

Who sold this dying horse to Albright?

The only secret behind Britain's success in horse trading, is the existence of dumb buyers. In the case of U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, they managed to sell her a dying horse. During her early December 1997 visit to Kampala, Albright met with the Sudanese opposition group, the National Democratic Alliance, and reportedly pledged support to overthrow the Khartoum government. As was obvious, the NDA was disintegrating, and the Egyptian government, one of the United States' most important allies in the region, made clear its position in support of Khartoum and its rejection of the NDA's plans, which have been crafted by the British. The NDA and Garang had lost all hope of continuing their treasonous

acts against Sudan. The only reason for such a move was to implicate the United States in the lost war against Sudan, and let the United States take credit for an entirely British operation. Albright danced cheerfully into that trap.

As Lyndon LaRouche and *EIR* warned in September 1997 (see *EIR*, Sept. 26, 1997, "Sudan Target of Rice War," and "British Agents in Washington Gun for War Against Sudan"), this operation was being prepared by rabid Anglophiles in the U.S. State Department and Congress, such as Assistant Secretary of State of African Affairs Susan Rice, who was obviously running the show in Kampala; John Pendergast; and members of the U.S. Congress such as Reps. Chris Smith (R-N.J.) and Frank Wolf (R-Va.). As expected, political groups and the media in the region zoomed in on Albright's statements, accusing the United States of being behind the destabilization of Sudan and the region, a war in which the United States, as the Arabic proverb states, has "no load or camel."

Pace of normalization has been 'breathtaking'

The speed with which the normalization process between Sudan and Egypt has advanced has been breathtaking, and has given no chance to outside forces for destabilization and sabotage. The first meetings between high-level officials of the two countries took place during the summit meeting of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) in Teheran in December 1997, which was attended by Sudan's President Omar Al-Bashir and Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Mousa. Another important meeting took place in Tunis on Jan. 5-6 between Egyptian Interior Minister Habib Al-Adli and his Sudanese counterpart Brig. Bakri Hassan Saleh, on the fringes of the Arab Interior Ministers' conference on combatting terrorism.

Following the meeting, Al-Adli said that "the meeting aimed at promoting the two countries' security relations." He added, "Security cooperation among countries should not be affected by political stances. The security cooperation serves all nations, and any threat to security will jeopardize all parties, and not only the country targeted by terrorists." The Arab Interior Ministers' meeting was focussed on combatting terrorism coming from Britain and other Western countries. This was followed by a meeting between Egyptian Foreign Minister Mousa and Sudanese State Minister for Foreign Relations Dr. Mustafa Othman Ismail, in Cairo on Jan. 12, to discuss preparations for a summit between the Presidents of Egypt and Sudan, and to discuss "threats posed to Sudan's territorial integrity and stability, normalization of relations, water, and economic cooperation," according to the Egyptian official daily *Al-Ahram*. Following their meeting, the Sudanese minister said that "the talks are a follow-up to the proposals and instructions made by the Egyptian leadership and Pres-

ident Mubarak on solving the issues related to the normalization of relations between the two countries for the benefit of the two nations." Dr. Ismail concluded: "Egypt is concerned about the situation in Sudan, because its national security is connected to Sudan's national security. Egypt is completely aware of its role in preserving its peace and security, and this has been emphasized several times by Egypt's political leadership."

Garang gets a warning

The Egyptian leadership gave a number of significant signals of its determination to preserve Sudan's national unity and security. In late November 1997, Mubarak and Mousa met with SPLA leader Garang, and reportedly told him that Egypt rejected all attempts to create a separate state in the south of Sudan, or any other structure which could undermine the territorial integrity of Sudan. In late December, Foreign Minister Mousa told the Arabic daily *Al-Hayat* that "Egypt will not accept any threats to the national unity of Sudan, especially these coming from the south."

On Jan. 7, Egyptian Presidential political adviser Dr. Osama Al-Baz described Egyptian-Sudanese relations as "very special and everlasting." Al-Baz, who was addressing an Islamic Forum in Al-Azhar Mosque in Cairo, added: "We consider the Sudanese people as twin brothers to the Egyptian people. We call the two the Nile Valley people, although there is no official or constitutional unity between the two countries." He emphasized that "the Khartoum government is eager to restore ties with Egypt back to normal; we are ready and we will be pleased to restore cooperation with the Sudanese people in all fields." Al-Baz voiced anew Egypt's support for the territorial integrity of Sudan. "Egypt stands