

British, Soros Seek Humanitarian Crisis

by Douglas DeGroot

Dec. 10—Two days ago, negotiations began in Nairobi between the Democratic Republic of Congo and a Rwandan surrogate grouping operating in Congo, the National Congress for the Defense of the People (CNDP), who describe themselves as anti-Congo rebels. The talks were organized by former Nigerian President Olesegun Obasanjo, a leading associate of George Soros in West Africa, who has been named as UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon's special envoy to Congo. Reports from the negotiations late today indicated that they were stalled, and that Obasanjo pulled the plug, because supposed "rebel" leader, Laurent Nkundabatware (Nkunda, for short), did not attend the talks. Nor did Congo President Joseph Kabila.

Acting on behalf of the London-based globalized financial system, the British Minister for Africa, Asia, and the United Nations, Lord Mark Malloch-Brown, and his bosom buddy, self-confessed Nazi-lover George Soros, along with numerous Soros assets, are concentrating on creating a crisis in the eastern Congo province of North Kivu, with the goal of turning it into a catastrophic humanitarian disaster. This crisis is intended to be one of several in Africa that will confront the new U.S. Obama Administration, the day it takes office in January—if the plans of Malloch-Brown are allowed to proceed.

This latest fighting in North Kivu was kicked off on Aug. 28, when Nkunda, a self-described anti-Congo "rebel," who was formerly an intelligence officer for Rwanda President Paul Kagame, broke a ceasefire that had been reached last January, and began attacking the Congo army and civilians, as he made his way toward Goma, the provincial capital of North Kivu. News reports claim that as many as 260,000 civilians have fled their homes out of fear for their lives, as a result, and are sleeping outside in the forests, during the rainy season, without food and other supplies. Nkunda's

forces have taken a series of towns and villages near Goma, in addition to other expanses of territory in the province.

Nkunda arrived outside Goma on Oct. 28. He has doubled the amount of territory he controls in North Kivu, going all the way to the border with Rwanda, which facilitates movement of men and matériel across the border. He has installed mayors and other local officials in the areas he now controls, where he has set up tax collection.

On the night of Nov. 4-5, in ethnic killings in Kiwanja, in North Kivu, Nkunda's well-armed militia shot 275 people, according to a Congolese source, rousting them out of bed, and summarily executing them. Since Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi invaded Congo in 1998, the International Rescue Committee estimates that 5.4 million people have died in eastern Congo, mostly from disease and starvation resulting from the perpetual conflict.

Following Nkunda's arrival outside Goma, the French government advocated a rapid EU military intervention to keep the humanitarian disaster from escalating, acting as a bridge until an additional 3,100 UN peacekeepers arrive, which could take three to six months. French President Nicolas Sarkozy also publicly expressed his support for President Kabila, while making this proposal.

"Britain helped shoot down the idea," editorialized the London *Financial Times*, Nov. 9. To head off an EU intervention that could possibly have preempted the protracted destabilization being planned, two days after Nkunda arrived outside Goma, Malloch-Brown began pushing the idea of a British military intervention. Prior to a Nov. 17-20 trip to Congo and Rwanda, he said that plans for British intervention had been drawn up, and that British troops were on standby.

France has dropped the idea of sending troops. On the same day the talks began in Nairobi, a meeting of EU foreign ministers in Brussels sidestepped a UN appeal for troops to ensure that aid supplies reached those who had fled the fighting. Said the *Financial Times*, "it was clear that differences among member states made the deployment unlikely." As a result, the way is clear for the crisis to drag on interminably, and to worsen.

Soros sent an open letter to the EU on Thanksgiving Day, urging an military intervention to draw attention to the conflict. At that point, it was already known that nothing was going to be done.

Malloch-Brown's Manipulations

Rhodesian-born Malloch-Brown made clear, on his last day in Africa, Nov. 20, that he wants this type of crisis. He said that the problem in North Kivu was an internal problem between the Congo government and the rebels, and that both sides were to blame. He also lied that Rwanda did not control Nkunda.

After a meeting with Kagame, Malloch-Brown called on the Rwandan President to use his "influence" over Nkunda to end the violence in eastern Congo, and covered for Kagame, by saying that it was too simple to say that "this rebel group [Nkunda's forces] is just a puppet group whose strings are pulled from Kigali" [the capital of Rwanda]. "We completely reject allegations that the CNDP is a Rwandan force."

While Malloch-Brown was on this trip to Africa, the London *Daily Telegraph* reported that "Rwanda is one of Britain's closest African allies, receiving 46 million British pounds of aid last year." Malloch-Brown said his meeting with Kagame, one of the main protagonists in the partitioning of Congo as a result of the 1998 invasion of Congo by Rwanda, Uganda, and Burundi, was "extremely good," and made the outrageous statement that "Britain will partner with Rwanda in finding a process to ensure peace in eastern Congo."

North Kivu Imbroglio

The UN has adopted the London financial cartel's view that the conflict in eastern Congo is a civil war, which can only be ended by negotiations. Like London, the UN ignores the fact that Congo was invaded and de facto partitioned in 1998, with a huge amount of minerals being mined with primitive methods in the areas that have been seized from Congo, and marketed in the three invading states.

On Nov. 25, Ban Ki-moon accused Nkunda's CNDP and other militias of carrying out serious human rights abuses. However, he also blamed elements of the Congolese army and national police for human rights violations.

Reality is more complicated. As part of the numerous attempts to reach peace agreements with forces that have invaded Congo, there have been efforts to integrate "rebel forces" connected to Rwanda, which are partly made up of Rwandans, as well as Tutsis from Congo, into the Congo army. Nkunda himself did this in 2003, when an attempt to form a unity government was made. The program was called *mixage*. Nkunda left the program in 2004, and went into the

service of Rwanda, running the CNDP.

It is because he was in the Congo army for this short period, that the Adventist pastor calls himself "General." The result has been that many of Nkunda's former associates from his period with the Rwandan military, are in the Congo army.

Congolese sources report that as a result, every time the army tries to take action against the "rebels," Nkunda and company find out about it, ahead of time; not surprisingly, these operations fail.

A draft report for the UN Security Council Sanctions Committee, which will be presented in a few days, charges that Rwanda is supplying aid and child soldiers to Nkunda's CNDP, according to a BBC report today. While the report also makes accusations against Congo, it alleges that Rwandan authorities have "supplied Nkunda's forces with military equipment, the use of Rwandan banks, and allowed the rebels to launch attacks from Rwandan territory on the Congolese army." The report also mentions "records of satellite phone calls between the office of ... Kagame and Laurent Nkunda's CNDP." Today's release of this report may have been the cause for the stalling of the UN mediated talks in Nairobi. Previously, the CNDP has accused UN peacekeeping troops of picking sides in the conflict by defending the Congo government and its sovereignty.

Congo Sovereignty

Besides the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), the African Union is the only other institution that has attempted to come to the aid of Congo. AU Commission chairperson Jean Ping said Nov. 21 that Ban Ki-moon was seeking to amend UN regulations to allow the peacekeepers to use force. Ping said getting this change will not be easy, but would make it possible to tackle the root causes of the conflict. This will help the UN and AU to "search for long-term solutions to the crisis," he said.

But with unemployment expected to rise by 300,000 in Katanga Province alone, according to Mining Minister Barthelemy Mumba Gama, as "mines screech to a halt" because of the global downturn, the situation will worsen.

At that point, advocates of military intervention in the Obama Administration, such as Susan Rice, who set up the partition of Congo with the 1999 Lusaka Accord, and Samantha Power, a Soros intimate, will be egging the Administration to attack, instead of working out a political settlement.