



## Africa

These days, there is a lot happening in the continent that the Western World cares little about. I was going to write an extended piece of what is going on in Africa, the wars, the religious and ethnic conflicts now taking place, the deep trouble that so much of Africa is now facing, but I know that I would write about it, and unlike my other reports, no one would read it. As one Intelligence official once state to me, "No one cares about a bunch of dark skinned Africans, especially this administration", while trying to get DC principals off their duffs to do something. Yes of course all US Presidents make their politically correct gestures and grand statements, but the West, and primary America appears to many to have abandoned Africa to China and Islamists. Granted the US is heavily involved in East Africa today to root out groups such as Al Shabab, but the problems are not merely regional, but pan-continental.

What this very brief piece will not do is attempt to say that that the US needs to get more militarily involved in Africa. I do not think we do, at least not with the kinds of emphasis we have seen this for (drone strikes/targeted assassinations, etc). These tools can, in my mind become counterproductive on a number of levels, not least o which is leaving organizations not only rudderless (a key desirable outcome of such policies) but can splinter them and make them more difficult to track, understand and later negotiate with when it comes time to talk peace. You are never going to win this war with force alone. There must be a path to talks and peace and that is nearly impossible to come by when you have 30 armed groups that are offshoots of one who now have varying views of what kind of peace they want. With one leader high on [Khat](#), another taking money from China, [another who traffics children](#) into the Middle East. Peace will then only come when you make a deal with each and every one and then a month later, fighting will break out again because someone sees it in his interest to do so.

Additionally, China is investing heavily in Africa. Why? She wants and needs Africa's rich natural resources and is willing to sign agreements, bring aid and support to regimes who allow China to exploit the regions resources. Much of this support is much needed. China brings in development and medical care as well as schools to Africa. [China's 'Health Diplomacy' is as significant as it is complex](#). Something that the west has generally failed to do after decades of verbal promises of help and often armed wealth extraction. Put yourself in African shoes for a moment. China gives you health care, something that the west has not done with any degree of adequacy. They will write a report about it, but do little. China has people there taking care of Africans. Would you as an African take [a Vaccine funded by men like Bill Gates who wants to reduce the worlds non-White population?](#) Men with deep pockets pump in billions of personal dollars for just this purpose.

In 1995, the Catholic Women's League of the Philippines won a court order halting a UNICEF anti-tetanus program because the vaccine had been laced with B-hCG. The Supreme Court of the Philippines found the surreptitious sterilization program had already vaccinated three million women, aged 12 to 45. B-hCG-laced vaccine was also found in at least four other developing countries. - [Africa Resource](#)

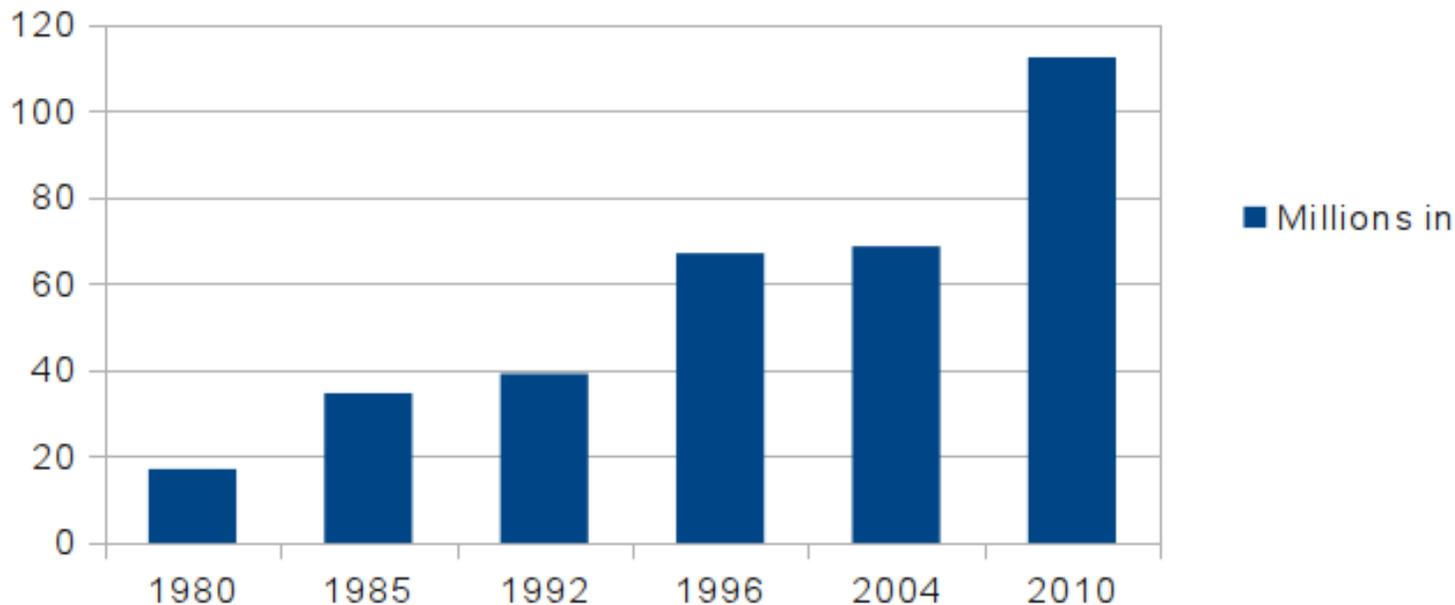
[More here](#) and [here](#). This is one of those stories that is slowly and not coincidentally disappearing from the internet.

You're African, not nearly as ignorant as the west thinks you are and know enough to understand that 'dee white mon with a billion dollars is no my friend'. Centuries of history has taught poor Africans this harsh, unpleasant and politically incorrect lesson. So while the Chinese build Hospitals, the [US launches drones, killing more Africans](#) vaccinates the women so they cannot have children and builds new walls of distrust.

We find that after the US war in Iraq that many of the mercenaries (PC term today is 'contractors') are now in Nigeria, guarding the oil infrastructure of Western firms. Today, Nigeria exports [two million barrels a day](#) in oil but that money does not get to the people. It goes to the pockets of Western oil Conglomerates and into a web of corruption that has left Nigeria with about a 61% poverty Rate.

## Poverty In Nigeria

Source: Nigerian Bureau Of Statistics



Western Oil has not aided the people. When such disparities exist and wealth is so abundant, three factors will usually come into play. Local corruption, corporate greed soon to be followed by Armed resistance. This is what has happened in Nigeria.

The current **conflict in the Niger Delta** arose in the early 1990s over tensions between the [foreign oil corporations](#) and a number of the [Niger Delta's](#) minority ethnic groups who felt they were being exploited, particularly the [Ogoni](#) and the [Ijaw](#). Ethnic and political unrest has continued throughout the 1990s and persists as of 2013 despite the conversion to [democracy](#) and the election of the [Obasanjo](#) government in 1999. Competition for oil wealth has fueled violence between many [ethnic groups](#), causing the militarization of nearly the entire region by ethnic militia groups as well as [Nigerian military](#) and police forces (notably the [Nigerian Mobile Police](#)). Victims of crimes are fearful of seeking justice for crimes committed against them because of growing *"impunity from prosecution for individuals responsible for serious human rights abuses, [which] has created a devastating cycle of increasing conflict and violence"*.<sup>[6]</sup> The regional and ethnic conflicts are so numerous that fully detailing each is impossible and impractical. However, there have been a number of major confrontations that deserve elaboration. - [Conflict In the Niger Delta](#)

This is a phenomenon known as the 'oil curse' but it applies to any valuable substance found in nations that lack a high degree of development. Western Conglomerates move in, take the resources, leaving a hole in the ground, poisoned waters and an environment that is ruined and people who are worse off than before they found the resources. In short, the corporations get the gold and the people get the environmental waste.

I bring up Nigeria because in a way it is a kind of long term test case for what is happening in many places in Africa. Now it is a vast oversimplification to say that all conflicts that are taking place now in Africa are resource driven. Many are merely ethnic and religious conflicts that have broken out into the political arena. Other phenomenon, like Boko Haram are the result of a cultism born of radical Islam. When ignorance and hate come together, trouble is always the result.

## **Sudan/CAR**

The Nation of South Sudan which fought long and hard for independence is now on the verge of, it not in a state of Civil war. This is terrible tragedy but one that was hardly unforeseen as a possibility. Nations born out of civil conflict tend to have strong differences within themselves that are only papered over until the War of liberation is completed. Once that is over, deep political and economic divisions between factions of the victors often show themselves often in armed conflict. This is essentially what we are seeing in South Sudan.

Now the rebels have reportedly [seized a key Oil production town](#) These towns and facilities will almost certainly become major targets for both sides to hold, seize and control as this war escalates. The US has moved its citizens out and the [Indian Oil concern ONGC who was doing work in the nation](#) have done the same. The nation is already hit by a food crisis. A civil war [will only worsen it](#). Thousands have fled to area's under UN protection. Meanwhile US aircraft were attacked in South Sudan. As a result, the US [may indeed intervene](#).

Yet in my view, this situation could become very difficult if not nipped in the bud in its early stages. Why? North Sudan would love to see a weakened South that was still capable of pumping oil to the North. The North could then make separate deals with various warlords without any political/human rights considerations as long as the situation is safe in the oil pumping regions in such a time, international oil firms could probably be coaxed back into the region.

The problem will of course be to keep the Foreign workers in the country. Wealth, poverty and ethnic tensions are a key part of the conflict here and until these issues are resolved, they will remain sources of serious tension. The US has had ample opportunity to make a difference, especially with the Northern Sudan's constant bombing of the People of the Nuba mountains. But has done little.

In Sudan, for example, the Obama administration has known for more than two years that the campaign by the Khartoum regime against the people of South Kordofan and Blue Nile is genocidal in nature — targeting the Nuba and other African tribal groups in these two northern states. The deliberate assault on agricultural production through relentless aerial bombardment; the destruction of food and seed stocks; the cold-blooded murder of civilians, including women and children — the Obama administration knows about all this and yet issues only an occasional, largely perfunctory condemnation. -

[Persecution Project](#)

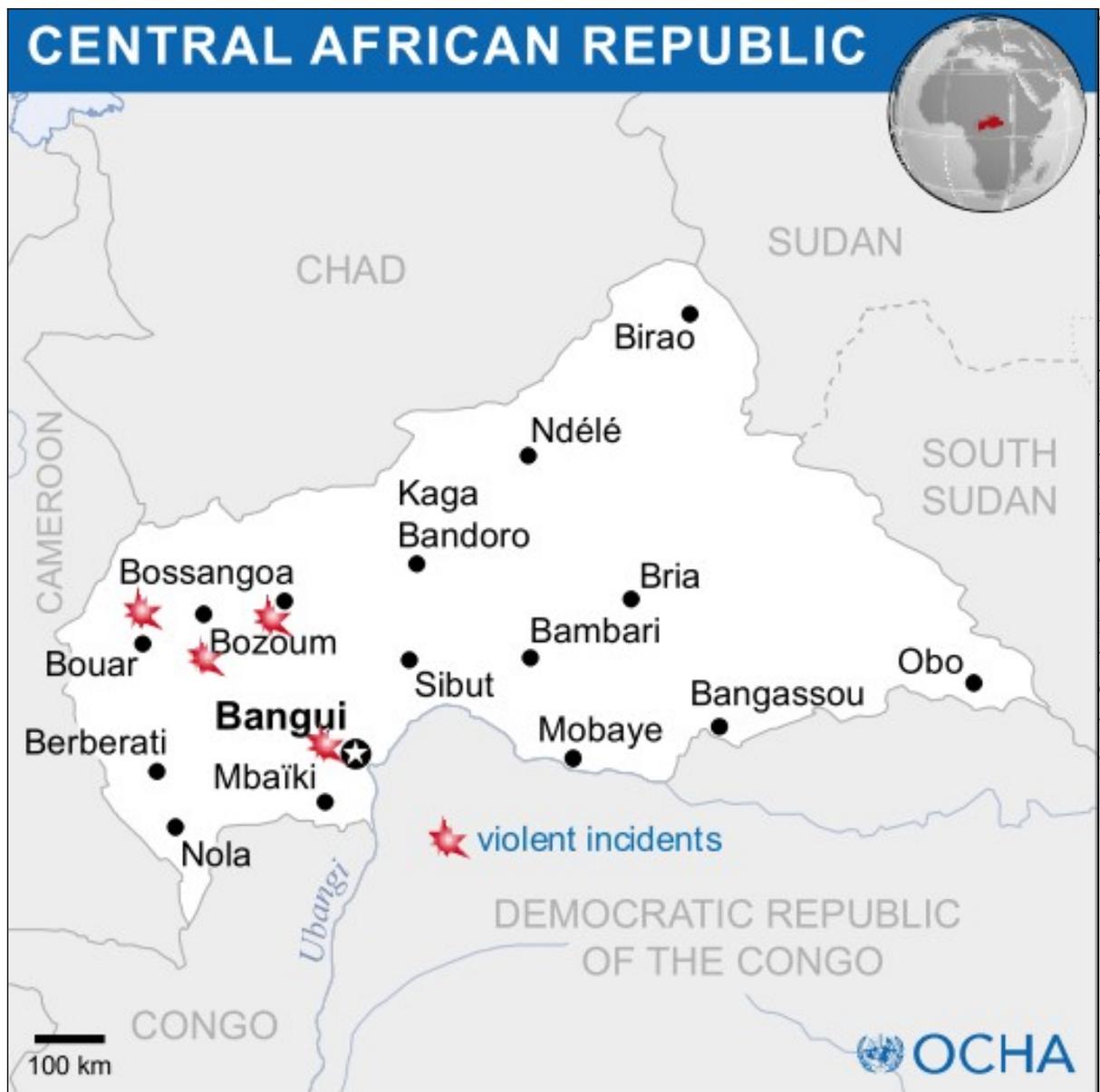
By,

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There are no immediate economic imperatives here so there is no lobbying money coming from any wealthy quarter in the US to do anything here. No one writing million dollar checks to the President or Congress, thus the President isn't about to do anything. Leaving the problem for others to solve... and gain influence and a foothold into this part of Africa.

And then there is the possibility of the conflict broadening to include fighters from the Congo, such as the LRA. These fighters moved into the Central African Republic as well as South Sudan after a major Ugandan military effort known as Lightning Thunder. This has caused the group to geographically splinter. With elements in Uganda, the Central African Republic as well as South Sudan. The LRA (or its fighters) could play a key role as a hired armed force should someone need battle hardened warriors to do their dirty work. The good news is for the Central African Republic (CAR), is that most of the fighting has take place in the Western Half of the country.



The situation is not good in the CAR. The map to the left gives us a good idea where the fighting has occurred. So far, inside the CAR there are 693,900

Map Sources: ESRI, Europa Technologies, UNCS.  
*The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. Map created in Oct 2011.*

displaced persons and outside of the CAR there are 232,697. Add to that, the UN says that there are two million people in need of assistance with over a million who are now food insecure. The nation is essentially a poor one that subsists mainly in Agriculture but it does have respectable diamond industry that accounts for about half of its export earnings. It's primary export partners are the Dutch, Cameroon, S. Korea, and Belgium. [China ranks Second just below Belgium with a total of 27.7% of exports according to the CIA.](#)

Needless to say, the Chinese question always needs to be asked when looking at places like Sudan, CAR, Uganda and anywhere where China has significant trade relations or a nation that has significant raw materials that China would want to acquire. China too has interests and is well on her way to being able to project power in much the same way America does. This is one of the problems that China is trying to solve with her new Aircraft Carrier. You see the only nation that can really project power globally is the US. We are light years ahead of anyone else in the world in this area. For example. When the Typhoon hit the Philippines our Logistical people were on the ground surveying areas for humanitarian intervention in a matter of hours. the US has this capability with her excellent Logistical capabilities, large Cargo aircraft fleet and massive Naval capabilities. This is why when there is a disaster, we are the first on the ground in humanitarian force. No one else can match America.

But China wants this kind of power. She has been embarrassed once before, in Sudan of all places, years ago and had to go hat in hand to others to get their people out of a serious conflict zone.

What this all means is that the conflicts in Africa are only going to intensify unless more secure and stable governments can come to power who can better balance three essential geopolitical weights.

- US Western economic and political interests
- Growing Chinese economic acquisitions and political clout in and around their respective nations
- The basic needs (food, shelter & work) and political needs of their respective populations

Given the deepening ethnic and religious divide that seems to be spreading throughout Africa, exacerbated by the growing numbers and malevolence of a few but very dangerous un-educated Africans whose prized possessions are a Koran and a machine gun, these crisis are likely to grow and grow significantly rather than wane in the years to come.

Watson's Web will be looking carefully over the next couple of months at events in Africa because the situation is a critical one, even if you never hear about it on the nightly news. Sooner or later, if things do not settle down, a US President will be compelled to send in large numbers of troops either to secure critical resources or stop genocide. Boots on the ground in Africa? Tens of thousands of US troops engaged directly in hostilities?

Yes, it could happen. But it probably won't happen until the battle has already been lost.