Defeat Susan Rice for Her Genocide in Africa

by Lawrence K. Freeman

Dec. 1—U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Susan Rice is guilty of lying on behalf of President Obama to the American public, and the world, about the events in Benghazi, Libya on 9/11/12, which led to the deaths of four Americans, including U.S. Ambassador Christopher Stevens. That in itself absolutely disqualifies Rice from becoming become U.S. Secretary of State. But there's more. Lyndon LaRouche, in a Nov. 30 webcast, put an ad-



Ambassador Susan Rice at the UN

ditional focus on Rice's activities against Africa, first as an official in the Clinton Administration (1993-2001), and then as ambassador to the UN for four years under Obama, telling his audience that she is known "from back 20 years or so ago, as a mass murderer in Africa."

Two of the clearest cases where Rice's policies led to the deaths of millions, and the weakening of nations' sovereignty, are the Democratic Republic of the Congo (D.R.C.), and Sudan, the two largest nations on the continent, before the break-up of Sudan in 2011. Rice's policies resulted in permanent destabilization of the Great Lakes region and parts of the Horn of Africa.

Beginning in 1996, the D.R.C. has been the target of uninterrupted war and looting of its abundant natural resources, with the greatest loss of life of any nation since the end of World War II, equaling or surpassing 6 million deaths. The invasions of armies backed by the governments of Rwanda and Uganda, documented in numerous UN reports—including Rwanda's present support for the Mouvement de 23 Mars, or M23 rebels,

who are attempting to destroy the D.R.C.—would not have been possible without support from Rice, who did more than give a "wink and a nod" to their mass killings.

Crimes in the Great Lakes Region

1994: Rice, as Director for International Organizations and Peacekeeping at the U.S. National Security Council while the Rwanda genocide was in process, said: "If we use the word

'genocide' and are seen as doing nothing, what will be the effect on the November [Congressional] election?"

1996: As Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director of African Affairs, Rice looked the other way while the armies of Rwanda and Uganda invaded D.R.C. (then called Zaire).

1997-98: After returning from her first trip to the Great Lakes region as the newly installed Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Rice agreed to have over 1 million Hutu refugees in UN camps inside the D.R.C. removed by the armies of Uganda and Rwanda. She said: "Museveni [of Uganda] and Kagame [of Rwanda] agree that the basic problem in the Great Lakes is the danger of a resurgence of genocide [she means by the Rwandan Hutus who fled to the D.R.C. after Paul Kagame (a Tutsi) took over in Rwanda-LKF], and they know how to deal with that. The only thing we have to do is look the other way." Rice's "looking the other way" was followed by a decade of killing and looting in the D.R.C. by armed groups supported by Rice's chosen leaders in the region, Uganda's Yoweri Museveni and Rwanda's Kagama.

After Uganda and Rwanda again invaded D.R.C. be-

December 7, 2012 EIR International 47

^{1.} See Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "Sudan, Target of Rice War," *EIR*, Sept. 26, 1997.

ginning on Aug. 2, 1998, Rice played a critical role in imposing the Lusaka Accord, which did not recognize the D.R.C. as a sovereign nation. The agreement pushed by Rice and then-U.S. Ambassador to the UN Richard Holbrooke called for foreign troops to withdraw over a 180-day period (which was never adhered to), instead of immediately, as the Organization of African Unity and Southern Africa Development Community had called for.

2012: Rice, now U.S. Ambassador to the UN, unsuccessfully tried to prevent the release of a report on Nov. 15 by the UN Security Council (UNSC) which states: "The Government of Rwanda continues to violate the arms embargo by providing military support to M23 rebels, facilitating recruitment, encouraging and facilitating desertions from the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and providing arms, ammunition and intelligence and political advice."

November 2012: Rice blocked a UNSC resolution from explicitly demanding that Rwanda cease support for M23.

'Jihad' Against Sudan

From the time she was appointed to Clinton's National Security Council in 1993, Rice has opposed the government of Sudan in Khartoum, and along with a cabal of anti-Khartoum fanatics in Washington and London, has advocated the overthrow of President Omar Hassan al-Bashir. Her hostility against Sudan for almost two decades, not only prevented any solution to the extreme economic hardships suffered by the people of this large, underdeveloped country, but virtually guaranteed the break-up of Sudan, which benefitted neither the Sudanese living in the North nor those in the South.

Sept. 2, 1997: Testifying at her confirmation hearing to become Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Rice said: "In concert with concerned members of Congress, we have also recast our policy towards Sudan to apply additional pressure aimed at isolating the Khartoum regime in order to contain the threat it poses to U.S. interests and to compel it to halt its support for terrorism and its grave human rights abuses. We have also provided for the first time defensive military assistance to Sudan's neighbors, which face a direct threat from Sudanese-sponsored insurgencies."

No evidence has ever been made public to corroborate Rice's lie that Sudan is the only state in sub-Saharan Africa that poses a direct threat to U.S. national security interests. In fact, the U.S. intelligence community has admitted that it has no such evidence.

1998: Rice was instrumental in orchestrating the bombing of the al-Shifa pharmaceutical plant in Sudan, allegedly for producing chemical weapons that could be used in terrorist attacks on the United States. Not a shred of evidence was ever found to justify this charge, and the U.S. subsequently apologized and offered compensation.

For five years, from 1996, until weeks before the Sept. 11, 2001 terrorist attack on the United States, the Sudanese government tried repeatedly, but without success, to share with U.S. intelligence services its own intelligence files on Osama bin Laden and al-Qaeda. Even when the FBI and others wished to accept these offers, they were overruled by Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and Assistant Secretary Rice. Rice had politicized the intelligence by her hostility to any collaboration with the Sudanese government, and stymied various back-channel efforts. When the U.S. intelligence community finally succeeded in getting the Clinton Administration to send a joint FBI-CIA team to Sudan in May 2000, despite resistance from Rice, they found no terrorist training camps or sanctuaries, and gave Sudan a clean bill of health.

Jan. 26, 2009: At her first press conference as Ambassador to the UN, Rice wept crocodile tears about "ongoing genocide" in Darfur. Two UN officials responsible for deployments in Darfur have refuted that lie.

March 6, 2009: In an interview with National Public Radio, Rice called for keeping open the option of imposing a military no-fly zone over Sudan.

April 2009: Rice upbraided the civilian head of the UN-African Union peacekeeping forces, after he described the conflict in Darfur as a low-intensity conflict, not a war, and certainly not "ongoing genocide." Rice's action led to his resignation.

Rice has consistently supported the illegitimate International Criminal Court's (ICC) 2009 arrest warrant for Sudanese President Bashir, despite the fact that the U.S. has refused to give up its own sovereignty by joining the ICC—a British-created imperial world court. The ICC indictment of Bashir was intended to weaken the government of Sudan, and has also made peace and security in Sudan more difficult, preventing U.S. representatives from meeting with Bashir.

Susan Rice is not fit to be U.S. Secretary of State, nor should she be allowed to remain as U.S. Ambassador to the UN, if for no other reason than basic morality: her record of killing Africans.

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