

Anglo-Dutch Plan To Carve Up Sudan

by Douglas DeGroot

The Anglo-Dutch financial cartel, frantic because the global financial system is collapsing at a faster rate than they expected, have speeded up their plans to prevent African nations from collaborating with Asia, a collaboration which gives them a chance to evade the destructive clutches of the Anglo-Dutch imperial financial establishment. Sudan, a critical target for the Anglo-Dutch because of its close cooperation with China, and its strategic location in Northeast Africa, was hit with destabilizations in May in different parts of the country, which the Anglo-Dutch expect will lead to Sudan, geographically the largest nation in Africa (bigger than western Europe), being bogged down in British-manipulated conflicts on several fronts, pulling surrounding nations into the conflicts, and ultimately leading to Sudan being carved up.

The escalation began dramatically on the evening of May 10, when, according to their own account, hundreds of rebels of the Darfur-based Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) attempted to attack the capital, Khartoum. On May 13, fighting flared up in Abyei, a town in an oil-producing area, between forces of North and South Sudan. Abyei's status was not finalized at the time the North-South civil war ended in 2005, with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). After the new round of fighting began May 13, it escalated, and could lead to a return to civil war between the North and South.

The sudden escalation in Sudan follows still-ongoing destabilizations that began earlier this year in Kenya and Zimbabwe. The Anglo-Dutch are implementing a policy of permanent conflict, to reassert their control over Africa and other areas of the world. Their intention for Africa is a dark age, with no surviving sovereign nations, and with the continent's exploited population living in dark-age conditions, as is already being demonstrated in the parts of the Democratic Republic of Congo's eastern region that are not controlled by the government, but by militias, armed ultimately by the Anglo-Dutch imperial cartel. In this area, mineral resources are being mined under horrendous, primitive conditions. These dark-age conditions will make the colonial period seem mild.

Permanent war in Sudan, which the Anglo-Dutch cartel is fostering, would ultimately lead to the destruction of north-east Africa and the Horn of Africa.

The Anglo-Dutch cartel revealed its intention to carve up

Sudan in its mouthpiece, the City of London's *Economist*, which stated on May 15: "With violent unrest continuing sporadically in west, south and even east, Sudan . . . is finding it as hard as ever to stay together."

Attempted Attack on Khartoum

In an unprecedented move, the JEM drove a convoy of fighters and armed vehicles all the way across Sudan, from western Sudan, and made an attempt to attack Khartoum. The convoy got as far as Khartoum's twin city, Omdurman, on the evening of May 10. Some reports indicated that 200 guerrillas were killed by Sudanese attacks on the column before it got to Omdurman, and by the time government forces had subdued the attackers on May 11, another 100 had been killed. Some British media claimed that 65 had been killed. Sudanese officials announced they had arrested 300 rebels. Sudan President Omar al-Bashir charged that the JEM received support from the government of neighboring Chad, which raises the danger of a border conflict in the western-Sudan, eastern-Chad area.

The JEM attack made no military sense, unless seen in the context of the drive to dismantle Sudan. Reports in the British and anglophile press indicate that the attempt on the capital could lead to fighting spiralling out of control in the northern and eastern parts of the country. There are also references to possible attacks on the Meroe Dam, which is being built on the Nile River in northern Sudan, in collaboration with the Chinese.

JEM leader Khalil Ibrahim vowed to keep up his offensive against the government, saying he can exhaust the military by fighting it all across Sudan: "We are more spread out and we move fast."

In response to the attack, President Bashir said that "international powers have a secret agenda for undermining the unity of Sudan," and noted that "it has become apparent that the rebel Khalil wishes to achieve political ends that are not associated with the Darfur case." Bashir said the JEM and an allied rebel faction "are exploiting the suffering of the people of Darfur to fulfill their ambitions to take over the government."

The British are expecting the government and rebels to act according to profile, leading to the implementation of the British-designed scenario. British press accounts claim that the JEM attack could make the Darfur conflict more violent, and the British are expecting that the Sudan government will renew military attacks on the Darfur rebels.

JEM leader Khalil, a protégé of Sudan's leading Islamist ideologue, Hassan al-Turabi, vowed that further attacks would occur around the country. Although based in Darfur, the JEM claims to have a national cause, charging that the government is not sharing the national wealth with regions of the country outside of Khartoum. On May 12, Turabi, a high-level, long-term British Muslim Brotherhood asset, who was arrested and detained for a day after the invasion,

said the attack was “positive,” and may encourage other disgruntled Sudanese to rise up against the government. Ten members of his Popular Party Congress were also detained.

Turabi had once been an ally of Bashir, and helped Bashir seize power in 1989. He was the ideologue in the government who tried to turn Khartoum into the center of global political Islam. He arranged for Osama bin Laden to come to Sudan for a period in the early 1990s.

Turabi’s policy for South Sudan, which is not Islamic, was to keep control of the area by force. He backed imposing Sharia—Islamic law—on its population, and organized Islamic militias from Darfur, which also included people recruited from across the border in Chad, in an attempt to forcibly subdue the South.

During the 1990s, the Bashir government decided to jettison this approach, and instead make a political settlement with the South, which would provide a more suitable environment for exploiting Sudan’s oil deposits. Turabi, who had extensively cultivated networks of people in the security and military sectors while he was in the government, was dumped by Bashir in 1999. In a development which was encouraged by the U.S. government, negotiations between North and South led to the signing of the CPA. Under this agreement, Sharia would no longer apply to non-Islamic people against their will. The government of Southern Sudan would control the South; certain contested border regions, such as Abyei, would have to be worked out; and after a census, a referendum would take place in the South in 2011, to determine whether the South wanted to secede from Sudan, or remain part of the country.

The CPA agreement ended the North-South civil war which had raged for most of the 50 years since Sudan’s independence from Britain on Jan. 1, 1956.

After he was sacked in 1999, Turabi was imprisoned for a year, because he tried to make an alliance with the military wing of the party in the South, the Southern People’s Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A), against the government which had dumped him. His protégés then set up the JEM, whose members included some of the same people who had been in the militias that had been used to combat the South, when Turabi had been in the government.

In 2003, the JEM unleashed a military attack on local security and police institutions in the Darfur region. This destruction of institutions in Darfur made it impossible to govern the region and to guarantee its security, and created the conditions for the protracted Darfur rebellion, in which several different rebel groups have participated.

High-level experts have reported to *EIR* that the Darfur issue does not represent a threat to the existence of the government. It is a propaganda issue for the Anglo-Dutch and their U.S. satraps, used to isolate the government, and with which to hit China for its connection to Sudan. High-level Sudanese sources report that neither side wants to start up

the North-South civil war again. However, they say that if the CPA fails, civil war will be on again.

Sudan did not receive cooperation from the Western industrial nations as a payback for ending the civil war. Such cooperation would have made it easier to develop the rest of the country, thereby building Sudan into a cohesive nation. Instead, Sudan has been hit by a protracted propaganda war for an unnecessary desert conflict in Darfur that was started by the British Muslim Brotherhood apparatus. The government in Khartoum gets all the blame, and those who masterminded and started the conflict are never mentioned.

Abyei Violence Could Threaten the CPA

Will the fighting that began in Abyei on May 13, a few days after the JEM attempt to attack Khartoum, be a breaking point for renewal of the civil war? The violence there is the first sustained armed conflict between the North and the South since the CPA was signed. Last year, the SPLM temporarily suspended its participation in its activities with the government, over the issue of determining the Abyei borders. The *Economist* on May 22 eagerly entitled its article on the subject: “The South is on the brink too.”

Since the borders of Abyei are still in dispute, there are troops from the North and the South there. Working out the status of Abyei was one of the most contentious issues during the negotiation of the CPA. At stake is the control of income from oil (although production is declining, since the reserves in the area may be nearing depletion), as well as control of the oil pipelines from oil fields around Abyei. There is also a long-standing conflict between agriculturalists and herders in the area.

The unrest reportedly started when a Northern soldier was killed (possibly by a provocateur) at a checkpoint; this in turn was followed by a reported attack on the town of Abyei by Northern troops, resulting in a lot of damage, and causing many civilians to flee.

On May 20, the fighting flared up again, amidst mutual recriminations from both sides. The UN reports that up to 60,000 people have fled the fighting.

This will have an immediate effect on the food supply, since in the last three months, 60% of those who had left Abyei in the past, had returned from refugee camps, and were beginning to work the ground to prepare for planting crops. If they are forced to flee again, the issue of food shortages for them will be heightened. Humanitarian operations, such as the World Food Program (WFP), have announced that they will be cutting their food deliveries to Southern Sudan by up to half, starting this month, which will make the situation yet more volatile. The humanitarian agencies are citing the rising costs of food (for example, the cost of millet, a staple, has doubled since April 2007), and security problems, as being the reasons for their cut-back.