

Africa Report by Douglas DeGroot

Malloch-Brown, Soros Worsen Crises

These British imperial agents are urging military intervention in Congo and chaotic regime change in Zimbabwe.

Lord Mark Malloch-Brown, Minister of State in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the British government with responsibility for Africa, Asia, and the United Nations, has made his second trip to Africa in less than a month. He arrived there on Dec. 11, and exploited the health emergency in Zimbabwe, generated by nine years of financial warfare against that country, to advocate junking the effort by the nations in the region to work out a political settlement, which had been put together by former South African President Thabo Mbeki.

Australia became the third Commonwealth country, following Canada and the U.K., to call for Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe to step down, citing the stalled power-sharing talks (opposition leader and London financial cartel favorite, Morgan Tsvangirai, is now refusing to proceed with a deal he had previously agreed to), and the cholera crisis as pretexts. Malloch-Brown made his one-day "emergency" trip to build up support in the leading political factions in South Africa, in his bid to pressure South Africa, the key country in the region, to dump the political approach to the London-created Zimbabwe problem, and instead join the anti-Zimbabwe campaign, which will make the situation more chaotic, and pose more of a threat to the region.

After his return from South Africa, Malloch-Brown said at a Dec. 12 press conference that he detected movement there away from the belief that the power-sharing settlement could be implemented, and towards a harder line against Mugabe, according to the Lon-

don *Times* Dec. 15. "There is increasingly a view that you are not going to get a deal while Robert Mugabe is President," he said.

South African President Kgalema Motlanthe, however, in a statement Dec. 17, refused to join the clamor for Mugabe to step down. He stated that such a campaign "is not for us." Speaking at the announcement of a regional campaign to raise funds for Zimbabwe's humanitarian crisis, Motlanthe said: "I don't know if the British feel qualified to impose that on the people of Zimbabwe, but we feel that we should really support and take our cue from what they [Zimbabweans] want."

Motlanthe (who met Malloch-Brown in South Africa) said that South Africa stood by the agreement worked out three months ago by former President Thabo Mbeki, which was authorized by the Southern African Development Community. SADC has maintained its faith in Mbeki to mediate a settlement.

Motlanthe added, "We are hopeful that such an inclusive government will be put in place this week." A draft amendment to the Zimbabwe Constitution was put forward Dec. 13, which will allow Mugabe to name Tsvangirai prime minister immediately. (Tsvangirai failed to win enough votes to become President in the March elections, and did not participate in the runoff.) At that point, if Tsvangirai turns down the position created for him, he will clearly be the one to blame for scuppering the negotiated deal.

At the same time, Motlanthe announced that the SADC was launch-

ing an "urgent international campaign" to assist Zimbabwe to deal with the cholera outbreak. He said all 15 SADC members were expected to contribute.

Before Malloch-Brown's trip, South African Foreign Affairs Director-General Ayanda Ntsaluba said Dec. 9 that South Africa was not considering sending troops to Zimbabwe, as Kenyan Prime Minister Raila Odinga had advocated. African National Congress (ANC) President Jacob Zuma has also opposed sending troops. Malloch-Brown is trying to engineer a shift in this official position in South Africa.

The London cartel is determined to block a political settlement in Zimbabwe. The International Crisis Group (ICG) is now claiming that the power-sharing talks are "hopelessly deadlocked," and is calling for "a transitional administration run by non-partisan experts, in which neither Mugabe nor Tsvangirai would have any position." Drug-promoter and dirty-moneybags George Soros, who takes orders from Malloch-Brown, was a funder of the founding of the ICG.

The London cartel has Malloch-Brown working overtime. On his return from South Africa, he stated that there were three other countries in Africa which were candidates for military intervention: Somalia, Sudan, and Congo. Before his November trips to the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda, Malloch-Brown had called for a British military intervention in Congo, but the British government response was not enthusiastic. However, the Dec. 16 London *Financial Times* editorialized that "There is a strong case for Europe to intervene in the crisis in eastern Congo," and added that "robust action" is now needed. On Nov. 27, Soros had issued an open letter calling for an EU intervention into Congo.