

Will Obama Support An Attack on Sudan?

by Lawrence K. Freeman

Aug. 13—No sooner had the speeches ended on July 9, celebrating the birth of the new nation of South Sudan, than the ramping-up of an international propaganda machine calling for regime change in Khartoum began, including calls for military strikes against targets in Sudan. It has been the intention of a British-U.S. faction, led by Susan Rice, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, to overthrow the government of President Omar al-Bashir, since the early 1990s. After securing the split-up of Sudan, which was the largest country on the African continent, anti-Sudan forces in and outside the U.S. government, have gone into overdrive campaigning for the overthrow of the government of Sudan. It was only after President Bashir fulfilled his promise to insure a peaceful election, and independence for

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South Sudan, that this next, nastier phase of attacks against Khartoum was launched. One might be tempted to call these actions duplicitous, but they are much worse than that: They are evil in their goal to destroy all of Sudan.

While there are many inhibiting factors that might prevent President Obama from initiating or lending support to a “limited” military attack on Sudan, as he has done in Libya and Ivory Coast, given the complete failure of his Administration to deal with domestic and international crises, the disintegration of the economy, and his own Nero-like proclivities, such an attack cannot be ruled out.

Were military action against Sudan to occur, it would be devastating for Africa, especially for South Sudan and for the Horn, but it would also destroy whatever lingering admiration nations throughout the world still have for the once-proud American Republic.

Regime-Change Policy Wears British Label

Making false claims of genocide in South Kordofan, as they have done in Darfur, the anti-Sudan lobby is advocating, under the rubric of Tony Blair’s and George Soros’s doctrine of “responsibility to protect” (R2P), that Sudan be subjected to a selective bombing campaign by U.S. forces, as a necessary “humanitarian intervention.”¹ R2P asserts that *national sovereignty* is no longer a viable concept, and that outside international forces have the right to intervene, because the international community professes to know better and is more responsible. (Given what is happening in Europe and the United States today, this argument is particularly absurd.)

George Soros, through his international organizations, which include Human Rights Watch and the Open Society, has infiltrated many nations in Africa, as well as other continents, openly advocating regime change against targeted governments, allegedly on behalf of the people represented in his network of non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Soros, who, as a teenager, collaborated with the Nazi regime that took over Hungary, by aiding in the seizure of the property of his fellow Jews, and still says he has no regrets, was later picked up by the oligarchi-

cal British Rothschild family, and has been deployed effectively an agent of the British financial empire ever since. Together with Lord Mark Malloch-Brown, formerly of the British Foreign Office and now chairman of Global Affairs for the Financial Times International, Soros was a driving force in the creation of the International Criminal Court (ICC). Although it represents no national constituency, it is a tool in the overthrow of elected national governments. It is Soros’s ICC, through its stooge prosecutor, Louis Moreno-Ocampo, which indicted Sudanese President Bashir in 2009, and continues to seek his arrest today.

Inside the Obama Administration, it is Samantha Powers, who owes her career to Soros, and Susan Rice, who have been the zealots supporting the ICC and R2P, and have been credited with being the “hawks” behind the now endless bombing campaign of Libya.

John Prendergast, the so-called “human rights activist,” is explicit in relying on Soros’s R2P and ICC to justify his call for aerial attacks on Sudan. He wrote recently: “Now that independence [of South Sudan] has been achieved, it is time to shift the policy paradigm and deal more decisively with Khartoum ... and the ‘Responsibility to Protect’ doctrine should be at the core of the more assertive doctrine by the United States and broader international community.” He goes on to demand that in this new paradigm of action against Khartoum, it is “imperative” for the Obama Administration to consider enforcing a no-fly zone and making “targeted strikes against government air assets.” He also advocates expanding the role of the ICC.

Prendergast has the backing of Rice, who brought him into the Clinton Administration, while she was serving as Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for African Affairs from 1995-97. Prendergast, Rice, and Anthony Lake formed the core of the “regime change” faction in the Clinton Administration. It was under Rice, as Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, that orders were given for the Aug. 20, 1998 bombing of the Al-Shifa pharmaceutical plant in Omdurman, just over the river from Khartoum, under the claim that it was being used to produce chemical weapons. Later, the U.S. admitted that it had wrongly bombed a harmless factory, in retaliation for the Aug. 7, 1998 terrorist attacks on U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya, with Rice in charge of U.S. policy for Africa.

On Aug. 4, President Obama created a new inter-

1. Michele Steinberg, “Ending National Sovereignty: The British Empire Is Using ‘R2P’ To Destroy the U.S.,” *EIR*, May 6, 2011.

agency Atrocities Prevention Board to plan preemptive actions to prevent “potential mass atrocities” around the world, or alleged genocide in Sudan. The Department of Defense is also studying how to incorporate the R2P policy into its military doctrine and is preparing for a “mass atrocity response.” At a U.S. Army Peace Keeping and Stability Institute workshop in December 2010, Sudan was discussed as a possible target of this new type of military intervention.

Shrill Voices from Congress

Congressmen Chris Smith (R-N.J.) and Donald Payne (D-N.J.) have turned the House Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health and Human Rights into a sounding board for vicious and mindless diatribes against the government of Sudan. At the Aug. 4 hearing on South Kordofan, Rep. Frank Wolf (R-Va.), who is not a member of the subcommittee, but is a longtime hater of Khartoum, called the Islamic-led government of Sudan “evil-evil-evil,” and compared President Bashir to Hitler. After citing Samantha Power’s book, *A Problem from Hell: America and the Age of Genocide*, he said Bashir has to be removed. There has to be

regime change: “There’s no other way.” Wolf shouted: “We should close their embassy down and force them out. . . . They should be expelled from our country.” He ended his several-minute fulmination by demanding that the U.S. government carry out regime change now, and that “Bashir should be arrested and taken to the Hague and tried.” Smith responded, “I agree 100 percent.”

Smith supported the halting of normalization of U.S. relations with Sudan; and opposed its removal from the list of state sponsors of terrorism, and any relief for its \$38 billion debt.

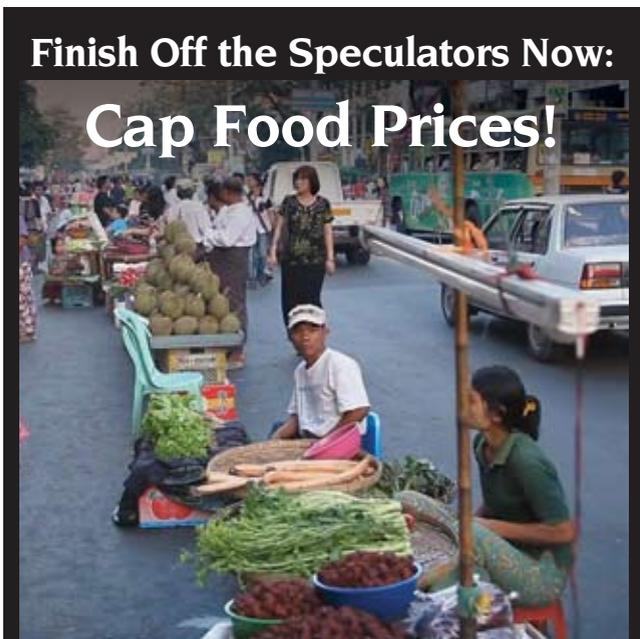
At the hearing, Payne continued to call for strengthening the enforcement capability of the ICC to arrest President Bashir. Previously, at the June 16, 2011 hearing on South Sudan, Payne said: “I think that at some point in time we need to empower some kind of international special forces to intercede and to arrest him or to have some serious kind of intervention to bring him to justice, because this is never going to work with the manner of impunity that he goes around the world and does what he wants to do.” Payne’s comments were made after U.S. Special Forces killed Osama bin Laden in Pakistan.

Andrew Natsios, former Special Envoy to Sudan, has suggested that the U.S., NATO, and the European countries individually, form NATO-like alliances with South Sudan, so that any attack on South Sudan would provoke a military response from the Western powers.

Sudan, and especially South Sudan, are in a precarious situation, having been subjected to wrenching changes in their political and economic systems, at the same time that the international financial empire is crashing. The two countries must become allies, and commit themselves to a joint mission to feed Africa. This should be the foundation upon which to build future bilateral relations, which is far more important than being subjected to Western whims.² However South Sudan must be on guard not to be manipulated by those Western and African players who were keen to support the South in achieving its independence, but who intended all along to use this fragile new nation for their own evil propose of destroying the North. Their success in that aim would be incredibly destructive to the South as well.

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2. Lawrence Freeman, “Two Sudans Can Become Africa’s Breadbasket,” *EIR*, July 22, 2011.



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