

Africa Report by Douglas DeGroot

Desperate British Target Guinea

The British financial empire seeks to instigate protracted internal conflict in Guinea and neighboring countries. Part I.

The International Crisis Group (ICG) founded by British asset George Soros and his close collaborator Baron Malloch-Brown, has taken the point for the reeling British global monetarist empire, as it targets the western region of West Africa for an extended period of conflict and civil war. The British empire is going after the region because of the potential Guinea represents: The Guinea government is determined to: 1) clean out an entrenched drug-trafficking network; and 2) use its mineral wealth (Guinea has half the world's reserves of bauxite ore, plus other minerals) to develop the country, with the aid of nations that are not opposed to development, such as China. More than half of Guinea's population lives below the poverty line—it is one of the world's ten poorest countries. The British are in a rage about a relatively small country of 10 million people, which is about the size of Oregon, and which is determined to get out from under the neocolonial yoke of the past by collaborating with Asia.

If the British empire is successful, western Africa will see a regional replay of the senseless violence that previously had such a devastating effect on the neighboring countries of Liberia and Sierra Leone. France and the United States have, so far, signed on to this plan of attack.

The pretext for the escalation of the ongoing offensive against Guinea was an attack by renegade elements of the military at a Sept. 28 opposition rally, which reportedly resulted in the deaths of 50-150 people. Head of State

Moussa Camara blamed this tragedy on his political opponents. The same renegade network later shot Camara in the head and neck, in an assassination attempt Dec. 3. Since then he has been in a hospital in Morocco. Prior to the assassination attempt, reportedly organized by the head of Presidential security, Lt. Abubacar Diakité, the government had arrested suspects close to Diakité as part of anti-drug operations, according to Camara's spokesman, Id-rissa Cherif.

ICG president Louise Arbour dictated in detail the steps to be taken in the British-designed war strategy, in an article in *Le Monde* Dec. 14, 2009. She called for a battalion-strong regional military mission to take power away from the Guinea government. If that doesn't succeed, she advocated that the region should put its troops on alert, with the backing of France, the U.K., and the U.S.A., and develop a plan for a larger, rapid intervention.

If, at that point, there is still resistance from Guinea, she called for greater isolation of the government, by means of extending sanctions to any individual or business dealing with Guinea.

She also demanded that China and Russia not deal with the present government of Guinea. If they didn't heed her demand, she threatened factional strife and chaos—which she is evidently confident the British will be able to deliver, with the policy of isolation and sanctions.

What many observers are missing is that this effort to create chaos in

Guinea will spread elsewhere in the region.

On Dec. 23, 2008, the day after the death of Guinea's previous head of state, Gen. Lansana Conté, who had ruled the country for 24 years, a younger group in the military took power under the Camara's leadership. The new government made it a priority to clean up the networks created in the country by international drug traffickers, and to use its mineral resources to develop the country. To the consternation of the defenders of the British imperial system, China this year clinched a \$7 billion deal with Guinea for the exploitation of minerals and oil exploration, which made the new government less vulnerable to aid cutoffs and sanctions.

Guinea had become a major drug-trafficking hub during the previous government, according to Antonio Mazzitelli, regional representative of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, who was cited in an Oct. 10, 2008 article in the UN's IRIN news agency. The article reported that over 1,000 kg of cocaine was seized in Guinea in 2007, but that 7,499 kg was seized between Aug. 19 and Sept. 15, 2008. The cocaine was being shipped from South America to Guinea and other western Africa nations, and then primarily to the U.K., Portugal, and Spain.

By early March 2009, the Camara government had begun reporting its progress in rooting out the narco-traffickers and associated corruption. Those arrested in Guinea for involvement in the drug trade included a former head of the Central Anti-Drug Office, a former director of Interpol Guinea, the former interior and security ministers, the former director of urban security in the capital, Conakry, and the state prosecutor in one of the capital's suburbs. Ousmane Conté, the oldest son of the former President, confessed on television to being a drug trafficker.

To be continued.