

[Transcript] 198 Land med Einar Tørnquist / Den demokratiske republikken Kongo del 1 med Mushaga Bakenga

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but it can't be difficult for you as a consumer to take good care of a travel every day how can you know what is most environmentally friendly or what is most important to focus on is it like focus on climate gas release under production or should you think about the loss of plants and animals or nature or should you think about environmental products and other harmful chemicals that are used so we people who work with this are swarming people they do not expect you to be able to survive because it is completely impossible therefore the winds it is completely super complicated so they do the job for you they know a lot about how production and consumption affect both health and environment and they make environment demands that just let them completely set the best product in the world and they also draw on control visit to the factory regardless of where they are in the world to check that everything is as it should so you don't have to think about all that you need to do is see after the warning mark because if it is planted on the product then you know that you make a good choice swarming people have seen in the environment that the whole life cycle is for the product and completely what happens to the product when you are done with it so then you can be sure that the product is actually a good environment if you see this mark swarming is the official environment in the whole north and it makes it easier to find good environment for the 27 million people living in the north and more information about environmentally friendly products you can find on swarming.no

Yes, hello son, today it is about the Democratic Republic of Congo and Misha Gaba Kenga, he is the owner of Stabek, as you probably know, he will enter here and then he will write this difficult exciting country with me, but because the Democratic Republic of Congo is also really one of the worst benefits in the history of our planet, so I thought I could talk more about a little journey through the history of Congo first, so I will explain everything on the way, so now I just take the story first, but I can help myself because I have read a book called Why Nations Fail, of the two economists

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Darren Asamoglu from MIT and James Robbins from Harvard University, and it is perhaps from what I have learned from the facts of the group, to what is coming now.

We start in 1392, because Congo was established for the first time under one king, the King King, the King King was established by Harvard and King King was established under a relatively advanced state apparatus with laws and rules and at least a very decent tax regime, and this is just taxing the guy who makes the king rich, but not back to the welfare of the people, so not the type of tax we have to pay the most, the money they got in the king's pocket and he used it for part of himself and for part of the financing here, which could help with keeping the power, so that he could get more money, which could keep it over a longer period, and this was not nice for most people, so they had to give almost all the income to the wealthy king, so people began to move out of the city and into the city, so they could get home from food and build their own lives out of the city.

But what is a bit stupid when too many people move out of the city is that the country gets decentralized, and then the country doesn't manage to gather around the city's projects, the country develops a little together with the world around it, and shortly after that, the king died in Congo, which was quite expensive, just a gang of self-sufficient landowners who did not contribute to the central market, and the king was super-duper like this.

But he had one advantage, and that advantage was that there were so many beautiful towns on all sides, they had to calculate the amount of money they got out of the city there, and they thought they would protect themselves against these towns here, so how would they do that?

Yes, then the king could contribute, you know.

In exchange for high taxes and benefits again, of course, so it's up to you.

But then it's like that, a lot wants more, and if the king wants more, then the king can give himself up, and if he wants to have even more money and power, then he has to get even richer, and, yes, free will, free will, so the king had a trick up his sleeve.

Because in all cultures, there are so many people who are criminal, for example, or people who maybe stick around a little more green than they are allowed to, understand this at least, or who maybe just work a little ineffective, or who maybe just are oppositional, in the sense that you know, people who make a problem for a king who would like to be as rich and powerful as possible, so what do you do with such a thing?

Well, to keep them in prison costs money.

And what happens after that is that there are some pigs in there that have nothing to do with it?

No, so the king has begun to sell them to the Arabs, who beat them up.

Do you understand the idea that there is no European rule from the 14th century, even if the man might think it's a little bit of a thematic?

No, in the area around the Indies, for example, you are asked to beat him up for several

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thousand years, back in time, and the kings in Congo, you know, have a little bit of iteration there, they contribute willingly to this.

So let's just say that already before the Europeans came, there was a little underground city to be Oda and Kari in Congo and Lesir.

But then the Portuguese are born in 1482, and they are really keen on their business. And then they have a lot of excitement from Europe, who are the rulers of the Congo, interested in, for example, weapons.

That is something that a king can use to do, and you know, shoot a little bit around the neck, in that way, and in exchange for the weapon, the Portuguese were able to escape from the unhygienic challenge of the Congolese, which was the best one to drive a little bit of slavery.

And this gave more taste to the king's business.

You were left behind by the people, you got the weapon to celebrate the power of the foreigners, and the best king Nzinga of the Congo, who sat from 1470 to 1509, he thought this was so very difficult, that the year was a collaboration, that he went away from his little congolese name, and then he changed his name to King Joao, the first one.

It's not a joke.

And in the same time, the Congo was Christian, because cooperation with the Portuguese was going to be more smoothly.

So there is good time for Portugal, and some very, very few Congolese, they are also very top, and there are very many Congolese who are not so good.

So even though the start of the 1500s was a little golden age for the Congo king, as it is still, if you were just a common Congolese in the street, it was quite black and you had no idea what you were going to say, what kind of democracy and such nice things we have now.

And you didn't do as the king said, and paid more or less today.

Everything that you managed to produce into his lungs, he used more and more complicated military power to catch you, and sell you as a slave in exchange for even more weapons.

But with such extreme power concentration, such weak economic development, such a low population number, and such a spread rural population that one after another was sold out as slaves to the Portuguese army, then the king also became weaker and weaker. And even though the Congo, after all, tried to hunt the Portuguese army out of the country, they realized that this and shit, they formed a little more power there, it was the harder king and the Congo, after all, so weakly organized that the Portuguese army in 1655 took over the whole country.

And what reforms have been introduced so that Portuguese friends like you can sit down and pause and think a little about it?

No, they introduced themselves just that the money that was previously put in the lungs of the king, they now put in the lungs of the Portuguese army, or just run in exactly the same pack as before, never change a winning team.

So everything is beautiful, free and old, before or later.

But let us now make a hard jump in time, let us jump to the end of the 18th century,

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to snubbarts and monocles and scream these strange cars without a roof.

And that's it.

For this time it is the European great powers in a, yes, it can be, a kind of penis, sturdiness, moral competition, which they certainly did not realize in detail against the Congo, they know that.

How they managed to build the most impressive empire.

And to very many Africans, great misfortunes, now all the eyes are right against this heavy, useless continent.

I say useless at this time, it was actually the European great powers, largely represented along the coast of Africa.

So there were a lot of countries in there to understand, and that was probably what the plan was.

As usual, Portugal and Great Britain, and France, and those there, there, there, there, that make it most possible.

But Stakkar's little Otto von Bismarck, he thinks that Germany would also get his place in the highland-born-imperial round table.

So then something called the Berlin Conference in 1884 and 1885, where representatives from several races were found.

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Spain, the Ottoman Empire, there are no more RIP, the US, and Sweden, Norway, who were instead and, nevertheless, no African interests or leaders were represented at the conference.

And so they set up what was considered the highest point in the imperialistic conflict about Africa.

Here are some few men from Europe who are sharing a continent among themselves.

Think about what actually happened.

And since the most powerful countries had disappeared, they were part of the Central Africa again.

This was an area like the King Leopold.

The other one from Belgium was probably in the North.

Earlier he had taken the American journalist Henry Morton Stanley to travel down on their expeditions to find out a little more about the area, and he was very pleased with what Stanley reported back then.

So Leopold, on the other hand, at the Berlin Conference, meant that his first and foremost interest was in humanitarian art, and that he wanted to work to finally develop slavery.

So he managed, after all, with Stanley in his back, to secure the part of Congo that was allowed to belong to Congo.

The northern part, which we today know as the Republic of Congo, the other country called Congo, went to the French Empire.

And now I say that he managed to secure Congo,

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which actually means that he managed to secure Congo for the Belgian parliament, who were not so keen on operating colonies in Central Africa, so King Leopold II got Congo as a private property.

So he owned Congo alone, a very difficult country.

Do you hear that?

So one man just got a very big country.

The devil!

So now, Leopold II is really in favor of the bear tour in Congo.

He now has all the power to use it to structure this enormous wealth here, to become a machine that gives the most profit to his personal life.

In fact, just as his face was.

And there are enormous resources in Congo,

it's gold, it's copper, the elephant's leg, and not mine, it's rubber then.

And rubber, it may sound less fat, but at that time it was incredibly important that it began to make a bicycle deck, and a car deck, and hitchhiking.

Of course, it was heard that the prevention was also on the way in.

There was a lot of rubber in the world, and there were not many places to take it, but Congo had a lot of it.

So it was a huge success, thought Leopold.

And Leopold, he was a bit disappointed by the earlier rulers in Congo, because they had been the least living in the country, and it was a bit of a disadvantage that some uncivilized forces went there, while at least they lived there.

But that didn't have to be our Belgian friend to think about it all the time.

He established instead just a difficult here, or political circle, what it should be called, to do the job for himself.

Forse public, it was called.

I'm not going to talk about the rest of this episode, it's a bit uncomfortable for me, but forse public, then.

And here were black soldiers from around Africa, who were led by, of course,

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white officers, among other things,
from 300 from Norway.
When you're going to hear what they're doing,
you can think about what it was all about.
And they were then used to
exercise Leopold's unlimited power.
They kidnapped and killed people for the photo,
they burned the whole country,
they raped and raped people,
and maybe what it was most famous for
was that they kept Leopold's
unparalleled demand for effective production.
Had, for example, a rubber-producing
Congolese not being able to meet
the quality of one of the reasons,
they would have killed him,
and the men and women, the adults and the children,
would have been left in jail,
because there were so many incentives
to kill the hands of the living people
in Congolese under Leopold Nade.
Because Leopold had a job as a servant
and wanted to save money on everything
and is something that is expensive,
then it is to drive terror policy.
So when Forse Public was going to kill someone,
it was not the least possible ammunition
that was in the rulebook.
No, bullets per person were enough to hunt me.
So to make sure that
it was not just the cost-effective ammunition,
Leopold demanded inquiries
on each bullet shot,
and the inquiries would be
a human hand per bullet.
And could not the soldiers deliver it,
it was the self-sacrifice officers
who took inquiries from them,
and therefore it was decided that
the soldiers would rather kill the hands
of these soldiers every time they missed the bullet
or that they should have killed a member of the country
first. I quite understand that.

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And after working as a missionary
and other travelers from Europe,
they got with them what happened,
our terror regime with King Leopold Nade
went down, they could go
spread these news to Europe,
and they were put under pressure
on the Belgian government,
which in 1908 succeeded in overtaking the colony
from the brave king.
And it is difficult to arrange a hunt
for such a thing, but
on the question of how many who lost their lives
under King Leopold's control,
it is often said that
there are 10 million people,
10 million people.
So now it was also the Belgian
who was the boss, but without
developing these barbaric punishment methods
that Leopold had in his work,
things did not change as much as he had hoped.
On the other hand, Leopold
had to finance the colony
infrastructure and build a railway
and look for some value
for the people, so that they could
make him rubber and minerals.
But that would not be done by the Belgian.
No, now you could go hunting
with it, pay for it yourself.
And then of course,
they would continue to give away all the resources
to the Belgian. So now the infrastructure
and what could be established by public services
was also very much.
They had to be financed by big international companies
in exchange for access to resources.
So they had to sell
to foreign companies
incredibly cheap for a country
with a lot of people and non-development.
And the Belgian kept going like this

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for a long time, all the way
after the Second World War. And then the
the Belgian themselves had got
a decent amount of money, got a little
insight into what it would say to be under pressure.
And yes, after all, maybe the development
of the community for the Congo
that then flows under them again.
So then they began a kind of
radical expansion of the colony system.
And by the end of the 50th century,
they began to develop a kind of middle class
in the Congo. And it became
a political life for some time.
So they began to take good care of
political organisation.
But even if the Belgians
lost their minds a little bit,
they did not want to delay the future
of the Congolese independence
that the great Italian and French
did in their colonies. The Belgian plan
was that they would keep the Congo for ever.
And that they would be too big in the Congo
at this time. And since you are now
promised with political organisation,
political parties in the country
with the strongest nationalist forces
would of course do that.
And it went as it had to go.
And after a series of attempts,
Belgium finally understood that they
could no longer keep the Congo.
And the Congo became a steady state
in 1960.
But when the Belgians died,
they also took part in the alpha
of the Congolese in the government.
So if you take the numbers,
for example, they were only 0,06%
of the population in the Congo,
the Congolese.
So the 99,94%

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of the population
travelled abroad. They went back
to Belgium. And how did they
now stand now, for example,
with the level of education in the country?
Well, they had around 20 million
people in the Congo at that time.
So the number of universities
was 17.
17 universities.
Yes, at least very easy for
those 17 to get a job.
The first years of independence
were chaotic. It was a conflict
with those who wanted total independence
and those who wanted a kind of
new colonialism with European
civilization. And it was a conflict
linked to the centralisation of power
for the Congo to be black, people living
spread, and even hundreds of different
people with different languages and cultures.
So of course you can be one of them
about how central power should be
and how big internal conflicts
are.
So the Congo is a country where
the cup dissolves the cup, where no one
has control, and where separatists
try to solve the case from the Congo
again. And if you have ever
gone with dictator ambitions in your
mind, you know that such times
are perfect times to grab power.
And if you have a
here in the back, for example,
one who did in November 1965
and he is called Joseph Mobutu.
And Mobutu
of course has to stop all
political organisation. It was 5 years
before it was over. He ordered
a new basic law that secure

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a self-explanatory power, and he could therefore have started on his life project which was so-called African authenticity to the Congo. And it became increasingly clear while the others were still fatigued. So now it's time for Zaire, all foreign cities. For example, Stanley Will and Leo Paul Will from the Belgian time. They changed the name to Kisangani and Kinshasa. And all the European names. They also had to change the name back to the African name. And even then Mobutu, Seseseke, Kuku, Ngebendo, Wazabanga. And that's pretty African, I don't know what that means. And all this back to the southern part of the country, which of course showed to be people close to him. And it was built up by a person called, a model from Mao. And Mobutu became a sort of expert as a classic dictator. Expert in running the country economically while he himself and the people around him spread his wealth. I also got a lot of military money because they do all dictators. They were strong military who could protect themselves. But people didn't get anything. So under the cover of the back of the country and the interest of the Congolese people they actually just carried out the arms machine that was already there to give power and money to themselves. And because of the tax no longer wanted to invest in Zaire,

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that is, Congo.

It is also said that Cobra, which had been a heavy tax debt, it also fell drastically in price and the taxes stooped further.

And in 1979

Zaire's purchasing power was 4% of what it was in 1960.

It's a pretty bad case, as I say.

So the economy became after all that Zaire began to push old colonial powers to come back and establish a little business there.

But the economic collapse was not possible. And just between 1990 and 2000 it halved

the brutal national product per capita of itself. And the hyperinflation was out of that almost worthless.

There were so many zeroes there that people didn't even know the names at the time.

Those who heard the Rwanda episode may also remember that after the death of the people there led to the first Congolese war in 1996-1997

which eventually forced the dictator Mobutu to flee.

A flight that was relatively short after he died of cancer just a few months later.

But Congo did not go into peace after the second Congo war and it was actually still much worse.

A meeting in total resolution was held during the war between different terrorist groups in the country that were supported by a lot of different African countries from all corners that pump a weapon and money to be their terrorist group.

And it was an extremely bloody war that took almost 4 million lives

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before it was officially over in 2003.

But after the war

and the crisis followed the war in the year

that came, in 2010 it began to operate

with a number of 5.4 million

who died.

This is a high number, isn't it?

This is the biggest war of the Second World War in the world.

There are not many people who know about it

because they are not so interested in Congo

when you are at school, of course.

And this is due to the fact that

the little Congo had that actually worked.

Everything was just filled.

Congo is also a country that is

overfilled with resources,

has a completely white potential

but which through the centuries

could have made it one of the richest countries in the world.

But I still hope so.

There are still incredibly many resources.

And one of those who

know a bit about it

and one of those who have actually been

in place during the civil war

and who today are working actively

to improve the situation in Congo

is Mål Sneken from Stabik

Musjaga Bakenga, who we are going to release

right after this new national anthem.

Music

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Music
Welcome to me, Murshaga Bakhenge.
Thank you very much.
What's the story about you?
It's good. It looks good.
Thank you, Murshaga.
Good health.
Very good health.
At least it's not that bad.
It's good health.

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I feel it. I had a knee injury.
I had a knee injury.
Okay, it wasn't like that.
Are you ready to come down?
Yes, I feel it.
What's the score?
I'm starting to get it now.
The proof is that I know
how good it is.
So we'll see in the summer
when the pollen is out of the body.
Are you allergic?
Not at all.
All of them?
Because I have this kind of vaccine.
Yes, that's what I love. Doping.
Are you kidding me?
People don't promise you that you have to be allergic
to this kind of vaccine?
Yes, snufing all May and June.
But now it's starting to get easier.
Then you should take it.
No, that's not good.
That's not good for you.
It's not doping.
No, it's a bit better.
Doping is here in Japan.
It was specific.
You don't want to eat penis from animals.
You don't want to eat penis from animals?
Yes, we thought about it.
So you have to be free to do that?
Yes, that's what I have.
Some people have it.
Send me a message.
Where were you playing in Japan?
Tokushima.
I was in a small town there.
Both there and in Kosovo.
I speak Japanese a bit.
Very good.
We have sent you a message.
We have sent you a message.

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You take it as a congolese.
You think of yourself as both Norwegian and congolese.
You think of yourself as both Norwegian and congolese.
Yes.
Do you have a question?
No, but it's just to throw out some hundred dollars.
I have to pass it there.
It's not so dangerous.
Right now, I'm very happy with the Norwegian pass.
That's the best of the two.
It's fine.
Where do you go as a singer?
It's Bokavo.
Bokavo.
My family is from there.
I have been there the most.
Are we going east?
Yes, we are going south-east.
As I understand it.
When you have been there,
are there places you have visited?
Or have you been to Konkinshasa?
No, I have only been to those places.
When I was little, we drove to fly.
So I didn't get any kind of guide.
Tourist when we...
Fuck me.
I had to move around.
Have you felt the flight route?
How far have you flown?
Around the whole.
We were also in,
in Rwanda.
And then just a little around the Congo.
Just try to move from place to place.
Because they chase us.
So we were...
Blacklist.
Then I just moved from place to place.
But the only thing I did was dance
and play football with a plastic bag.
So for me it wasn't that bad.
You played football with a plastic bag like Drillod Syrre.

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So that I had a plastic bag with a warm-up.
I wish that was what you meant.
I missed a little bit.
But no, it was...
I just took a towel.
And made a lot of bags.
And then we made a ball out of it.
But it was the worst.
It was Syrre's plastic bag.
And then my touch...
It was always good.
It was a bit difficult when it was a normal ball.
It came to Norway.
But in the end it was a peak of football.
During the war in the Congo.
Did you notice that you had a talent in all of this?
It's hard to say.
It can happen.
I was better than most of them.
What is your full name?
My full name is
Joer Bahatinam Gunga.
Because you might stop it.
We are Joer in there.
But the rest is from the Congolese name.
And it's a really good fight in there.
You don't get any more Norwegian than Joer.
I think it's very funny.
Yes, it is very funny.
It's funny and funny.
We have to call him.
I've been born in Trondheim.
Who is Joer Strand?
Joer
Joer is the best friend of my dad.
Yes, that's right.
He has a lot of friends in Congo.
He's a missionary and pilot.
He's flying now for Norwegian.
He's been with me many times.
When I'm flying around the country.
It's been a long time since I've been there.
So he's flying and missionary.

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The biggest tourist route in Eastern Europe.
Yes, he doesn't care.
Yes, he's flying.
Have you thought about what would happen
if you had gotten the number
that makes you say I instead of R?
Because it's completely impossible to explain that Joer is not Roer.
Do you think so?
I'm very thankful.
You have to think about it before you understand the name Joer.
Because if you say Joai, you can't explain it.
Joai.
Okay, you've been there.
But just to get that on the topic.
How much have you been in Congo?
I've been there...
After the flight, I've been there for the first time in 2007.
Yes, I've been there.
And then once in 2010.
And then in 2016 and 2019.
And then in 2002.
What did you do in 2002?
Then I married Joai.
Can you save some money for the trip to Congo?
Yes, if you save money.
And then you become the heir of Skir.
Yes, it's Skir.
Skir and Jeter.
Did you show me the local lady there?
No, the local lady from Hommelvik.
Almost the same.
A lot of the same.
Dear God, that's the same culture.
Let's start with Fakta Boxen.
Fakta Boxen.
Yes, Fakta Boxen, this year we're going to go through the basic things.
We can start with the capital.
After the capital in the Democratic Republic in Congo.
What's the name of the capital?
It's called Kinshasa.
It's a small town, a little further west than you know.
Have you been to Kinshasa?
No, I haven't been there since the flight.

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So Fakta Boxen.
Maybe a tour of the flight?
Yes, that's it.
I'm going to ask my dad to take me on the tour again.
Yes, exactly.
So you can set an order card if you can say you've been there.
But you don't remember so well.
It's a very important city, 17-18 million inhabitants.
There are several other big cities there.
I'm counting on that.
One, two, three, four, five,
in such a certain million cities.
It's called Lumbumbashi.
And then it's called Mubuyimagi.
Katanga.
And then there's Kisangani,
because we had two other Norwegians on the tour down there.
Yes.
Okay, Inbygurt Hall in Kongo.
Yes, that's you.
Easy to remember.
It's probably around 100 people.
But there's a lot of dark numbers there.
It's not very reasonable and very good numbers.
No, then I don't have to say dark numbers.
You can say dark numbers.
Yes, I can say dark numbers.
No, that's a lot of dark numbers.
I'd rather say 115.
I would also say I've written over 100 million.
It's on the big NL, 93 and so on.
But it's over 100 million.
Yes, 100%.
So it's the world's 16th most populated country.
Which is quite high on the list.
We're talking a little bit about how many people live there.
There are more than Iran, Turkey,
Germany, France,
Italy, which we hear about a lot.
Valutta.
That's...
It's from Cyprus, of course.
Yes, it's from Cyprus, of course.

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No, it's the Congolese Frank, then.

Yes, that's it.

The Congolese Frank,
the Frank, is also divided up in a centimeter.

But then...

You don't have to worry about that.

That's quite a bit of work.

The crown is weak,
but if you look at it,
there are 222 Congolese Franks for me, the crown.

So it's a relatively weak Valutta,
but it has been a lot worse
from 1697 to 1997,

the province was called Zaire,
which is everything.

So it became the Frank-Genevieve 97.

But when the Genevieve found out
that one of the new Franks
had been 100,000 Zaire.

So if it belonged to Zaire,
he would have got 22.2 million Zaire for the crown.

That's starting to get...

It's starting to get bad, then.

Yes, it's starting to get bad for 2 billion.

Yes.

Do you know which country it's limited to?

It's Rwanda.

Yes, it's a very well-known border.

Yes.

And then we have...

E2G1, right?

No.

That must be the best.

This should be the king, I feel.

I can do that.

Yes, you'll hear.

It's the other Congolese.

Yes, yes.

Lich Congo.

Central African Republic, Söze Dan,
and both sides of the coast,
because it's a little bit out of Angola's
common border.

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And then there's the Lich Congo,
which I don't know.
But it's not a border you're going to cross so much,
so it's very nice.
No, it's not a border, of course.
It's possible.
I'll show you just the eastern Congo.
I don't know what it is.
Because it's the Virunga National Park,
so you can show it to them.
I'll show you a little bit of Rwanda.
Which is a little bit up in the power regime.
So it's a little bit up in the power regime.
So it's a little bit up in the power regime.
Is it a dollar or two?
Is it a little bit up in the power regime?
Yes, I'd say so.
When I've been there,
and there are many reasons
why it's good to be the wife of the Congolese,
or the Congolese, I'd say.
I'd say that.
Yes, of course.
Is it with the son of your family,
the Nobel Prize winner?
So I'm a little bit older than the others
when it comes to visiting them.
Yes, for fuck's sake.
My goal is to be the one who gets mine afterwards.
That they can just use mine afterwards.
To get into the Westphal, for example.
Just flick up the picture, the family picture.
The Westphal, welcome to the Westphal.
No stress.
The Congo is bigger or smaller than Norway?
That's bigger, yes.
Norway is 385,000 km.
Congo is 2 million,
and it's 144,858 km².
So it's 6 times as big
as the world's 11th largest country.
It's a tough thing.
It's a tough thing.

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It's a bit hard to have a map
that's wrong-provided.
It looks so small,
and Norway doesn't look like it.
Swalbar is huge.
Swalbar is pretty big
if you try to go skiing.
Yes, I think so.
I forgot the limit.
It's a bit quiet.
We're 37 km away
from the Atlantic.
It's a bit quiet,
and it's called banana.
It's very cozy.
It looks like a banana.
Look at the new thing.
HDI, Human Development Index.
The country is being launched
on the expected level of education
and the possibility to live there.
The best country in the world, Switzerland.
Norway No. 2, Dorex.
It's being launched here
in the first place.
How would you rate the place?
It's starting.
Almost 182 km.
179 km.
It's pretty close.
I'll take it.
It's expected to live there.
It's 59 years old,
57 years old for men
and 61 for women.
It's super fun.
It's the most luxury in the world.
Those who haven't heard
the story and know
why it's like this.
Do you think the religion is there?
If we have.
I'm coming from...

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That's one of the reasons
that we have a powerful family.
Both my best brothers
are the ones who started
Pinsse-menieta.
At least in the vocabulary part
and spread it out.
The main number is
Pinsse-menieta.
I have several million
who are in Pinsse-menieta.
We have the Christian number
and a Catholic number.
Right.
The two together are 75%
of the population.
And Iceland has started to take over.
I've noticed that.
It's becoming bigger.
It's becoming bigger.
It's becoming bigger.
It's becoming bigger.
What does it say?
The hot pick of the week
is Islam.
That's what I would say.
It's the religion
that takes the biggest place.
It's a diverse...
Small...
That's it.
So you have the demonium,
the congolese
state form, republic,
official language.
It's French.
Are there many languages out there?
There are so many languages out there.
There are so many.
Most languages lie in our dialect.
It's a very long language.
I can speak French
and also English.

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I know that we have Mashi.
Mashi means that it starts to become more local.
And then we have Lingala.
That's a lot of Kinchasa.
The Kinchasa region.
They speak Lingala.
But that can't be.
Mashi can be.
Mashi can be.
It can be.
It's best for you to ask me all the time.
But I can't do three sentences.
So I can do more in French and Mashi.
You can do a little in the same way I can do a little in French when I'm on holiday.
Yes, it's the same.
I don't know how to say 1-0 in French.
But Swahili and French are very good.
That's what I use when I'm here.
Netop.
And then there will be a big set around the whole country.
It speaks over 200 languages.
And there are many different groups of people.
And things.
The highest top, what is it?
Yes, it's a bit like...
It's a bit like Saint...
Saint, Saint, Saint...
I should say Saint...
It's not... It starts with ST.
But it's not Saint.
It's Stanley.
Mount Stanley.
Or Margarita top on Mount Stanley.
It has a local name.
5109 meters high.
And what I like is that Margarita is the owner of the King's court in Italy.
From 1878 to 1900.
And that means that...
The highest point is called after the same lady who gave pizza to Margarita.
The same lady who gave pizza to Margarita.
We like that.
That's nice.
The third highest point in Africa.

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The highest point in Uganda, if you want to...
So if you're on top of there, you get two countries on their list.
The longest is it?
It's not Saintly, maybe.
The King's court?
It's Africa's longest court.
4700 kilometers long.
And if you're on top of it, you need to see how far it is.
It's as far as it's from God to Bishkek in Greece.
So that picture is very clear for you.
Very clear.
I didn't find two big bishkek that was so far from each other.
So I thought it was God and Bishkek.
It's an enormous court.
Have you seen it before?
I have been out there.
In a tree boat.
Except that I was especially impressed.
You weren't impressed?
No, I didn't go to the water.
It was a very nice boat.
It was a very nice boat.
The pulse was a bit higher.
The boat looked like this.
It was a long-distance boat,
that sticks up on a thin-distance ship.
Yes.
We got fish on the other side,
and then the boat started to sink.
It was very nice when I came to the water.
Exactly.
It's so heavy.
It's like a sea.
It's very soft.
It's quite calm.
It falls on the upper congo,
which is the main part.
It doesn't fall more than 1 meter per 5 kilometers.
So it's nice to just swim there.
But when it starts to sink,
where it gets thinner and thinner,
and then it gets rougher and rougher,
the water shoots out into the Atlantic.

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And here is a depth of 220 meters.
Which is the deepest part of the world.
It's incredibly deep.
Super deep.
Super small.
It's a bit nasty, I think.
It's not for me, at least.
I'm keeping it for too long.
Worst case.
And it's not easy to sail up there,
because there are too many lines,
and the first part is up in the high land.
But the whole land congo
is full of elves,
and incredibly important for the transport.
That's what I understood.
You see that people use it?
Yes, I use it myself.
When we fly and land in Goma,
we take the ferry.
I don't know how to call it,
but they take something like that.
And it's a lot of traffic,
both food and equipment,
and people.
Is it like a mix?
Is it like a flat, big ferry,
with some cars, some cars, a little...
Yes, you can find absolutely anything
or if you're sitting on a computer,
or a human being.
So it's exciting every time.
It's quite exotic,
if you've won with a ferry.
Yes, it's very exotic, very warm.
It's also mentioned that
we'll probably come back to our great potential
in the congo,
because it gives money,
power potential in the elves.
Only the elves get 13% of the world's
power potential in the whole world.
Because it's so fast,

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so it's just incredible
that they don't get
cash in as a pocket on them.
Flag.
Flag, what do you say?
Flag is blue,
and then you have
a red mark
on the cross.
The circumference of two yellow stripes.
Yes, yes.
And then you have yellow stars on the top.
Five stars. It's a cool flag.
Yes, very cool flag.
And then you have
one Norwegian flag
and one congo-lesic flag.
Because you want people to
spark on your flag? Yes.
To show your teeth? Yes.
And then I always have
the congo-lesic flag first.
Yes, you do it first.
Because I have my things before the battle.
But then I forget my blot.
What happens? It goes to hell.
You have to punish the fairies when it's...
Yes, it's a bit like...
But do you have
the guy who has
a little bit of...
Jack Willys, a little bit like
a Lego shooter? Or do you have a big one?
No, I have a big one. I have a big one.
I have a big one. I have a big one. I have a big one.
I have a big one. I have a big one.
Hi, it's Reiner who is breaking this.
I have heard about the whole
congo-lesic episode. It's one of the worst episodes
I've ever had. And I choose to end this.
No, I just...
We took three hours. So we forgot
that I drove home

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and that we came back a week later.
So I just have to say it now.
That's the rest of the story.
Where I have to say...
Oh, now we're not enough.
Now we have to...
Can you come back next week?
Yes, of course. I can come back next week.
So we say it like that.
And then he comes back next week.
Yes.
Powerful 4Runner.
Your stylish Camry.
Your versatile RAV4.
Even your fully electric
VZ4X.
Your new Toyota car,
truck, or SUV
is available now.
So see your Toyota dealer
today.
We make it easy.
Toyota, let's go places.
At Ralph's, we know the minute
the tomato is picked off the vine,
the fresh timer starts.
The sooner we get our produce to you,
the fresher it is.
That's why we've completely overhauled
our process to shorten the time
from harvest to home.
For our tomatoes, strawberries, and salads.
Because we know how much you love fresh produce,
we give you more time to enjoy
your tasty fruits and veggies at home.
So whether you're shopping in-store,
picking up, or prefer delivery,
we're committed to bringing you
a new product.
Psst, it's me,
Einer Trunkvis. He's from 198 countries.
Now I've created a
198 countries app,

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where you can surf around
on different maps and learn about
different countries.
You can test yourself
against the rest of the Nordic population.
You'll see how you do it
in Geography Quiz.
Plus you'll get a daily challenge.
You can test yourself.
The Geography app is relatively
easy to pack.
Try 7 days free.
If you like it, you can pay a little under 1 kroner
if you have a full life.