutu in neighboring Burundi, under the slogan of “hunting down the python in the grass.” A new Tutsi slaughter of Hutus in Burundi is in progress.

The Shining Path insurgency which has tormented Peru for 25 years was also planted by the Sorbonne and its Americanist Society networks, particularly through its University of Huamanga base (see p. 36). At a 1970 conference in Peru, the Society called for anthropologists to “support the liberation struggles of oppressed natives,” and passed a resolution urging the Peruvian government to free “political prisoners” Abimael Guzmán and Osmán Morote Best, then in jail for leading student riots in 1969 organized by “Revolutionary Student Front—Shining Path.” Guzmán and Morote went on to become Shining Path's #1 and #2 leaders. Another Shining Path leader, Huamanga University Prof. Antonio Díaz Martínez, a member of the Society, was arrested in 1983 and charged with organizing, instigating, or executing over 100 terrorist attacks between April 1982 and December 1983.

The leader of the Chiapas rebellion, Subcommander Marcos (Rafael Sebastián Guillén) was trained at the Sorbonne, as was Adolfo Orive, founder of Mexico's Proletarian Line organization, one of the various leftist groups feeding into the Chiapas “indigenist” revolt.

FIGURE 1

Leading countries targeted by action anthropology and ecologist organizations

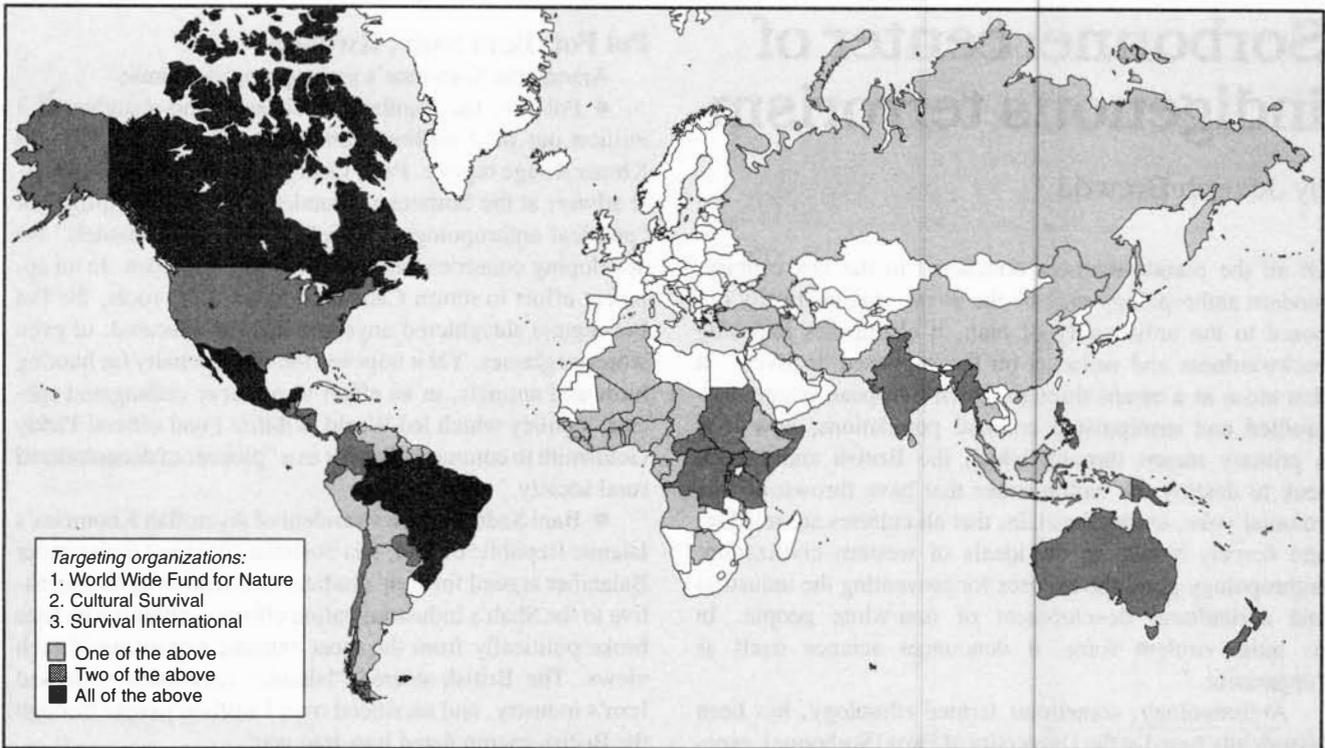
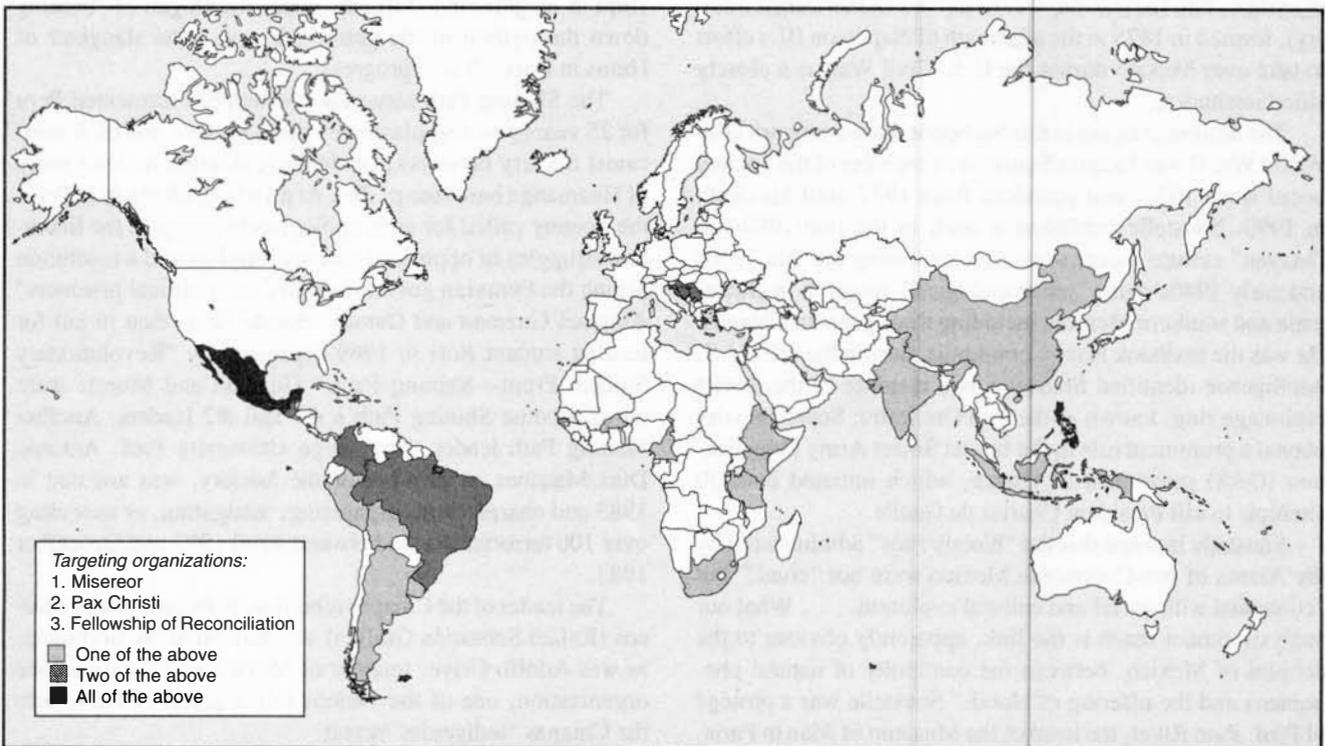


FIGURE 2

Leading countries targeted by Liberation Theology organizations



Countries most targeted by the 'Terrorist International'

Country	Action Anthropology			Theology of Liberation			NGO support network				U.N.	
	WWF	Cultural Survival	Survival Internat.	Misereor	Pax Christi	Fellowship of Recon.	Amnesty Internat.	Human Rts. Watch	Oxfam	Intl. Com. on H. Rts.	UNDP	World Fed. of Ment. H.
<i>Western Hemisphere</i>												
Mexico	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Brazil	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•		
Haiti					•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
El Salvador	•		•		•		•	•		•		
Colombia		•	•	•	•		•					
Guatemala	•		•		•	•	•					
Peru			•	•			•	•		•		
Argentina		•		•								•
Canada	•	•	•									
Chile	•		•									•
Costa Rica	•		•						•			
United States	•		•						•			
Venezuela			•				•	•				
<i>Africa</i>												
Rwanda	•		•			•	•	•		•	•	•
Sudan	•		•				•	•	•		•	
Burundi	•		•				•	•			•	•
Algeria			•				•	•			•	
Angola			•				•		•		•	
Kenya	•		•	•					•			
Zaire	•	•					•				•	
Egypt							•		•		•	
Ethiopia			•	•					•			
Nigeria	•								•		•	
Republic of South Africa				•			•	•				
Somalia		•	•				•					
Tanzania	•		•	•								
Uganda	•		•				•					
<i>Eurasia and Australia</i>												
Bosnia					•	•	•	•	•			•
Burma	•		•				•			•	•	
Croatia					•	•	•		•			•
India	•		•	•			•	•				
Indonesia			•		•		•	•		•		
Philippines	•		•	•	•	•						
Cambodia							•	•	•			•
China	•					•	•	•				
Iraq		•					•	•	•			
Israel						•			•		•	
Turkey		•					•	•				•
Afghanistan									•		•	•
Australia	•		•				•					
Iran		•					•	•				
Pakistan		•					•	•				
Serbia					•	•						•
Sri Lanka			•						•			
Tajikistan							•	•	•			