

Genocide in the Horn of Africa Is a Crime Against Civilization

by Lawrence K. Freeman

Nov. 23—There can no longer be any doubt that genocide is on going in the Horn of Africa. While Somalia is the epicenter of death and destruction, the entire Horn of Africa is moving towards a conflagration that potentially could lead to the death of millions of Africans, affecting many countries beyond the Horn. With Kenyan troops crossing the border in southern Somalia last month, a new level of war and chaos has been introduced, which benefits none of the countries involved.

The UN World Food Program estimates that one in two Somalians are at risk of starvation, even while there has been a lowering of the threat of famine in three regions of the country. Worsening conditions in Sudan and South Sudan potentially could add to the crisis in the Horn. As Lyndon LaRouche said last week to his associates: “African nations are out there to kill other African nations. Why? For them? No, for the British. For the British Empire!”

This new Hobbesian war of “all against all” in Africa has to be viewed from the global perspective of President Obama’s drive to force a confrontation with Russia and China, which could ultimately lead to World War III, resulting in a horrifying reduction of the world’s population.

Genocide in Africa is the intention of the financial empire presently headquartered in the City of London, along with its junior partner on Wall Street. Since the extension of the British East India Company through its various subsidiaries into Africa for more than two centuries, the Empire’s policy, right up to the present, has remained the same: Loot the resources and kill off the “excess” black population. For the last several decades, its control over the continent has been primarily through financial consortiums, commodities cartels, assassinations, and the almost “pre-determined” set-piece activation of ethnic-religious warfare.

While African countries take pride in the growth in

the numbers of their people, the sad reality is that each year millions of Africans needlessly die through war, famine, and disease, while hundreds of millions more live an existence that is not fit for human beings. Population reduction to maintain an uninterrupted flow of mineral and other resources, as called for in Henry Kissinger’s 1974 government report, “Implications of Worldwide Population Growth for U.S. Security and Overseas Interest”—National Security Study Memorandum 200 (NSSM-200)—remains the primary governing policy behind the deliberate lack of investment in transformative infrastructure projects for energy, water, and rail transportation to produce adequate amounts of food in the developing sector.

With the demise of the Trans-Atlantic financial system, the oligarchical financial empire is compelled to intensify its efforts to reduce the world’s population. There is no shortage of public statements to this effect from members of the British monarchy and its spawned racist, anti-scientific, and anti-human Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) up to the present.¹

A growing population requires scientific progress to generate new discoveries necessary to maintain a rising standard of living. Technological advancements in integrated “infrastructure platforms” are the human alternative to the British financial empire’s need to keep nations underdeveloped, and at war with each other. Financial predators, who are out to make quick money, will allow Africans to purchase all the cellphones they want, but nuclear energy and high-speed transcontinental trains are forbidden.

How Many African Deaths Will We Tolerate?

Contrary to widespread claims, the famine in Somalia is not directly due to the drought. Rather the mass

1. See, “Behind London’s War Drive: A Policy To Kill Billions” *EIR*, Nov. 18, 2011

starvation of 1991-92, and again today, is the direct consequence of the refusal to make the necessary investments in developing the land, and providing the energy and water, needed to produce food. After 250,000-300,000 Africans died in the last famine that devastated the region roughly 20 years ago, why is the exact same tragedy being played out again today, albeit with different actors? And why is nothing being done again now, that will prevent another similar disaster in the future?

The answer is obvious, if one has the guts to face the truth. This is the British policy of genocide: culling the herd; reducing the number of Africans on the continent.

Look at the horror of what has been done to the Somali people over the last 20 years—one generation. Conservative estimates are that from 450,000-1.5 million have died, and more than 2.3 million are still refugees or displaced, which is more than 25% of its population. In 2010, almost half of the country's 8 million people—3.2 million—required humanitarian assistance just to stay alive. Every day 3,500 Somalis flee the country, mainly to Kenya and Ethiopia. During these two decades, there have been an average of 581,000 refugees, and 720,000 displaced persons, yearly. Somalia has an unbelievable rate of childhood mortality of 225 of every 1,000 born dying during their first five years. During this same period, \$13 billion was spent on humanitarian aid, with another \$11.2 billion on peacekeeping, and other military and diplomatic activity.²

It is easily admitted today that Somalia is a failed state. After the fall of the U.S.-backed government of Siad Barre in 1991, civil war erupted among clan militias, exacerbating the famine that led to one-quarter of a million deaths. In 2005 the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) was imposed on Somalia, which has been propped up by the West despite that fact that it is dysfunctional. Since 2007, over 9,000 African Union peacekeeping troops (AMISOM) from Uganda and Burundi have been deployed in Somalia to prevent the al-Qaeda-linked rebel group al-Shabaab from driving the TFG out of its enclave in Mogadishu.

Beginning in the late 1990s, Somalia was infiltrated by a Salifist movement supported by Wahhabi-related charities from Saudi Arabia that led to creation of the

Islamic Courts and then al-Shabaab, which is carrying out asymmetric warfare in the region today. While events on the ground have shifted recently, most experts believe that military operations alone will not defeat al-Shabaab.

What has been accomplished by the billions of dollars spent in Somalia, and the billions more spent in Sudan, on humanitarian aid, peacekeeping efforts, and counter-terrorist deployments? Of course lives have to be saved now, and every life is precious, but has any substantive change occurred? It is reported that already tens of thousands have died in this famine, primarily children. What will happen when the next drought hits the region? How many generations of Africans must die because of our failure to develop the agricultural potential of the region? How many more children?

A New Thirty Years War?

On Oct. 16, Kenya launched its invasion into Somalia, called Operation Linda Nchi (Protect the Nation), deploying thousands of troops, backed up by tanks, artillery, helicopters, and aircraft, for its first military intervention in almost half a century, thus becoming the fourth African country to march its army into Somalia since 2006.

While the U.S. government has insisted that it had no advance knowledge of Kenya's plans to send its military convoy across the border, no thoughtful analyst from the region believes a word of it, particularly because Kenya is the U.S.'s closet ally in East Africa. Knowledgeable Americans and Africans alike, insist that it would be impossible for Kenya to launch and sustain such a large deployment without at least a wink and a nod from the U.S., if not a lot more than that, including some major financial help.

The London *Economist* wrote that American claims "that the offensive took them by surprise" are hard to believe, "especially since several of the missiles fired at the jihadist fighters inside the mangrove swamps on the Somali side of the border seem to have been fired from American drones or submarines." Despite U.S. denials, Washington's Ambassador to Kenya, Scott Gration, has publicly pledged to help the Kenyans in this operation, saying: "We are talking with the Kenyans right now to figure how we can help."

While American officials deny any U.S. involvement in the air strikes, the *New York Times* reported a headline in the Kenyan newspaper *The Sunday Nation*:

2. These figures are taken from "Twenty Years of Collapse and Counting: The Cost of Failure in Somalia," Center for American Progress and One Earth Foundation, September 2011.



AU-UN IST/Stuart Price

The British Empire's policy for Africa is genocide, as can be seen in the drought and famine which once again have overtaken the Horn of Africa. Here, Somali women rush into a feeding center in Mogadishu, in July 2011.

“U.S. planes join assault.” The U.S. military has struck Somalia in the past in what it calls surgical strikes, and has admitted to previous drone missile attacks in Somalia, ordered by Obama.

It is also no secret that the U.S. provided assistance to Ethiopia when it sent troops into Somalia in December 2006. The Kenyans themselves announced that the French Navy shelled the Somali coastline to complement their invasion, which the French too have denied, although there are reports that the French military has launched covert military strikes into Somalia in the past.

Earlier this year, British commandos from the 539 Assault Squadron launched an amphibious landing in Somalia to snatch up a tribal leader and whisk him away to a meeting with MI6 and the Foreign Office aboard a Royal Navy support ship, according to an article in the Mail Online, complete with pictures. Somalia was a former British colony, giving London an intimate knowledge of the political and geographical terrain.

A week after Kenya's invasion, two grenade blasts went off in an ethnic Somali district of Nairobi, Kenya's capital, thought to be a response from al-Shabaab. Already the Kenyan Air Force has been accused of killing

5 civilians, including 3 children, and wounding 45 others, of which 31 were children from the bombing of a humanitarian camp for displaced persons, according to Doctors without Borders, contrary to claims by the Kenyan government that they attacked an al-Shabaab training camp.

Kenya has now stuck itself into Somalia, but how will it get out? There is no clarity on its mission or what its exit strategy is; only that Kenya has now become yet another military actor in this continuously unfolding tragedy of genocide. Even the government of Somalia has issued conflicting statements on whether or not it welcomed the military in-

cursion by Kenya. Kenya's military strategy is to take control over Kisumu, the second-largest port in southern Somalia—but then what will they do? They can't hold it indefinitely, unless they have a healthy outside source of funds to maintain logistics. That leaves them the alternative of handing the port over to one of the non-al-Shabaab militias.

In fact, one of the real dangers of pushing al-Shabaab out, is that the return of the “liberated” areas back to the warlords, who, having no respect for the government, will choose to carve up Somalia into their own fiefdoms, taking the country back to conditions that look similar to the anarchy of the post-1991 toppling of the Barre government.

Kenya has opened itself up to further internal strife with a Muslim population that already feels persecuted; there are also 2 million ethnic Somalis who are Kenyan citizens, who fear they will be subjected to government harassment. Kenya also risks causing more hardship for the starving Somalis, who may be unable to reach food-aid camps, due to Kenya's military campaign against al-Shabaab, according to J. Peter Pham at the Atlantic Council.

Kenya's accusations that Eritrea is sending arms to al-Shabaab may draw yet another country in the region

directly into the conflict. Also, an extended stay by Kenya's military in Somalia will be used by al-Shabaab as a recruitment tool, denouncing them as foreign occupiers.

News reports of eye-witness sightings of Ethiopian troops crossing their border into Somalia, to open a third front against al-Shabaab, have been denied by the Ethiopian government, but are ominous.

Already, after five weeks, Kenyan troops seem to be bogged down and moving very slowly up the Indian Ocean coastline. Kenya is already asking for additional help from the Obama Administration for "surveillance and reconnaissance intelligence" to advance its military campaign. Sophisticated imagery from drone aircraft for targeting would expand U.S. involvement in Somalia. Ethiopia also announced a new agreement for Israel to supply experts in counter-terrorism, which will surely be used by al-Shabaab to strengthen its ability to recruit.

With no indications of a quick success by the Kenyan military, whose deployment has widened the conflict, and no reasonable immediate expectation of defeating al-Shabaab, or creating a viable sovereign government in Somalia, the question must be asked: *Cui bono?* Certainly not the Africans, who will continue to die like "slaughtered beasts" from the effects of war, hunger, and disease.

Sudan Is the Linchpin in the Horn

A representative from a nation in the Horn of Africa recently told me that, if Sudan devolves towards regime change, and returns to war, it will make the crisis in Somalia look like a picnic. Look at a map (**Figure 1**): In addition to sharing borders with Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Kenya, Sudan borders Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, and Egypt, the latter two of which remain dangerously unstable.

FIGURE 1
The Horn of Africa



Therefore, the continued campaign for the overthrow of the government of Khartoum, by UN Ambassador Susan Rice, a member of Obama's shrinking inner circle, and his chief advisor on Africa, threatens all of Africa.

Rice and her co-thinkers make no effort to hide their decades-old zealous desire to remove President Omar al-Bashir from office, and dismantle the ruling National Congress Party (NCP), without even a scintilla of concern for the welfare of the Sudanese people. Rice is not just the biggest damn fool in the government, she is highly dangerous, as she demonstrated recently, in her undiplomatic, bellicose dressing down of Russia and China in the UN Security Council.

Almost five months after the division of Sudan into two separate nations, conditions between North and

South Sudan have significantly worsened. South Sudan is suffering from an dearth of the most minimal infrastructure, which is preventing the development of its economy, and making it a victim to all sorts of outside financial predators. There is also a growing food shortage in the South, which could explode against the government.

North Sudan is struggling to compensate for the loss of its oil revenue, and is experiencing the effects of years of neglect in realizing the huge potential of its agricultural sector, resulting in inflation, and reduction in subsidies for essential commodities. The failure of West to assist Sudan to develop, and its obsession with breaking the country in two, has left both nations underdeveloped.

The July 9, 2011 forced division of Sudan along old British colonial borders, has predictably created new military conflicts in the states of Blue Nile and South Kordofan, *as intended*. Dialogue between North and South has deteriorated, with many substantial pre-separation issues still unresolved. The creation of the Sudan Revolutionary Front made up of rebel forces from these two states plus Darfur, which plans on marching against Khartoum, clearly indicates the intention to topple the government.

Support from circles in the U.S. for such a provocatively dangerous campaign, with some predicting that the Darfur-based Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), having acquired anti-aircraft missiles from Libya, will bring about the fall of Khartoum within a year, is evidence of real criminal insanity. The degree of backing from the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), and the South Sudan government in Juba, for this blatant regime-change effort, remains unclear.

We should have, and could have eliminated hunger from the Horn of Africa decades ago, which would have also obviated the growth of asymmetric warfare against nations in the region. The central economic concept to be understood is this: that nations, in opposition to the dictates of free trade and the almighty market forces, should act *willfully*, together, to provide for the general welfare of their citizens, by directing investment to the creation of real wealth.

Most urgently, above all other considerations, is the necessity to produce food to immediately alleviate the suffering. The bestial living conditions that lead people to acts of desperation and despair, are the swamp that provides the fertile recruitment for al-Shabaab and sim-

ilar movements. A sound approach for effective counter-terrorism, and a sensible U.S. diplomacy, would be to dry out the swamp, by providing a standard of living commensurate with human dignity, and some hope for a better future;

It has been known for decades that Sudan has the potential to become the breadbasket of Africa, with studies showing that the 80 million hectares (200 million acres) of fertile arable land, if properly managed, could feed 700 million to 1 billion people. There are several rivers in Sudan, dominated by the Nile River system, and there are many river systems in neighboring Ethiopia. These could provide ample water for irrigation and supply the hydro-electric power to transport the water to where it needs to be, to grow food. This would also require a regional rail transportation network to export food from Sudan to Somalia, Ethiopia, and Kenya.

The next-higher-level infrastructure platform should include nuclear power, and nuclear-powered desalination plants to create and deliver the equivalent of new "Nile Rivers" of potable water for agricultural growth to feed future generations.

There are just under 200 million living in Sudan, South Sudan, Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, and Somaliland, not counting the people of Chad and Egypt, who will also need food and water from the Horn. Think about the millions of children who will be born in these countries. What is being done today to provide food, water, and other necessities of life, for a rising material standard of living for those alive today and their posterity?

A complete shift in Horn of Africa (along with the entire continent), away from the horrors of famine and war, to real economic growth and the reinforcement of national sovereignty is essential. But that change will not happen as long as Obama and Rice are determining U.S. policy towards Africa. It is ironic that this Administration, with its two high-ranking "African-Americans," is doing more harm to the people of Africa than any previous U.S. administration. Its militarily enforced regime-change in Libya and elsewhere, the growing numbers of private contractors operating inside targeted countries, and the increased use of drone assassinations, are waking people up to the real true intentions of Rice and Obama. Their policy towards Africa is *not* an American one—it does not represent the true interest of the United States of America. It is British to its core.