

## Why Do the British Want Asia Out of Africa?

*The British are destabilizing Africa to prevent collaboration with Asia for a new global credit system.*

**T**he British imperial financial empire is stepping up destabilization campaigns against African countries, to convince the three Eurasian nations (China, India, and Russia) designated by Lyndon LaRouche as the organizers of a new global credit system, in coordination with a transformed United States, that they will have no stable partners in Africa. LaRouche emphasizes that there is no future for any nation in the world, if the British empire's defunct International Monetary Fund is not replaced by a credit system which will foster economic development.

LaRouche stated recently that, under a Four Powers credit system, the nations of Africa will not be raped for their raw materials, but instead, will manage their resources for the development of their own economies.

In addition to the ongoing destabilization of Sudan (the biggest African country, with enormous agricultural development potential) and Guinea (enormous bauxite and iron ore reserves), the British are stepping up efforts to destabilize Nigeria, Africa's most populous nation, and the biggest oil producer in sub-Saharan Africa. The British are seeking to engender internal conflict and chaos in all three countries, to ensure that they will not be stable partners with which the Four Powers can collaborate.

China and India have been pursuing oil and infrastructure deals with Nigeria. Sudan, an oil producer, is already a collaborator with China. China has offered Guinea a \$7 billion infra-

structure program, in exchange for raw materials.

**Nigeria** is the fifth-largest exporter of oil to the United States, and has large oil and gas reserves.

It has now been hit with three destabilizing operations, in quick succession, which could throw it into its worst political crisis since the end of military rule in 1998, as threatened by the London *Financial Times* Jan 13: 1) violence targetting its oil infrastructure; 2) huge demonstrations, manipulated by British Fabian networks, while President Umaru Yar'Adua has been in Saudi Arabia for seven weeks for medical treatment; and 3) the oil deals between Nigeria and the United States are threatened, as a result of the diplomatic tussle over the U.S. listing of Nigeria as a terrorist nation.

- **Oilfield violence:** An attack on a Chevron pipeline Jan. 8 forced a cut in production. The attack is threatening a ceasefire and amnesty deal that the government made with rebels in October. As a result of that deal, Western oil companies, including Chevron, Exxon Mobil, and Royal Dutch Shell, were able to increase Nigeria's oil production to almost 2 million barrels a day, up from about 1.6 million barrels. Because of violence in the oilfields on the mainland, Royal Dutch Shell has announced recently that it is seeking buyers for ten of its Nigerian onshore oil-producing assets. China National Petroleum Corp. had been reported as a possible buyer.

- **Presidential absence:** A Nigerian high-court judge ruled Jan. 13 that

the Vice President, Goodluck Jonathan, can make Executive decisions, which is what a *Financial Times* opinion piece and a news article had called for earlier that day. Since the Vice President is from the South, and the country's politics tend to be dominated by the North (a relic of British colonialism), the move would be a further destabilizing factor. President Yar'Adua chose, the same day, prior to the ruling, to break his 50-day silence, by calling the BBC, not Nigeria, from Saudi Arabia, to alert them that he was recovering.

- **The U.S.A. security issue:** The Nigeria National Assembly has threatened a break of diplomatic ties with the U.S.A., if it did not remove Nigeria's name from the terror list, according to a Nigerian paper. Oil deals between the two countries are under threat, which would seriously aggravate the British chaos operation.

**Sudan:** The elections that are part of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) to end the civil war, are scheduled for April. The British are seeking to discredit them, in hopes that the 2011 referendum will result in the South opting for secession, destroying the unity of the country.

**Guinea:** After the Dec. 3, 2009 assassination attempt on President Moussa Dadis Camara, French Foreign Minister Bernard Kouchner and the U.S. State Department have joined the British-founded International Crisis Group in threatening Guinea with civil war if Camara returns to Guinea after treatment. The threat is taken seriously, as neighboring Liberia and Sierra Leone had their governments destroyed by externally manipulated civil conflicts. Guinea is the world's second-largest bauxite producer and ranks first in reserves, with more than a third of the world's total. In addition to large reserves of gold, diamonds, and nickel, it has uranium, and 15.6 billion tons of high-grade iron ore.