

Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori (center), after the raid on the MRTA terrorists who were holding 72 hostages in the Japanese embassy in Lima, April 23, 1997. Today, Peruvian Economics Minister Jorge Camet is attempting to further a destabilization which was launched against Fujimori, during that hostage affair.

ancy (SUNAT), filed a compulsory lien on the Lima offices of *EIR*, claiming unpaid back taxes, in the amount of 2,735 soles (about \$1,000), for 1994. In fact, the records show that precisely that amount, for 1992 taxes plus penalties, was paid in 1994, and that the official Form 1093 correction of an accountant's clerical error of attributing that payment to a 1994 tax period, instead of a 1992 tax period, has been fully corrected on the official records of SUNAT.

Nonetheless, in tricks worthy of cronies of drug-legalizer and pirate George Soros, Camet's SUNAT added charges, inflating the not-owed amount of 2,735 soles to \$7,500, including sundry charges padded to the root amount falsely claimed by SUNAT's offices.

Why? Why does a fully lawful statement by a private citizen of Peru, issued in his capacity as a private citizen, result in this action against a press agency? Obviously, the forces behind the corrupt Camet, including George Soros and London's Mont Pelerin Society, are not reacting to Sr. Luis Vásquez' actions. Nor are they responding to EIR. Camet, as a political puppet of his foreign masters, the ones who deploy George Soros, among others, is reacting against the greatly increased influence which I have acquired, world wide, since those events of October-January 1997-1998, which announce the early collapse, Asia-style, of Brazil and other nations of Central and South America, within the weeks ahead. Lacking the courage to meet openly the powerful political challenge which I represent, world wide, cowardly political jackals act, as Camet does, as jackals, by their nature, are wont to do.

Turkey's Ecevit: Brits set up crisis

by Joseph Brewda

Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit launched a lastditch effort to avert war against Iraq, by exposing in mid-February that the British government, and not the Clinton administration, is responsible for the policy. He also charged that the British have been playing such geopolitical games since World War I.

The occasion for Ecevit's explosive charges was a Feb. 11 Istanbul press conference, where he commented on U.S. State Department denials of his charges two days before, that the United States and Britain were pushing for the war, in order to set up a satellite Kurdish state in northern Iraq. "They may be sincere," he said of the U.S. denials. "Americans are frank people. I take their word seriously. But they can themselves be manipulated."

"England is the closest friend and ally of the United States," he explained. "They do whatever the U.S. asks them to do. At the same time, they can manipulate the U.S. in the direction of their own will, and drag them into games and set-ups."

The next day, Ecevit added that such British geopolitical games are not new. "Britain has been the leading country causing chaos in the Middle East since World War I," he told the Istanbul Chamber of Commerce.

Ecevit's courageous statements recall those of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, who has been leading an international campaign exposing the fact that Britain (and not Iraq, Sudan, or Iran) is the command center of "Islamic" terrorism. Both leaders have pointed to the fact that Britain has regularly used ethnic and religious strife to keep the Mideast under its imperial thumb, often using, and setting up, the United States as its enforcer.

Turkey has been especially concerned over Britain's Kurdish designs, because it has been fighting a war with the London-headquartered, Syrian- and Iraqi-based Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) since 1983. PKK operations targetting Turkey exploded after the 1991 Gulf War. Simultaneous with Ecevit's comments, Turkey deployed 7,000 troops into northern Iraq to seal the border.

Ecevit also emphasized that the problem is that the United States has no real policy toward Iraq, and has no idea of what to do in the aftermath of a military strike. "It is, of course, worrying us," he said. "This would mean a superpower like the United States is entering a war, without predicting its consequences."

EIR February 27, 1998 International 41

Cook spills the beans

That Britain has been pushing to break up Iraq, surfaced on Feb. 7, Ecevit told the Turkish press. He pointed to statements by British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook to the *Daily Telegraph* and *Guardian*, in which he said that Britain would welcome Iraq's fragmentation following the war. "Iraq is a lively coalition of different groups," Cook stated. "If there is a vacuum, in a way we frankly might welcome," it could lead to the "break-up of Iraq."

Turkish papers add that such British plans were indicated earlier. On Jan. 4, Cook told BBC, that the borders of Iraq and Turkey were subject to question. A week later, Italian Foreign Minister Lamberto Dini called for an international conference on the "Kurdish question," bringing to mind the 1920 Treaty of Sevres, where the imperial powers, Britain and Italy among them, planned to carve a Kurdistan, Armenia, and other ethnically defined entities out of a dismembered Ottoman Turkey. Britain's special envoy to Turkey and Cyprus, Sir David Hannay (ambassador to the UN during the 1991 war against Iraq), is the mastermind behind the plot, according to government sources cited by the Turkish press.

Brits flip

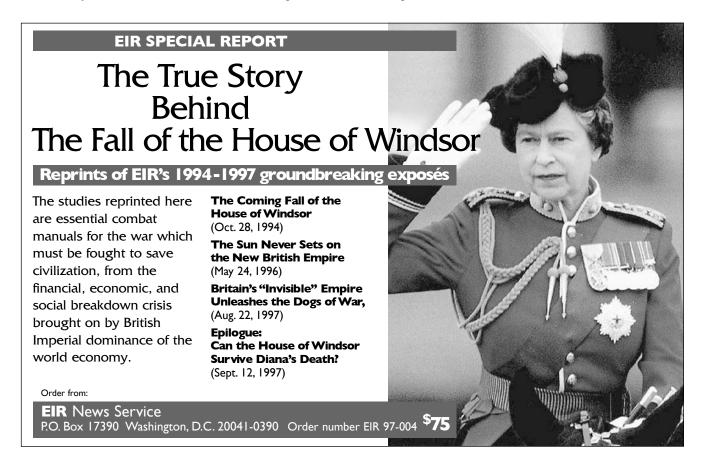
Ecevit's statements were immediately denounced by the British ambassador to Turkey, David Logan, who labeled them "utterly false." On Feb. 13, the British Foreign Office

issued an official note protesting Ecevit's charges. The Foreign Office referred to Foreign Secretary Cook's hastily prepared statement in Parliament on Feb. 12 (contradicting his previous admissions), saying that "we support the territorial integrity of Iraq, and would like to see it rejoin the international community."

"To assert falsely," the protest note reads, "that despite this clear and public statement, the U.K. is pursuing an undeclared policy aimed at the breaking-up of Iraq, is to question the integrity of the British government. This is unacceptable, and incompatible with the friendly relations which the U.K. wishes to maintain with its ally Turkey."

But showing the fraud of such protests, the very next day, Lord Avebury, the godfather of the PKK and Kurdish separatists, sponsored a conference of the main Turkish, Iraqi, and Iranian Kurdish groups, including the PKK, directly in the House of Lords, to prepare for Iraq and the region's dismemberment. (For more from the House of Lords, see *Investigation*, in this issue.)

On Feb. 16, British Prime Minister Tony Blair interrupted a Turkish cabinet meeting on the Iraq crisis, to tell Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz that Britain was not plotting to create a Kurdish state. He also said that on Feb. 23, Sir David Hannay would arrive in Ankara, to "reiterate the U.K.'s assertion that they respect the territorial integrity of Iraq," the *Turkish Daily News* reported.



42 International EIR February 27, 1998