

LaRouche Has Stood With and for Africa

by Lawrence K. Freeman,
Douglas DeGroot, and David Cherry

Africa policy has always been a leading edge of Lyndon LaRouche's political intervention. For him, it is a moral test of whether humanity will do its part to enable Africans to take their rightful place in the world. This conception is a major element in his strategic approach to the self-development of humankind. Over the last four decades, no other American leader has fought more consistently and tenaciously for the development of the nations of the Africa than LaRouche. He has repeated often to his associates and to international audiences, that we as a people cannot consider ourselves truly *moral*, until we bring justice to Africa. His principled and unswerving defense of the sovereignty of African nations from the depredations of supranational institutions has upset many in Washington and London, and even a few Africans.

Members of his movement, in the Schiller Institute (SI) and at *EIR*, have conducted organizing visits since 1983 to many African nations, from the Maghreb, to the Sahel, West Africa, the Horn, Central Africa, and Southern Africa, and LaRouche himself has visited Sudan. His writings and philosophy are known in many African capitals.

He has always defended any country unjustly targeted for regime change, and he shocked many when, in one Washington, D.C., meeting, he said that if he would stand anywhere in Africa to fight the British Empire, it would be in Zimbabwe.

It is therefore fitting that leaders from four African nations, each of which has great potential to contribute to the development of the entire continent—Zimbabwe, South Africa, Sudan, and Nigeria—have contributed to the *Festschrift* presented to Mr. LaRouche as a gift from his admirers and collaborators from around the world.

Genocide in Africa Must End

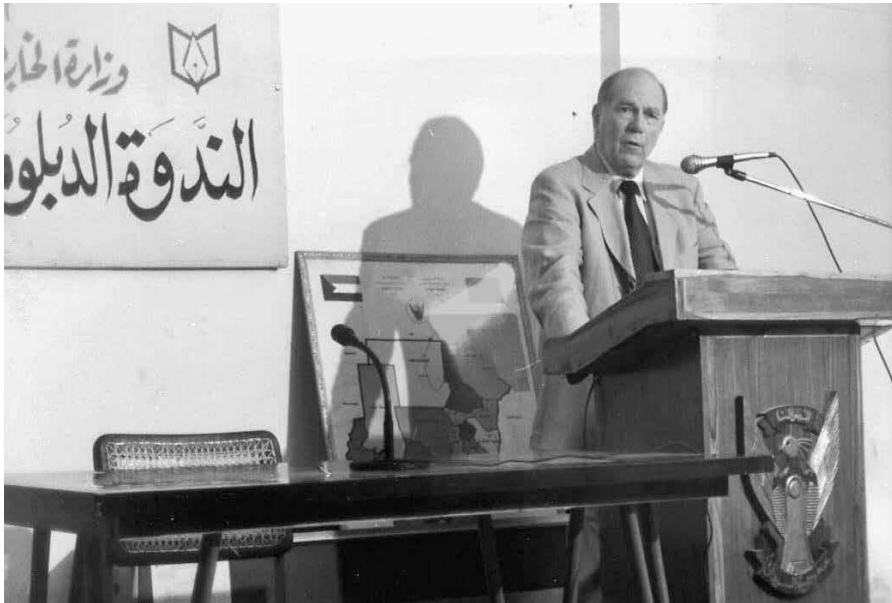
For LaRouche, Africa's enforced poverty and its manipulated wars are nothing but a form of genocide.

To end this genocide, Africa must be developed. It must hum with agro-industrial production and nuclear power for the benefit of itself and the world. The opposing concept of "poverty reduction" (better expressed as "misery management"), so familiar from United Nations and NGO documents, has always been foreign to his thought. This difference is evident in his writings since the 1970s. It reflects a quality of his soul that is not found among the liberal sympathizers of Africa. For him, *ending genocide* is a moral and political imperative, not simply a good cause.

LaRouche has relentlessly identified the British Empire as the mortal enemy of mankind responsible for the genocide in Africa; today, it implements this policy through tentacles extending from the City of London's financial empire, as it did earlier through direct British colonial rule. This is no exaggeration, as some have claimed. Listen to the British Royal Family in its insistence that the world's population of over 7 billion should be reduced to 1 to 2 billion, advocating the need for a "black plague" or a new deadly virus to thin out our "overpopulated planet." Read the history and policies of the outright fascist World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), which demands that Africa remain one big game reserve, not just for its rhinos and elephants, but for its people as well, by remaining pristine, untouched by technological progress. Its policy to reduce especially the black population of sub-Saharan Africa by disease, war, and famine is still dominant on the continent today.

In response to an increase in activity by the LaRouche movement in Africa, LaRouche commissioned a number of studies between 1994 and 1997, which were published in an *EIR* Special Report in September 1997, entitled *The True Story Behind the Fall of the House of Windsor*, documenting the Nazi roots of the Royal Family's and the WWF's policy of genocide in Africa and imperial control over its natural resources. This 218-page report provides historical material that is required reading to understand the deplorable conditions of Africa today.

LaRouche has identified the oligarchical principle as the evil ideology we must defeat. According to this principle, men are no different than beasts; it refuses to acknowledge that every human life is sacred, having been endowed with the divine spark of creativity by the Creator. This ideology relies on the malthusian dogma that the Earth is finite, and therefore population growth



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LaRouche addresses a conference in Khartoum, Sudan, Dec. 17-23, 1996. He is widely known as a friend of Africa, following decades of policy interventions there.

must be limited to “sustainable” levels; it rejects the manifest potential of human beings to make discoveries that constantly redefine what is a “resource.” Naturally occurring hydrocarbons are a dwindling, fixed resource, but the progression from hydrocarbons to nuclear fission, thermonuclear fusion, matter-antimatter reactions, and beyond, need have no limit.

In the early 1980s, LaRouche circulated two pamphlets that identified the policies of genocide and the countermeasures that, if adopted, would lead to the creation of economically sovereign nations: “Open Letter to IMF Member Nations—‘Conditionalities’ Are a ‘Nuremberg Crime’” and “The Men Behind Genocide—100 Times Worse than Hitler.” A third pamphlet produced by the LaRouche movement in that period, “Global 2000—Genocide 100 Times Worse than Hitler,” exposed President Jimmy Carter’s *Global 2000* report, which explicitly called for population reduction, and was supported by the WWF and Aurelio Peccei’s Club of Rome.

On May 3, 1991, *EIR* released a bombshell report exposing Henry Kissinger’s 1974 study (classified for years) entitled: “National Security Study Memorandum 200: Implications of Worldwide Population Growth for U.S. Security and Overseas Interests” (NSSM-200). It called for reducing population growth and preventing industrial development, so the West

would maintain an uninterrupted flow of minerals and other natural resources. Kissinger already hated LaRouche; he had instigated illegal dirty operations against him throughout the 1980s and worked with President George H.W. Bush to send LaRouche to prison in 1989. With *EIR*’s report on NSSM-200, Kissinger was publicly identified with the policies of genocide. Among the 13 key nations targeted in Kissinger’s study for population reduction, because of their high rates of population growth, were three major African nations: Egypt, Ethiopia, and Nigeria.

Peace Through the Science of Development

LaRouche didn’t just fight against genocide; he provided the programs to counter it. He countered the refusal to permit the development of the inherent potential of African nations, with his policy to create infrastructure platforms from which countries could drive their economies upward. Africa was a test case, to show how his principles of physical economy would work.

As early as 1975, his proposal for an International Development Bank (*IDB—How the International Development Will Work*) included a chapter on “The Development of Savanna-Sudan-Sahel Agriculture,” with emphasis on infrastructure. A 1979 conference on “The Industrialization of Africa” presented the first detailed proposal from LaRouche and his movement for the development of Africa as a whole. It was sponsored by the Fusion Energy Foundation, an organization LaRouche co-founded; the conference proceedings were published by the Foundation in 1980, providing an in-depth picture of the types of infrastructure projects that would transform African countries from extreme underdevelopment into industrialized nations capable of providing for their growing populations. LaRouche spoke on “The Myth of Equilibrium Economics.”

The section titles indicate the scope of the conference:

I. Development Policy in a New World Economic Order

II. Development of Labor Power

III. Blueprint for the Industrialization of Africa

IV. Financing Industrial Development

Following the release by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) of its “Lagos Plan of Action for the Economic Development of Africa 1980-2000,” La-

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.

Rouche immediately responded with his own book-length critique, entitled *Stop Club of Rome Genocide in Africa! Critical Comments Appended to the Lagos Plan of Action* (1981). The concluding paragraphs of LaRouche's introduction to his critique, "Development of Neo-Malthusian Genocide," are the following:

"On the positive side of the problem of development, we must move beyond mere lists of particular requirements for development to a *unified conception of development*. [In recent years he has used the notion of technologically advanced, integrated infrastructure platforms, as opposed to a collection of projects—ed.]

"It should be clear from the same pages that we view it as indispensable to successful development of Africa to transform a growing population of students into a dedicated elite trained in the principles of development as well as in the professions of scientist, engineer, and technicians in such specialties as physics, chemistry, biology, agronomy, medicine, civil engineering, and so forth."

The entire Jan. 1, 1993 issue of *EIR* was devoted to "The Rebirth of Africa." This 80-page edition included excerpts from LaRouche's critique of the Lagos Plan, along with articles on food production, water projects, construction of railroads, solving Africa's debt crisis, and a crash program for ending the HIV/AIDS crisis.

The largest conference on Africa organized by the LaRouche movement was a two-day seminar in Germany on April 26 and 27, 1997, on "Peace Through Development in Africa's Great Lakes Region." Representatives of groupings from Burundi, Rwanda, and Uganda participated, including the former President of Uganda, Dr. Godfrey L. Binaisa, along with members of the SI, *EIR*, and Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche. Speaking after Dr. Binaisa, LaRouche gave the keynote presentation, "Viewing Africa's Current Crisis from the Vantage Point of Universal History." In his closing remarks to the seminar, LaRouche spoke on the theme, "We are called upon to act as Good Samaritans, not Hobbesians," defining the problem of organizing others to prevent people from enslaving themselves as a "missionary problem." "It's to lift up people, to evoke, by being devoted to it ourselves, to evoke from others the quality which we most prize of the true human interest."

LaRouche's last visit to Sudan was as a featured

speaker at a four-day conference in Khartoum, Jan. 14-17, 2001, co-sponsored by the SI and *EIR* on the theme, "Peace Through Development Along the Nile Valley in the Framework of a New, Just World Economic Order." The conference was addressed by experts on agriculture and water management, along with representatives from Egypt, Ethiopia, Nigeria, a mix of people from political parties, and Sudanese citizens. LaRouche set the tone for the gathering by addressing the necessity to bring into existence "The New Bretton Woods System: Framework for a New Just Economic Order." A longtime collaborator of LaRouche, the late Prof. Sam Aluko, Nigeria's renowned economist, addressed the Khartoum seminar on "The Economic and Political Failure of Globalization in Africa." LaRouche, Aluko, and others engaged in a lively debate on the need to develop the whole of Sudan and not rely solely on oil revenues. LaRouche also warned the government of Sudan of the dangerous policies that one could expect from the newly elected U.S. President, George W. Bush. The conference speeches were published in *EIR* (Feb. 9, Feb. 23, and March 9, 2001).

Africa has no truer friends in the United States than Lyndon LaRouche and his movement, which has fought since its inception for the right of Africans to live dignified, productive, and healthy lives. LaRouche is still fighting today to put the British Empire out of its misery, and return the United States from its current status as a British vassal to its original mission as a temple of liberty and a beacon of hope to the world, which would shift U.S. policy from abandonment of Africa to cooperation in its development.

No one, since Franklin D. Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy, has had the vision, or made the impact on African leaders which LaRouche has done in the last 40 years. The ideas are sown; the harvest remains to be reaped.

Excerpts from contributions to LaRouche's *Festschrift*

Dr. Machivenyika Mapuranga, Ambassador, Zimbabwe

As Lyndon LaRouche celebrates his 90th birthday, I regard him as a great role model for the world's youth. His works clearly show how a single individual

can make an enormous contribution to the corpus of human knowledge over a long period of time, by dedicating one's life to a great cause and through diligence and a Spartan life-style of selfless service to others.

Lyndon LaRouche's dedication to the advancement of science and technology in the service of humankind and of social and economic justice in the world, are worthy causes, and for this, I wish him many more years of a healthy life and productive work.

Larry C. Fejokwu, Publisher, Lagos, Nigeria

In the last decade and a half, I have been privileged to attend several seminars, lectures and meetings and international discourses featuring the great scholar. In the past decades, Lyn has made monumental contributions towards uplifting mankind in practically every continent in the world. His zeal for economic and political transformation of the African continent in particular has been spectacular. On this historic occasion of his ninth decade on planet Earth, African intellectuals, nations, and friends of the great scholar will pray and celebrate

his very fulfilled life of serving God and humanity.

Lyn's life and innovative postulations, especially towards the emancipation of the much-maligned African nations, will serve as a great legacy for African leaders, most of whom in the past half century have failed woefully to transform the lives of their nations. African leaders must reflect on the incredible legacy of a great humanist who has spent his entire life fighting for the socio-economic and political transformation of nations and peoples. *Happy and more buoyant decade ahead, Lyn.*

Gamal Goraish, Embassy of Sudan, Washington, D.C.

In celebrating your Special Birthday, the Embassy of the Republic of the Sudan joins in wishing you a Very Happy Birthday.

On this happy occasion, the Embassy takes this opportunity to thank you for your involvement with the Sudan. Your numerous years of being a political activist and your tireless contribution to society are to be highly commended.

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