

EIRNS/Lawrence Freeman

Sudanese President Omar Hassan al-Bashir gives a press briefing on Nov. 27, by video-conference.

Those with intimate knowledge of the conflict and the area, know that it will take an AU force several times larger than the current 7,000 troops, to end the killing, because of the proliferation of rebel militias, and the out-of-control Janjaweed militia. And this must be accompanied by a policy of accelerated infrastructural economic development of the entire region.

## It Is Not Simply About Darfur

The conflict in Darfur is ugly and deadly, but, contrary to the naive and simplistic views of many of the supporters of the "save Darfur" campaign, this is not genocide by Arabs against Africans. As is the case throughout Africa, foreign powers outside of the continent orchestrate these deadly conflicts by supplying the various groups with weapons and material support. To find out who else is involved, examine the influence of the British and the French through their long historical relations with Chad, and the Central African Republic, which share the western border of the Darfur region of Sudan, along with Libya. These so-called rebel groups are manipulated, and used as tools of foreign financial interests for the evil purpose of destroying already weakened African nations. Their intention is to dismember Sudan by dividing the country into ethnic, racial, and religious separate entities, which will fight each other, allowing their real enemy, the financier and commodity cartels, to loot and destroy the nation.

It is precisely this colonial practice which aims to ensure that no African nation will ever achieve the true sovereign economic independence necessary to uplift its people from their current inhuman conditions of existence, which must be overturned by international action, most emphatically led by what has traditionally been the world's major anti-colonial power, the United States.

As Lyndon LaRouche commented on the Darfur crisis during his Oct. 31 webcast: "Yes, it is a problem, but it's a problem which is orchestrated. You want to treat this thing, you want to solve it? You're not going to solve it, not by those methods. You may think you have excellent intentions, but it's not going to work. You don't understand the area. And you have to understand this area, and not just by intelligence reports, you have to understand the people, you've got to understand the history. . . . You cannot be so attached to the idea of doing a humanistic act, that in the course of doing what is ostensibly with humanistic intention, becomes a contribution to a disaster, again. And that's what the problem is."

## Save Rwanda and Africa

French Presidential candidate Jacques Cheminade issued the following statement on Nov. 27.

Judge Bruguière's report on the events in Rwanda in 1994 confirm what we have consistently said, here in France and in the U.S.A.

Paul Kagame directly organized the attack against Rwandan President Juvénal Habyarimana's airplane, creating the conditions for the Hutu genocide.

Subsequently, Paul Kagame (now President of Rwanda) organized the massacre of Hutu refugees in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

It is true that the Hutu genocide had been prepared well before 1994, especially through the Mille Collines radio programs, and that François Mitterrand's government did next to nothing at the time to stop the disaster building up.

However, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni and Paul Kagame themselves, with the help of Anglo-American intelligence agencies, counted on massacres of their own Tutsi people, as a pretext for taking power in Kigali.

The conclusion to be drawn from this horrendous situation is simple: The conditions for economic, social, and cultural development have to be recreated in Africa, to eliminate the bases on which religious wars and interethnic massacres develop and spread.

After what we have done, or have failed to do, in Rwanda, we now have the duty, more than ever, to offer Africa a course of co-development and to defend it from looting, from whatever quarter.

46 International EIR December 8, 2006