

More LaRouche Initiatives For Africa

Lyndon LaRouche proposed many additional initiatives to protect Africa's population and advance its infrastructure, and to deny the British-run globalist financial empire the ability to prevent the development of Africa.

- In 1974, LaRouche initiated a task force which produced a study that forecast the deadly consequences for the world's population and the biosphere, of the "zero-growth" policies of the IMF/World Bank. This "Ecological Holocaust" study forecast that if the IMF policies continued, a *global ecological holocaust* would be the inevitable consequence. Certain nations and regions were being given the designation "Fourth World," and written off as unworthy of investment for economic development, leaving them as looting zones. Africa was a particular victim of these policies.

The report warned of pandemics and famines that would advance exponentially, and which, in less than 10 years, were occurring. It concluded that at a certain point, the process would become irreversible.

LaRouche advocated infrastructural development as the only defense against this process.

- In 1978, LaRouche proposed the creation of a Southern Africa Development Association, to develop the region with the most modern technologies. To overcome the objection that such a development approach could not be financed, LaRouche specified long-term, low-interest credits. The idea of southern Africa was developed to an advanced stage in 1977 by Jürgen Ponto of Dresdner Bank, who had foreseen linking up the vastly underutilized productive capacity of industrial countries with the huge development needs of southern Africa.

Such a policy could not work without abandon-

ing the ugly, British-induced apartheid policy in South Africa, as well as the Ian Smith "internal settlement" in what was then Rhodesia. Although welcomed by some in South Africa as a way out of the dead end they were in, the proposal was not implemented, extending apartheid for 15 more years.

- In 1980, the Fusion Energy Foundation's book-length proposal for Africa-wide infrastructure development included the diversion of approximately 5% of the Congo River's water flow to replenish the disappearing Lake Chad. LaRouche's intent was to turn Lake Chad into a new source of water to reverse the process of desertification, creating a Sahel renewal project. The project would have been the largest development project in the world, at that time.

- In 1991-92, reports published in Rome by the Italian company Bonifica, further refined the route to be taken for the Congo River water-diversion project, calling it the Transaqua Project. A few years later, LaRouche renewed his call for the Lake Chad/Sahel development project, emphasizing that continental development was the only viable antidote to the protracted conflict then being orchestrated in central Africa. The LaRouche movement promoted the Transaqua Project, hosting its author at conferences and publishing his work. The Italian report was coherent with LaRouche's original proposal. It also called for high-voltage electricity lines, and an international river and land transport network stretching from Mombasa, Kenya, to Nigeria, Algeria, and Libya.

At the 8th Forum for Sustainable Development in N'Djamena, Chad (Oct. 29 to Nov. 1, 2010), LaRouche associates advanced LaRouche's view that great infrastructure projects, along the lines of the Transaqua Project, are essential.

- At a Jan. 14-17, 2001 development conference in Sudan, LaRouche focussed on the necessity of developing the enormous potential of southern Sudan's rainfed agricultural zone as a breadbasket for Africa and Southwest Asia.