

# Soros's ICC Tornado Strikes Kenya

by David Cherry and Lawrence Freeman

The International Criminal Court (ICC) has escalated its attack on Africa in the wake of the African Union's (AU) rebuff to it on July 3. Now the ICC and its "Persecutor in Chief," Luis Moreno Ocampo, are targetting Kenya in their campaign to strip African nations of sovereignty. If the assault on Kenya is allowed to succeed, the British Empire is all but certain to achieve its goal of throwing the Greater Horn of Africa entirely into war and chaos, with untold loss of life through famine, disease, and tribal warfare, i.e., genocide.

In his effort to eradicate the nation-state of Kenya, Moreno Ocampo—backed by the highest levels of the Anglo-Dutch oligarchy, dedicated to world depopulation—is triggering ethnic war among Kikuyu, Luo, Kalenjin, and others, that was pre-programmed in the colonial era. He is also personally leading the effort to pick off nations from supporting the AU against the ICC. Botswana and Uganda have already reportedly distanced themselves from the AU resolution; pressure is mounting on South Africa.

The AU summit in Sirte, Libya, on the evening of July 3, passed a resolution rejecting the ICC arrest warrant for Sudan's President Omar Hassan al-Bashir. Many governments had supported an earlier, stronger draft declaring that "member states shall not cooperate" for "the arrest and surrender of African indicted personalities."

Less than a week after the AU action, on July 9, former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan forwarded to Moreno Ocampo a secret list of prominent Kenyans alleged to have been responsible for the horrific violence that followed the December 2007 elections. This step, bringing the ICC back to center stage in Africa, following an unpublicized visit by Annan to Washington, was a surprise. He has reportedly admitted that his action resulted from outside pressure. Meanwhile, the unsavory Moreno Ocampo began a tour in Africa to try to undo the AU-inflicted damage to the ICC.

The possibility that Annan might at some point give the secret list to the ICC, had forced two Kenyan cabinet ministers and the attorney general to make a pilgrimage to the Hague, on Annan's recommendation, to grovel before Moreno Ocampo on July 3, and negotiate over the conditions under which the ICC would prosecute Kenyans.

While the AU summit in Libya was preparing its stroke against the ICC, Moreno Ocampo was demanding that the three Kenyans accept a clause in their agreement with him that the ICC could prosecute if the government of Kenya did not. In yielding to that demand, thereby agreeing to conditions they were not authorized to make, doubtless under threats from the ICC thug, "the three are said to have gone outside their mandate" from President Mwai Kibaki and Prime Minister Raila Odinga, reported the Nairobi *Daily Nation* July 10.

## Fox in the Henhouse

The Nairobi daily, the *Standard*, was thus only partially correct in reporting July 9 that it was Annan who had "deftly handed over Kenya ... to ICC Prosecutor Luis Moreno Ocampo." But the newspaper reported it with satisfaction. Many Kenyans believe their government will not or cannot provide justice whenever the accused are wealthy or powerful, and that Kenya must bring in a force yet more powerful to get justice, or alternatively, it must welcome the threat of that force to compel the creation of a domestic tribunal configured to respond to foreign pressures. Should the fox—well known for impartiality with respect to chickens—administer justice in the henhouse? Why do Kenyans think that Moreno Ocampo's hijacking of Kenya's sovereignty will have a better outcome than the havoc he is trying to impose on Sudan?

The ICC seizure of Kenyan sovereignty will almost certainly lead to new violence and chaos by stirring up ethnic divisions. With Somalia almost gone, the tenuous stability in Sudan will probably not be enough to prevent regional catastrophe if Kenya—where a third of the population is already suffering from severe food insecurity—were pushed into chaos.

Moreno Ocampo and the ICC have claimed that the social and economic consequences of their actions are not their concern; their mandate is simply to achieve "justice." However, the founders of the ICC—George Soros and Lord Mark Malloch-Brown—and the Anglo-Dutch empire they serve, *do* care, perversely, about the

consequences: They can scarcely be expected to repudiate the *Global 2000* study, which *considers a two-thirds reduction in world population beneficial*. Africa is most vulnerable.

## The Kenyan Background

After the 2007 violence—1,300 killed, 600,000 displaced, massive economic disruption—Annan served as chief mediator between the ruling Party of National Unity and the opposing Orange Democratic Movement, to form the current coalition government.

One product of Annan's mediation was the formation of a Commission of Inquiry into Post-Election Violence (CIPEV), but with a most peculiar composition: a Kenyan judge, Philip Waki, who was chairman; a New Zealand police investigator; and an emissary from Soros's Open Society Institute in Washington, Pascal Kambale, a DR Congo national, trained at Harvard Law School. The three wrote a report and compiled a secret list of leading figures whom they chose as suspects responsible the violence. The Commission called on the government to form a local tribunal to try the suspects, and said that if the government failed to do so within a limited time, it would forward the secret list to the ICC (on whose authority?). In October 2008, it gave the list to Annan "for safe-keeping."

The coalition government—under enormous pressure from abroad, and from foreign-directed interests at home—bought into this folly. The cabinet has recently proposed a special court of both foreign and local judges, and a non-Kenyan prosecutor and investigator. But, as with earlier cabinet efforts, the stumbling block is Parliament, where the opposition to a largely British-shaped tribunal is, unfortunately, primarily based on personal and ethnic interests.

Annan shocked Kenya by sending the secret list to Moreno Ocampo without warning, claiming there had been enough delay. The ICC announced the next day, July 10, that it had already set up a team of 14 professionals to investigate the suspects. Kenyan Attorney General Amos Wako promised Moreno Ocampo that he will send him police files soon, according to an ICC spokeswoman, and has already sent a report. Moreno Ocampo was interviewed on KTN, a Kenyan TV network, shortly after Annan's action. All of this, despite the current timetable, which the government had agreed to with the ICC, to demonstrate Kenya's commitment, by Sept. 30, to try the suspects itself, and to hand the case off to the ICC,

by June 2010, if the Kenyan Parliament has not reached an agreement by then on a specific judicial mechanism.

In his arrogance, Moreno Ocampo has even "expressed his determination to handle the Kenyan case because it was the 'only way to prevent the commission of new crimes in the next elections,'" according to the *Daily Nation* July 17.

As if these developments were not enough, 25 European Union members, Canada, and the U.S.—that is, the British Empire and its British-system supporters in the U.S.A.—informed the Kenyan government July 16, in a collective letter, that they were watching its every move; that the government must establish a tribunal that meets their standards by September, or they would cut off aid; and that a truth and reconciliation commission would not satisfy them.

## Get the British Out

Kenya's problems will not be solved by those who invented them in the first place. U.S. historian Caroline Elkins, author of *Imperial Reckoning: The Untold Story of Britain's Gulag in Kenya* (2005), reminded us of who they were, in an opinion column on Jan. 6, 2008, at the time of the post-election violence: "If you're looking for the origins of Kenya's ethnic tensions, look to its colonial past.... Far from leaving behind democratic institutions and cultures, Britain bequeathed to its former colonies corrupted and corruptible governments.... Added to this was a distinctly colonial view of the rule of law, which saw the British leave behind legal systems that facilitated tyranny, oppression and poverty rather than open, accountable governments. And compounding these legacies was Britain's famous imperial policy of 'divide and rule,' playing one side off another, which often turned fluid groups of individuals into immutable ethnic units, much like Kenya's Luo and Kikuyu today.... We are often told that age-old tribal hatreds drive today's conflicts in Africa. In fact, both ethnic conflict and its attendant grievances are colonial phenomena."

The British must be kicked out of Africa so that Kenyans and other Africans can begin to create a true national identity, which will make the emergence of actual nation-states possible. The AU resolution rejecting the indictment of Bashir was a sound first step, but much more is required for African nations to achieve political and economic sovereignty.