

in the Middle Ages. . . . From 1918 onwards it was the task of our present Serbian state to destroy the remainder of the Albanian triangle. It did not do this. . . .

It is apparent that the methods of our colonization policy in the south to date have not yielded the results which we ought to have achieved. This will be achieved only through the destruction of the Albanian bloc. From the military-strategic standpoint, the Albanian bloc occupies one of the most important positions in our country—the starting point from which the Balkan rivers flow to the Adriatic, the Black Sea and the Aegean. . . . Therefore it is an imperative duty for all of us that we should not allow these positions of such strategic importance to be in the hands of the hostile and alien element. . . .

The only way and the only means to cope with them is the brute force of an organized state, in which we have always been superior to them. . . . We are left with only one course—that of their mass resettlement. . . .

The 1990s: the British in Bosnia

From Marko Barisic, "Croatian-Muslim Conflict: The Role of British Agents," in the Croatian magazine Danas, July 16 and July 23, 1993:

Seven months ago, in a routine check-up of a bus on the

route from Zagreb to Travnik, the Croatian police discovered 22 British citizens. . . . They said their intention was to join the HOS [Croatian Defense Forces] in central Bosnia. . . . The British were usually leaders of those groups that, by the way, never started a single action against the Serbs. Instead, those commandos, Croats and Muslims, turned against each other, both sides under British command. . . .

From Ed Vulliamy, "Bosnia: the Secret War: How the CIA Intercepted SAS Signals," London Guardian, Jan. 29, 1996:

Among [American intelligence services'] surveillance targets in Bosnia were top-secret communications between the high command of the United Nations military operation in Sarajevo and the British special forces, the SAS, operating under deep cover. What the Americans discovered was that the UN command was engaged in neutralizing NATO air strikes against the Serbs. . . . A controversial order came over the air from [British general Sir Michael] Rose's command to the SAS: hold off, do not identify the targets, thus neutralizing the air strike. The NATO pilots were shown nothing; their planes came and went, impotent. It was a measured instruction, highly secret, defiant of NATO. . . .

Genocide in Africa: 'No one is talking, just looking on'

by Linda de Hoyos

Dolisie, the third largest city in the Republic of Congo, has been turned into a ghost city with foul-smelling streets. One is hit with the smell of decomposing bodies, and the town has been totally emptied of its residents. . . . Several people died in the clashes for control of Dolisie, but the casualty list was never made public, and only the hovering nauseating odor bears testimony to the magnitude of the human disaster this town of 80,000 inhabitants witnessed. On the streets, the carcasses of dogs have replaced the bodies of the victims of the clashes [between the government and militias loyal to former President Pascal Lissouba]. According to several witnesses, the bodies were never removed. They were eaten by dogs and pigs and rains washed away the rest. Buildings and shops have been burned or smashed. The airport and control tower have been completely burned to a cinder. . . . Only 561 residents were able to find refuge in the Kibangist Church. . . . The

families are awaiting without much hope the arrival of humanitarian organizations.

—*Paris Radio France Internationale, March 21*

The permanent commission of the Council Minister [of Angola] has stated that the humanitarian situation in Angola has acquired overwhelming proportions and can actually be described as catastrophic.

—*Lisbon RTP International Television, March 18*

Cholera is sweeping southern Somalia, where a hospital director said Monday that at least 60 deaths have been confirmed and doctors are struggling to treat hundreds of infected people. . . . Many more people are feared to have died in the drought-stricken countryside while trying to make it to the hospital in Bardera. . . . UNICEF donated some crates of porridge and a solution to fight dehydration, but the UNICEF supplies were not nearly

enough to handle so many patients, local health authorities said. Officials said the cholera outbreak in Somalia's arid Gedo region, where drinkable water is scarce, has been complicated by an influx of refugees arriving mainly from northeastern Kenya. Local officials in Gedo appealed to the international community for more help. However, many aid agencies have pulled their foreign staff out of the area since a Kenyan working with the Italian aid agency Terra Nova was slain last month. An estimated 700,000 people are believed to be in danger of starving in southern Somalia after insufficient rainfall late last year resulted in poor harvests or none at all.

—*Associated Press, Feb. 15*

Rebel forces in the Congo have massacred civilians and enforced a reign of terror that overshadows the widespread human rights abuses committed by the government, a UN expert said on Tuesday. . . . "The main victims of the war are civilians, including children and even nursing babies," [UN human rights expert Roberto] Garreton wrote. Prisons operated by the rebels were off-limits to investigators, the report said. "Some are genuine torture centers and many are extermination centers. The persons held in the centers are regularly tortured and the women are sexually abused," he said.

—*Associated Press, April 1*

This is but a tiny smattering of the kinds of horror stories that greet the observer of events in Africa every day. The unimaginable levels of human deprivation and carnage now being carried out in tens in African countries—with barely a word of protest, let alone action, on the part of any Western government, is the *negative* proof that "humanitarian concerns" are hardly the motivation for the war-escalating actions now being undertaken by NATO forces in defense of ethnic Albanian civilians in Kosova.

Likewise, as *EIR* has documented, particularly since 1994, the extreme violence witnessed in Africa and the mushrooming of wars throughout the continent is not a "sociological phenomenon." Wars have been brought about primarily by the conditionalities of the International Monetary Fund, which have rendered populations without the means of survival, desperate, and without hope for the future. Second, in nearly every case, the war has been instigated by outside forces seeking, through proxy African warlords on the ground, to exert control over raw materials resources against any defense of those resources by the nation-state government in which they might exist. A corollary to this is the deep involvement of mercenary forces in the war, led by the former British Crown-orbiting Executive Outcomes, and its multitude of spin-offs, which are known to be running the "rebel operations" in Sierra Leone and Angola, among others. In the end it will be found that those now seeking to exert a new

NATO doctrine by means of air strikes against Serbia, serve the same oligarchical financial interests running the epidemic of "little wars" in Africa.

As of this writing, 18 countries in Africa, are either at war, have their troops deployed in war, or are in the throes of civil war: Algeria, Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda, Chad, Nigeria, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of Congo (Congo-Brazzaville), Rwanda, Burundi, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and Angola.

As a result, "humanitarian catastrophe" in Africa is becoming the norm, as the infrastructure, farms, homes, and cities of one nation after another are simply obliterated. There are today several million refugees in Africa, and another million internally displaced persons (IDPs). The IDPs are perhaps the most vulnerable, since by international law the government of their country is responsible for them, and relief agencies can only give aid upon invitation.

Three cases

Since December 1998, renewed wars have completely disrupted all life in three countries: Sierra Leone, Angola, and Congo-Brazzaville.

Sierra Leone: The failed attempt of the mercenary-backed Revolutionary United Front in Sierra Leone to capture the country's capital, Freetown, in December and January, resulted in the deaths of more than 6,500 people in the city itself. According to UNICEF, another 2,000 children are missing, and half of them are believed to have been abducted by the RUF. In the first week of March, 31 children between the ages of five and eighteen were released by the RUF; they were on the brink of starvation.

There is displacement throughout Sierra Leone, with more than 50,000 recently forced out of their homes in the northern Kambia district. These people, according to reports, have set up makeshift camps along the Guinean border, but they are suffering from malnutrition, dysentery, and malaria. Five to ten people die in the camps daily.

In Kenema and Bo, Sierra Leone's second- and third-largest cities, respectively, there is also an acute food shortage due to the war and to the closing of the main highway to Freetown. Local and international aid agencies have been forced to shut down due to looting of their stores. These people remain in dire need. Sierra Leone has been in the throes of civil war since 1991, with no respite for reconstruction.

Angola: Since December 1998, Jonas Savimbi, head of UNITA, has been leading a military offensive against the Luanda government. Equipped by private mercenary forces and reportedly also through Yoweri Museveni's Uganda, Savimbi's offensive has resulted in large-scale displacement throughout the central highlands of the country. The Angolan government estimates that today 1.2 million Angolans are displaced, although relief agencies place this figure at a "confirmed 650,000" and a "reported 881,890."