

London Promotes Genocide—Again

by Lawrence K. Freeman

The recent eruption of major crises in Kenya and South Africa has all the earmarks of a classic British campaign to blow up the entire continent. South Africa and Kenya, each in its own way, are relative anchors of stability, and prolonged crises, or worse, in these two countries means the spread of chaos and genocide everywhere on the continent.

The Horn of Africa is in a state of crisis, with Sudan and Somalia destabilized. Zimbabwe remains a target of British schemes to overthrow the government of President Robert Mugabe. Both Kenya and South Africa have played crucial roles in countering these instabilities, most of which are being manipulated and exploited from outside the African continent, through American bungling and British-led European colonialist interference.

The post-election eruption of violence in Kenya has evoked images of the mid-1990s genocidal Great Lakes wars, which themselves were instigated by British covert operations, including the double assassination of the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi in 1994.

When Salva Kiir, Vice President of Sudan's Unity Government and President of Southern Sudan, was in Washington last November, he spoke truthfully when he said that if the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), which ended 20 years of civil war, were to fail, and the North and the South were to return to war, then all of Africa would bleed. Today, if Kenya were to continue to devolve, we would face the same horrific consequences.

Fragility in the Horn of Africa

As Ethiopia now enters its 13th month of occupation of Somalia, conditions there have qualitatively worsened. In the capital of Mogadishu, the largest city in Somalia, 6,501 civilians were killed and 8,516 wounded, and 1.5 million Somalians were displaced from their homes in 2007.

Somalia's Transitional Federal Government, which nominally rules the nation, has the mandate to govern until 2009, but it is well known that the Transitional Government lacks any significant constituency support, and holds onto power solely by the presence of thousands of Ethiopian troops. Conditions in Somalia are reverting back to the period of 1991-94, when there was no central government, and competing warlords ruled the country with their private militias.