British intelligence front to be kicked out of United Nations

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

In early June, a vote was taken at the United Nations in New York, which may pave the way for finally ridding the United States government—and Congress—of the pernicious control which British intelligence has all too often exerted on them. The vote, conducted among the 19 members of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, recommended that Christian Solidarity International (CSI) be divested of its NGO accreditation at the UN. As readers of *EIR* know, CSI has been the leading vehicle for British influence in Washington, pertaining to American policy on Sudan. Now, the organization has been discredited, and is on its way to being ceremoniously expelled from the United Nations.

The implications are profound. It was CSI which has offered testimony over the past years, to various Congressional hearings on Sudan, allegedly "documenting" the Sudan government's support for and engagement in slavery, as well as violation of human rights of Christians, and support for terrorism. These allegations have provided the basis for a string of initiatives, which have led to the imposition of harsh economic sanctions against the largest nation in Africa.

But now, if the source of the "information" provided to Congress, and used to shape policy which the administration subsequently adopted, has been discredited and disowned by the UN, this means that the entire array of legislation and sanctions against Sudan must be reviewed, and reversed. And those individual members of Congress—some of whom are card-carrying CSI members—who perpetrated the fraud on the Congress and the American people, must be held to account: They must disassociate from CSI immediately, and move energetically to reverse every punitive measure decided against Sudan on the basis of CSI's lying filth.

Such action must be taken, and urgently. Just days prior to the UN vote, Congress passed an umpteenth resolution against Sudan, whose contents could lead to armed aggression. On June 16, a resolution was passed, concurred in by the Senate. Originally introduced through the House Committee on International Relations by Rep. Donald Payne (D-N.J.), it had 56 co-sponsors by the time it reached the House floor. It was backed on the Senate side by Sen. Sam Brownback (R-Kan.), another maniacal opponent of Sudan. The formulation of the resolution was the work of Freedom House, which also sponsored a tour through the U.S. by former Sudanese Bishop Obeid, a close collaborator of CSI.

The bill calls upon the President to increase support for relief organizations that are working outside the framework of the United Nations Operation Lifeline Sudan. This refers to so-called aid organizations, such as Norwegian Peoples Aid, which has been caught providing weapons to the remaining rebel group, the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) of John Garang. Resolution 75 further calls on President Clinton to instruct the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) to "significantly increase and better coordinate" with the same NGOs outside the Operation Lifeline and that the AID strengthen Operation Lifeline in opposition to the Sudan government. The resolution calls for the United States to increase funds for "civil administration" in the southern Sudan "in opposition-controlled areas," which means providing support to the rebels.

The resolution's Point 5 calls for explicit support, in the form of food and other "humanitarian assistance," to the SPLA, its allies in the National Democratic Alliance (NDA), an umbrella group of political opposition forces also coordinated by the CSI, as well as other "indigenous groups in southern Sudan and the Nuba mountains." Point 6 calls for intensifying pressure on the Sudan government by maintaining current sanctions and increasing efforts for multilateral sanctions. Furthermore, the resolution calls on the President to provide the SPLA and the NDA with political and material support; and to take the lead to strengthen the process of peace negotiations sponsored by the Intergovernmental Agency on Development (IGAD). Finally, it calls for a report to the Congress in three months on progress made by the administration in its efforts to stop slavery in Sudan.

Payne et al. went further still in their initiative, demanding that the Congress not only appeal to the U.S. President, but also that it intervene with the UN Security Council to impose an arms embargo on the government of Sudan. They urged the UN to condemn the "enslavement of innocent civilians and take appropriate measures against the perpetrators of this crime"; to reform Operation Lifeline Sudan to "enhance independence from the National Islamic Front (NIF) regime"; "to make a determination that the NIF's war policy in southern Sudan and the Nuba Mountains constitutes genocide or ethnic cleansing"; and to protect innocent civilians from aerial bombardment by the NIF's air force—that is, institute a no-fly zone over southern Sudan.

EIR July 2, 1999 International 75

Finally, the resolution demands that the IGAD partners force Sudan to stop the bombing in southern Sudan; instructs the President to report to the Congress every three months on the air suspensions of aid to southern Sudan; "strongly condemns any government that financially supports the Government of Sudan"; and demands that the President increase by 100% the funds available to set up "civil administration, rule of law, enhancement of infrastructure" in areas controlled by the opposition in Sudan.

In sum, the Payne-Brownback initiative outlines a major offensive against Sudan, aimed at enabling the rebel SPLA to gain the military upper hand, while politically crippling the legitimate government of Sudan, through international sanctions, ostracism, and isolation.

Congress was hornswoggled

If all were to go as planned, the Congressional resolution would lead to policy formulations at the level of the White House, which would set the United States on a collision course with Khartoum, and shift the balance in favor of the insurgency. Who knows? If it were to go well for Payne et al., the resolution could become the basis for a major U.S. foreign policy initiative, inside the UN, to declare the Sudanese government guilty of "genocide" or "ethnic cleansing" against the populations of the southern part of the country. With the Kosovo experience still fresh, these great defenders of human rights in the Congress, would perhaps succeed in mobilizing another NATO assault, this time against Sudan.

But, all will *not* go as planned. On the contrary, not only will this plot to engage the Clinton administration in a war against Sudan not succeed; the very attempt on the part of Payne and company, will blow up in their faces.

The fact of the matter is, the entire resolution presented by Payne et al. is nothing but the articulation, in Congressional legislative language, of the policy demands made upon Payne by his mentors in CSI and British intelligence. As *EIR* has documented, it was Baroness Caroline Cox, Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords, and leader of CSI, who presented testimony repeatedly throughout the 1990s, to the Congress, claiming to "document" that the Sudanese government was responsible for precisely those crimes which Payne's most recent resolution lists: slavery, ethnic cleansing, etc. It is on the basis of this testimony that the U.S. blacklisted Sudan; and it is on the basis of this process of misinformation and manipulation of the U.S. Congress, that initiatives launched by the British at the UN were supported by Washington.

Now, however, CSI has been denounced by the very UN it had been counting on to destroy Sudan. Ostensibly the issue was a formal one, one of procedure. It was said—and rightly so—that CSI had violated the rules of the UN, in that it had given its accreditation over to SPLA butcher John Garang to speak on behalf of the CSI. During a session of the United Nations Human Rights Commission Conference in Geneva in April, the CSI had accredited Garang to speak in the name

of CSI. The rebel leader proceeded to present himself as SPLA, and the document he circulated at that meeting was printed on SPLA letterheads—i.e., the letterheads of a military, insurgent operation against a member nation of the UN. The determined intervention of the Sudanese permanent representative to the UN in Geneva, Dr. Ibrahim Mirghani Ibrahim, who denounced the fraud, succeeded in preventing his speaking there. (See "Winning the War for Peace in Sudan," *EIR*, May 14, 1999.) At that session, not only was Sudan *not* condemned for human rights violations but the European Union and the session as a whole endorsed a paper which *commended* Sudan for progress in several areas.

The vote to kick CSI out of the UN is a political move of enormous significance. The countries voting to deprive CSI of its NGO status, were: Algeria, China, Cuba, Ethiopia, India, Lebanon, Pakistan, Russia, Senegal, Tunisia, Turkey, and Sudan. The only country voting against, was the United States. The vote means that the CSI will not be allowed to attend meetings of the UN's Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), a body specialized in discussing international economic and social issues. At the upcoming session of ECOSOC, which opens in July, a definitive vote, expected for July 28, will be taken on the status of Sudan. It is expected that the recommendation against the CSI will be transformed into a vote of expulsion.

The CSI and its British intelligence controllers were livid at the development. The CSI issued a statement describing the decision as a "vote of shame," adding that "the CSI calls upon the U.S. Congress to demonstrate utter abhorrence with the undemocratic procedure of this UN committee and its contempt for human rights defenders." The intelligence front even had the gall to call on the U.S. Congress to "postpone any decision on payment of arrears to the payment of current dues [the U.S. owes \$1 billion to the UN] until such a time the Committee's decision is reversed." The petulant CSI now wants funding to the UN to be stopped, even though CSI has benefited from just such funding.

There have been other setbacks for them, too. CSI, which has protested loudly against alleged slavery in Sudan, has itself been found guilty of trading in slaves there, under the guise of "buying slaves free." This well-documented fact was the real issue behind the UN vote. The Sudanese government has now filed formal charges in Switzerland, Britain, and France against the CSI for engaging in the slave trade, a practice condemned by international treaties against slavery, endorsed by member nations of the UN.

Payne, Chris Smith (R-N.J.), Frank Wolf (R-Va.), and other self-righteous dupes of British intelligence's operation called CSI, should take note of these events, and govern themselves accordingly. Otherwise, they may find *themselves* the targets of a Congressional investigation, into why members of the U.S. Congress were duped, lied to, and manipulated by British intelligence, to promote initiatives which could lead the U.S. into an unjust war against a sovereign African nation.

76 International EIR July 2, 1999