

# Expose British 'Big Lie' Tactic Against Sudan

On April 20, a Washington, D.C. conference sponsored by the Schiller Institute exposed the "Big Lie" tactic being used by the British Empire against the nation of Sudan. Speakers included Angelo Bamgbaru Beda, a member of Sudan's National Assembly, who is a former governor of Equatoria state and a Christian from the South; Abdel Mahmoud Al-Koronky, press attaché in the Embassy of Sudan in London; and Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

"We are finally making inroads" to ending the civil war between the Islamic North and the Christian South, reported Beda. A consensus has been reached to exempt the South from *sharia* (Islamic law), a consensus built on the concept of *citizenship*, over and above religion. Another change, a sharp break with British colonial policy, is to allow Christians to evangelize in the North, and Muslims in the South.

Concerning what Baroness Caroline Cox and her Christian Solidarity International call government-sponsored "slavery" in Sudan's South, Beda reported that numerous delegations have toured the Nuba Mountains and other areas where Cox claims slavery is practiced, and found her charges to be baseless. These have included a delegation from EUSAP (European Union-African-Caribbean and Pacific) headed by Lord Plum of the British House of Lords.

Beda emphasized the necessity of economic development in the South, without which there can be no real

solution to the conflict.

The presentation by Lyndon LaRouche was focussed on what empire has meant historically, and in its disguised form today as the British Commonwealth, with its plans to incorporate the United Nations mechanism.

LaRouche said that the actual "crime" of Sudan, was its determination "to provide food supplies adequate for its own people, not to be in the position of Egypt, which by I.M.F., London, and U.S. dictation is not allowed to develop its own food supply because that would free Egypt from London's control." The vehemence of the attacks on Sudan, and also on Nigeria, stem from these nations' participation in the British Commonwealth, since "any nation

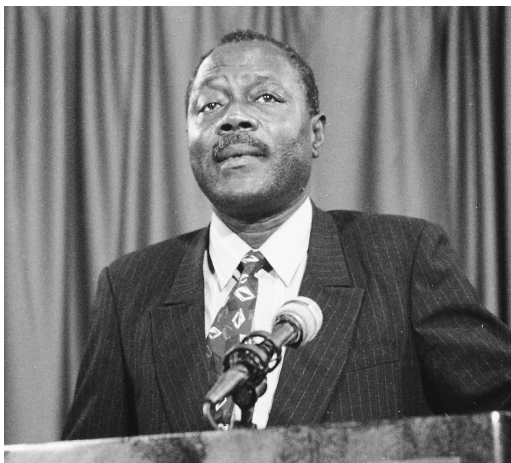


*Abdel Mahmoud Al-Koronky*

which is part of the British Empire, cannot escape without British permission!"

Mr. Al-Koronky emphasized the historical continuity of the British policy of crushing Sudan. From about 1882 until its conquest by Lord Kitchener in 1898, Sudan was an independent state under a mahdi. After the British had defeated this sovereign government by means of massacres (with internationally outlawed dum-dum bullets), Sir Henry Rollinson planted the British flag, saying that "we pledged ourselves to complete Lord Kitchener's work, to free this land from tyranny and brutality."

Today, Al-Koronky continued, the British Foreign Office and the U.S. State Department are attempting to repeat this conquest, through their control of the human rights mafia, using the same rhetoric as was used in the Nineteenth century by Rollinson.



*Angelo Bamgbaru Beda*

## Moscow

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There are only four world powers capable of acting independently of supranational authorities to effect a solution, LaRouche stressed. They are the United States, the British Empire, Russia, and China. The U.S., Russia, and China share a common interest in opposing the British orchestrated policies of the I.M.F. Without common action by at least two such world pow-

ers, such as the U.S. and Russia, no significant economic recovery can be organized in any part of the world.

Schiller Institute participants Marivilia Carrasco (Mexico) and Lothar Komp (Germany) documented the destructive effect of I.M.F. policies on their countries, and Dr. Johnathan Tennenbaum highlighted Russia's special role in overcoming the international financial crisis, given the potential for building a Eurasian land-bridge, and the surviving strengths of Russia's scientific-industrial

sector, which could be brought to bear on the task of global recovery.

Joining in the lively, five-hour discussion were prominent Russian economists, such as Tatyana Koryagina, former U.S.S.R. Prime Minister Valentin Pavlov, and banking specialist Vyacheslav Senchagov of the Institute of Economics, as well as economists from the Institute of the World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) and the Africa Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences.