

Africa: Looting ground for Bush, Inc., or breadbasket for the world?

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The following is the keynote speech to a Jan. 11 forum of the FDR-PAC in Washington, D.C.

As you perhaps know, during the past week, there has been a financial-monetary earthquake registering about 3 on the Richter Scale in Japan. The question is going to be, whether there will be a following earthquake shock of about 5 on the Richter Scale in Japan. The question is, as posed by a number of people, authorities, as to whether the shock in Japan might spread to Europe and the United States next week, which would be about 7 on the Richter Scale.

That's the kind of world in which we live, and that's the kind of world within which context we have to look at the problems we're dealing with here, in Africa, and to determine first of all, not only the nature of the problems in Africa, but as to the *significance, the historic significance*, of the crisis of Africa for us all.

The shock of 3 on the Richter Scale from Japan this past week, which is something which I discussed with Japanese authorities when Helga and I were there at the end of 1995; and we discussed the fact that this was going to happen to Japan. *It is happening*. Worse is yet to come—inevitably.

Every financial system on this planet is in the process of self-destruction. The fires are spreading from one house, which is a tinderbox, to the neighboring nation's financial system. When it will collapse? That's not important. It is going to be soon. Don't ask me what day the ship goes under—get off the ship now, while you can, and watch the event from a safe distance, if you care to watch it at all.

So, that's the general context. *We are in the end of a world financial and monetary system*. The only solution we have, as I indicated last week, on the question of Bosnia, and as I've indicated otherwise, in papers to various people in government and so forth; the only solution is for the government of the United States—because it's gone beyond any alternative, don't talk about alternatives to that, because there are no other alternatives—

The government of the United States, led by the current President, Clinton, must take certain actions at some early time, in comity with the policy which I have laid out. *Unless*

President Clinton takes those actions in time, the whole planet will go into the equivalent of a Dark Age. And, that is immediate. That is reality. So, don't talk about whether you like Clinton, or don't like Clinton; just don't get lost among the Bushes, eh?

This guy has got to do certain things; otherwise, the human race goes into the pit. The unfortunate reality is that such a responsibility should lie on the shoulders of one man with Mr. Clinton's background, which is not exactly, shall we say, prepared and trained to do this job that he's got to do. He is not a Franklin Roosevelt, whose name we honor here.

I saw the other night, by the way, on C-SPAN, last night, a replay of the Franklin Roosevelt March 1933 inaugural address. And, if you get a chance to see that (it may be broadcast again on C-SPAN), see it. If you can't see it, at least read it. There are books in which it's recorded. It's better to see it.

Here was the United States caught in the middle of a Great Depression, of a world depression. The entire world was in crisis, and *a man*, Franklin Roosevelt, totally unlike his evil cousin Teddy, responded to the fact that he must get the United States to deal with its own internal crisis, to try to do it with the Congress, but if the Congress wouldn't do it, had to do it himself, to get the nation out of this mess.

And, again, we've come to that point, at a more dangerous time in world history, when this terrible ruined nation, in much worse condition than it was in in Roosevelt's time, must, once again, take the responsibility which has fallen on its shoulders, not by its choice but by its circumstance, to lead in getting the world out of this mess.

Establish a 'new Bretton Woods'

The safe thing is to establish what I've called a new Bretton Woods, the creation of a brand-new monetary and financial and credit and trade system for the world, scrapping all existing systems, either by eliminating them, by abrogating the treaties such as the WTO, which has to be liquidated. It's no good. It's like having an anchor around your neck when you're trying to stop from drowning. It's just the additional burden you don't need. And to establish a new monetary system, which will use the precedent of the pre-1966, pre-

1967 Bretton Woods System, of a system of fixed parities, on a gold-reserve basis, with cheap credit, and a general program for development of the world, by returning from post-industrial lunacy into investment in scientific and technological progress, for the improvement of the life expectancy and conditions of life, and improvement of the productivity of labor, in every part of the world today, through new forms of international cooperation among fully sovereign nation-states; elimination of all global economy, of all global politics, of all UNO dictatorship, all pretenses at world government.

A community of nations, as Roosevelt described it, as a community of neighbors, who will retain their sovereignty as households, but who will cooperate because they *must* cooperate. If they don't, they will all die. That's the period we're coming through.

On the other side of the chasm before us, the chasm whose rumblings were heard in Tokyo this past week; on the other side, there's safety, a new chance to rebuild this community of nations and rebuild the planet. If we don't build that bridge, or get to that other side, there's a deep chasm, a chasm of death, and you see the image of that chasm when you look at Africa.

The looting of Africa

What is happening in Africa, is the doom of the world, unless we make that change. And therefore, we should see Africa in that context.

Now, the policy toward Africa, the policy of raw materials looting, is a reflection of the fact that, contrary to the idiots who believe what they read in the *Wall Street Journal* or the *Washington Post*, to say nothing of the *Washington 'Moonie' Times*, or the *Moonshine Times*, as we call it; that every leading circle in the world, admits publicly—not just privately, but publicly—that the international financial system is in a process of disintegration. They've admitted that for some time. The actual process of disintegration was visible in 1992, when I referred to it as a mudslide driven by derivatives.

At the beginning of 1995, the whole process of disintegration was accelerated. And, there was a shift at that time, beginning January (approximately) 1995, a visible shift in investments of the insiders *away from* financial markets. Only the suckers invest in Wall Street, in the financial markets. The dumb people, the suckers. Those are the ones who are buying stock, or letting their insurance company or pension fund buy stock or invest in Wall Street.

The smart money's been doing what? The smart money has said, very simply—as they've said for some time, as was understood back in the middle of the 1960s. It was said clearly by Henry Kissinger in 1974, in a memorandum which came to light recently, and has become famous as a result of that. But, it's not the original source of the policy, it's only typical.

Kissinger said that countries such as Africa are sitting on

large amounts of raw materials, which the Anglo-American Atlantic powers will require in the future. And therefore, we can not tolerate overpopulation in Africa or other countries where these raw materials exist, because the people are eating up the raw materials, which we intend to have for our future. And, above all, these nations, these parts of the world, *must not have development*. Because if they have economic development, then their consumption of raw materials per capita will increase. Therefore, U.S. foreign policy, says Kissinger, as secretary of state and national security adviser in 1974; therefore, U.S. foreign policy must be based on making our relations toward nations and governments abroad, conditional upon Anglo-American population policy.

That was the same policy of the Carter administration. That was the policy authorized by Kissinger's famous rival, Zbigniew Brzezinski, who was sort of the den mother for Madeleine Albright. He's a little bit crazy. You've got to understand what he's been through. He was educated at McGill and Harvard, and kicked out of Harvard to make way for Henry Kissinger. He's never been the same since.

That was the policy which was first formally introduced in the Twentieth Century by Bertrand Russell, in 1923, who said that if the darker-skinned races of this planet do not curb their birth rates and reduce their populations, we shall have to reduce their populations, "by methods which are disgusting even if they are necessary." That is the great pacifist, the great humanitarian, Bertrand "Hitler" Russell.

In 1961, a member, a former member of the Nazi SS, otherwise known as Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands—who resigned from the SS in a congratulatory letter to Hitler on the day that he married the princess of the Netherlands. Now, Prince Bernhard, together with the official Giant Panda surrogate in London, Prince Philip (they're known for their defective breeding habits, the quality they have in common), organized the World Wildlife Fund, and simultaneously organized a support group, called the 1001 Club, an association of a group of oligarchs who are committed to population policies in the name of saving the animals.

This was the policy which launched Malthusianism, neo-Malthusianism. This is what gave you Greenpeace, and other kinds of fungus infections which afflict the landscape these days. It's a part of British Intelligence. This is what gave us, in 1966 and thereafter, *after* the Soviet Union had signed the agreements with the Anglo-Americans after the Missile Crisis, in which they said, "We can eliminate the modern nation-state, we can eliminate industrialized nations. We are now going to a post-industrial society. No more technology. We're pulling the astronauts out of space after we hit the Moon, no more space, no more science. We're going to an environmental economy, an environment-free economy," or something.

And, the world economy has been systematically destroyed, including the United States, since 1966, under this

policy. Under this policy, Africa was redlined. And, you will find the rate of increase of *Hell* in Africa from 1966 on.

You'll find the same thing, from 1967-68 on—you'll find a similar policy in respect to Central and South America. There has been retrogression, economic retrogression in South and Central America, since 1966-67, especially 1971-72.

In 1989-90, the Soviet system was dead. There was no longer a military imperative for maintaining some degree of national sovereignty, no longer a military-strategic imperative for maintaining modern economy. George Bush, the pet poodle for Margaret Thatcher at that time, said, "Let's go to a global economy, a global system. Let's eliminate the nation-state as an institution. Let's establish the United Nations as a world government." Who elects it? Nobody! It just takes over, and represents those families which are otherwise represented by the World Wildlife Fund in 1961, which is sort of the Whore of Babylon for this period of human history.

And, under this policy, we then see Africa, and we see the world. It is that policy which has resulted in the great financial crisis which is hitting us now. That system is vulnerable, at its maximum degree of vulnerability, as the financial and monetary system collapses. If you look across Europe, you will see political mass strikes across Europe: France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Greece, Serbia. Now, South Korea. A

political mass strike is threatening to overthrow the government of South Korea, which has tried to repress the labor movement on orders from the IMF and related institutions. And, that resulted in a mass strike process there.

It's in its greatest moment of vulnerability. War has broken out between the Anglophone and Francophone interests of Africa, the imperial interests, which must be understood morally, when one can't cheer for either side too much. You just hope that they deal with each other appropriately.

But, you must recognize it as a symptom of vulnerability of the system. You are now in a revolutionary period in which, whatever happens, the institutions which have ruled us, the policy institutions, the combinations of power which have ruled us over the recent years, especially the past 30; *those institutions are doomed!* The world monetary system, the world financial system, the U.S. system in its present form, the World Trade Organization; all of these systems and policies are now doomed. They're going down like the *Titanic*, and nothing can save them.

The question is: What next? You're in a revolutionary period. You can not stop the progress of history. You must go forward. The question is: which direction? To chaos, or to a fresh start? To rebuild the world as a world of nation-states committed to scientific and technological progress,

Baroness Cox leads the war of lies against Sudan

The highest-ranking foreign operative waging the Sudanese "civil war," is Baroness Caroline Cox of Queensbury, deputy speaker of the British House of Lords, and leader of Christian Solidarity International. She has waged her crusade against Sudan in all three capacities. Her closest collaborator in the endeavor is Lord Avebury, head of the British Parliament's Human Rights Caucus.

Since 1991, Baroness Cox has entered Sudan at least eight times, mostly illegally and without a visa, via Uganda, Kenya, or Ethiopia. In the aftermath of these visits, she has issued wild lies against Sudan before the U.S. Congress and European national parliaments, in an attempt to force governments to impose full trade and other sanctions against Sudan. The literature of her Christian Solidarity International states point-blank that the slavery charges hurled by the CSI against Sudan are to be used "as motivation" for this geopolitical goal.

In fact, CSI arranged for two reporters of the *Baltimore Sun* to "buy a slave" in Sudan—not in territory under government control, but in an area under the control of Cox

mercenary John Garang. This hoax was then fed back to the U.S. Congressional Black Caucus as "evidence" that Sudan is a slave state!

In addition to the *Baltimore Sun* employees, Cox has U.S. public officials working in her CSI, including Senate Majority Whip Don Nickles (R-Okla.), and Reps. Frank Wolf (R-Va.), Chris Smith (R-N.J.), and Tony Hall (D-Ohio).

Other American leaders of the so-called Christian Solidarity International include Michael Farris, a Bush operative active among the Christian fundamentalist circles of Pat Robertson, who himself has considerable mineral holdings in Zaire.

Faith Whittlesey, U.S. ambassador to Switzerland during the 1980s, who established the secret bank accounts for George Bush's "Iran-Contra" operations, is on the board of directors of CSI-United States.

Baroness Cox reports that she was last in Sudan during Jan. 7-15, 1997, when she entered the eastern Sudan secretly via Eritrea. She happened to be there simultaneously with the Ethiopian-Eritrean invasion of the same Sudanese region on Jan. 10-12. Baroness Cox denies, of course, that there is an invasion.

CSI efforts to rope the Clinton administration into support of British plans to overthrow the Sudanese govern-

and the cooperation among nation-states as good neighbors, in those policies and actions which are to their mutual benefit?

The African-American is not an African

In that context, look at Africa. And, when you look at Africa in the United States, you should do two things. First of all, you should let the facts about Africa, and leaders of Africa speak for themselves. And, the first thing you have to do, in that course, is to address the problem of the African-American. Because, first of all, the African-American is not an African. The fact that somebody's ancestor came from Africa, doesn't make them an African. They can't represent Africa. *African-Americans are Americans.* They are *not* African-Americans, they're Americans. They're no more African-Americans than Italian-Americans are Italians, or French-Americans are French.

And, you see that very clearly when you survey African-American opinion about Africa. If you come from Africa, and you meet African-Americans and ask them about Africa, you say, "These are the worst-informed people on the subject of Africa on this planet."

Furthermore, you say a second thing: "Most of them don't appear to care a bit."

Now, I've been dealing with Africa policies significantly since 1975, when Helga and I met a number of African government representatives, of nations which no longer exist today, among others. And, we entered into a large project for us at that time, a project of research, into the prospects for the development of Africa, concentrating especially on the northern part of Africa, that is, the Sahara area, the Sahel area, and the so-called Arab section together.

We've worked with African representatives of Africa. We've also worked with realities of Africa, the facts about Africa. We've also, of course, worked, in the same period, with many African-Americans. We know this case very well. We, probably, and I, collectively, that is, with my associates, know more about Africa than most African-Americans put together. Because we're dealing with the reality, the life-and-death questions of Africa.

But, nonetheless, even though the African-American is the poorest source of information on the history or current status of Africa, nonetheless, you must deal with the African-American when you raise the African question in the United States. Why?

Well, for one thing, as a result of a misunderstanding, most Americans, when they think of Africa, they think that some African-American has some connection, and he has

ment made great strides in February 1995. In that month, Baroness Cox led a CSI delegation entrusted with this task to Washington. Cox's delegation testified before the U.S. Congress, and met privately with leading government and private agencies there. Following her Congressional testimony against Sudan, Baroness Cox privately told Rep. Chris Smith, "We feel the time is now ripe for the U.S. government, with the backing of the British government, to overthrow this regime." Presumably, she carried the same message to her high-level meetings that same week.

Simultaneous with Baroness Cox's arrival, former Prime Minister Baroness Margaret Thatcher, her old crony, also arrived in Washington. They were joined by the bankrupt President of Eritrea, Isaias Afwerki, who began a three-week stay in Washington that month, where he offered to make his country into a new base of U.S. operations in the region.

By June 1995, these plans had matured. That month, Baroness Cox and CSI sponsored a conference of the Sudanese opposition in the Eritrean capital, Asmara. The conference, which brought together formerly squabbling opposition sects, issued a resolution calling for extending the war in the south to the whole country, and overthrowing the Khartoum government by force. One of the organizers of the conference, Cox's aide John Eibner, called for split-

ting Sudan into "five states."

One of the key parts of the coalition was the National Democratic Alliance, a Sudanese grouping established in London with the funding of the U.S. National Endowment for Democracy. At the event, Sudanese People's Liberation Army leader John Garang, who has led the war in the south, said, "We must now create an NDA with teeth."

By the end of the year, Baroness Cox was convening a conference of the Sudanese opposition directly in the House of Lords. In their meeting at the House of Lords on Nov. 29 to Dec. 1, 1995, the Sudanese opposition groups assembled by CSI adopted a resolution calling for the violent overthrow of the government of Sudan, and, as a prerequisite to this end, the conference pushed for unity in the rebel camp.

In the meantime, the Ethiopian and Egyptian governments, with the backing of the British government, had increased their demands that Sudan be targeted for allegedly trying to assassinate Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in June 1995, in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa. On Jan. 31, on the last day of their rotating chairmanship of the United Nations Security Council, the British rammed through a resolution condemning Sudan, and set into motion public and covert operations designed to lead to the overthrow of the Sudanese government.—*Joseph Brewda*

all the scoop on it. You get somebody in the Congress, for example, in the so-called Black Caucus, who probably is the person who's one of the least informed people on Africa in the United States. Then you get some people from various foundations and universities, who are specialists in Black Nationalist Studies, for example, or African Studies. And, the Congressman will assemble and hear these people tell him what the story is in Africa. These fellows don't know anything about Africa. They just know what the foundations, or the guy who paid them, told them to say.

This is the case with Zaire. You will find a group of African-American "experts" talking about Zaire, who will authenticate a Laurent Kabila, who has a 30-odd-year record as nothing but a gangster and murderer, and racketeer, who represents nothing. You might call him Laurent "Hitler" Kabila. Even Che Guevara said he was one of the worst, most degenerate criminals he ever met.

But, you will find people in the United States will defend, and African-American faces with these funny words coming out of their mouth, telling people about this continent called Africa, and what the politics in Africa are, and what a good guy this Kabila is because he's going to overthrow Mobutu. This great hero. And that's typical. But, nonetheless, we

have to deal with the problem, because most Americans think that African-Americans have something to do with Africa.

Now, there are some African-Americans, particularly among elected public officials on the state level, and people like that, who are very concerned, as honest persons, to find for themselves, whenever possible, what the truth is about the situation in Africa; who have, because of their moral persuasion, and their recognition that there may be some connection between discrimination against Africa as a continent, and discrimination against African-Americans in the United States, there may be some connection. Therefore, we find a number of African-American legislators, particularly on the state level, who are concerned to find the opportunity to investigate Africa for themselves.

Confederate degeneracy

But then, the other part is much more subtle, but I think you can all get it very easily. The problem of the United States, the characteristic problem of the United States, which was the finest conception of statecraft which ever existed on this planet, the U.S. Constitution. There were precedents for the nation-state before then, but the American Constitution is the finest piece of statecraft ever to establish a state. Well, what

Roger Winter, in Her Majesty's service in Washington

Roger Winter, executive director of the U.S. Committee of Refugees, has functioned as the case officer in the United States for the British Commonwealth's plan to destroy Sudan, and to place all of eastern Africa in the grip of the Commonwealth on behalf of such private enterprises as Anglo American Corporation and Sir George Bush's Barwick Gold.

On Sudan, Winter takes the most radical position among Washington insiders, arguing that Sudan must be disintegrated as a nation, in keeping with the apartheid policy which the British Colonial Office imposed on Sudan in the 1930s, as a wall against Sudanese Islamic resistance to British colonial rule.

At a forum on East Africa, held at the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Washington, Winter was asked if the opposition National Democratic Alliance could take over the Sudanese government and hold the country together. He answered this question in the neg-

ative, stating that Sudan would "definitely" break apart if the Sudanese government were ever to be overthrown. "They will have to split up," he said. In July 1996, Winter unsuccessfully lobbied in Washington for the recognition of John Garang's Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) as a "government," in full knowledge of the ultimate incompatibility of any alliance between Garang and the opposition in the north, organized under the umbrella of Baroness Caroline Cox's NDA.

However, even at the July CSIS conference, Winter indicated his reliance on non-Sudanese forces to destroy Sudan, stating: "The most important thing is this alliance between Uganda, Eritrea, and Ethiopia. This alliance wants to get rid of the [Sudanese] government."

Defending refugees?

Winter has also been a key organizer, on behalf of the policies of British Minister of Overseas Development Baroness Lynda Chalker, in Rwanda and Zaire, working in tandem with Phyllis Oakley of the State Department Bureau of Refugee and Population Affairs. In testimony to the House Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights on Dec. 4, 1996, Winter expressed glee that the Rwandan Hutu refugees had been rousted from their camps under fire, in total violation of all conventions established for refugee protection.

has been our problem, inside the United States? What causes us in the United States to make the wrong policy, consistently? What's the problem?

The problem has been twofold. First of all, generically, there have been certain people in the United States, like the opium traders and the slave traders, who are tied to the British interests, whom we used to consider traitors, but who became wealthy at treason.

We have, for example, in this country, not only the slave system, in the Southern states, the cotton states, but we had people in Massachusetts and elsewhere, who said they were abolitionists, but they made their wealth out of slave-produced cotton, as did the British. These same groups created the Confederacy, which was *not* an honest formation, or a misguided formation. *It was a creation of Britain's Lord Palmerston and British Intelligence.* We have—this country is being ripped apart today by the tradition of the Confederacy, otherwise called the Nashville tradition; not the Ku Klux Klan, but the Agrarians, the Agrarian movement, which has a certain psychological influence on our Vice President, for example, who not only comes from Tennessee, but he has Agrarian movement ideas. That is, you don't sit around talking about holding slaves, but you drink a lot of mint

juleps, and you think like a slave-owner, on a white-painted porch.

This is Robert Penn Warren. This John Crowe Ransom. A great part of U.S. literary culture, all the useless people who specialize in the English prose style, who write books; all of these parasites who turn up sipping cocktails at funny literary parties, and similar kinds of degenerates, they're dominated entirely by the Pulitzer Prize group, which is a bunch of degenerates, typified by Robert Penn Warren, John Crowe Ransom, and people like that, or Tennessee Williams, and people like that. All degenerates.

What's wrong with the United States today? We have neo-conservatives and theo-conservatives. You're going to serve the devil, by God, that's called a theo-conservative. These are the people called the Conservative Revolution, the worst killers we've ever seen in this country. These are the people behind the HMOs. These are the people who want to force Medicare people into HMOs so they can be killed more rapidly. These are the people who are cutting everything, especially life expectancy, among the so-called "useless eaters"—that's what Hitler used to call them. Today we call them senior citizens. Today we call them African-Americans. Today we call them welfare recipients. Today

"The *threat* of an international military deployment in eastern Zaire was helpful in mid-November," Winter told the subcommittee, "because the threat persuaded the ADFL [Alliance of Democratic Forces for Liberation] rebels to attack the final remaining refugee camp/military base outside Goma, known as Mugunga camp, on Nov. 14-15. The rebel attack routed the Interahamwe, who were controlling the camp, and enabled some 600,000 Rwandan refugees to repatriate to Rwanda in a span of four days" (emphasis added).

At the time, Winter was with Laurent Kabila, head of the ADFL in Zaire, whom, he says, he had reached through the mediation of the Rwandan Patriotic Front.

Winter proceeded:

"I spoke directly with Laurent Kabila before and after that attack. It was clear that Kabila distrusted an international troop deployment. He feared that the sudden presence of international troops in eastern Zaire would 'freeze' the military situation on the ground, and would therefore deprive him of the military victory that was within his grasp. He was convinced that an international force would, perhaps inadvertently, buy time for his retreating adversaries to regroup. Kabila told me that the UN's planned military deployment was forcing him to 'change the equation' on the ground. His way of 'changing the equation' was to push his remaining adversaries from Goma. He quickly

accomplished this on Nov. 15" (emphasis added).

While trying desperately to differentiate Kabila from the British-installed Rwandan government, Winter told the subcommittee that "the interests of the rebels and the interests of Rwandan officials clearly overlap in the border area." He reported that Rwandan officials acknowledged that the Rwandan military launched artillery attacks into Zaire border areas [on the refugee camps] and entered Zaire in hot pursuit of armed groups there. There is every reason to believe that some Banyamulenge men who had served in the Rwandan Patriotic Army have migrated back to Zaire to participate in this Banyamulenge uprising, bringing their combat skills with them."

Winter himself has had a longstanding relationship with both the SPLA's Garang and Paul Kagame, current defense minister and strongman of Rwanda. As early as 1988, Winter organized a conference of the Association of Banyarwandans in Diaspora in Washington, D.C., along with the head of that association, George Rubagumya, who is now the president of the Ugandan Development Authority. The Banyarwanda newsletter thanked Winter for his "daily efforts and contacts on their behalf." In April 1994, Winter was at the head of the columns of the Tutsi Rwandan Patriotic Front in their blitzkrieg invasion of Rwanda, in the aftermath of the murder of Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana.—*Linda de Hoyos*

we call them the poor. We call them the chronically ill. We don't kill them, we "accelerate their death rate." We hasten them to that divine, splendid experience of dying. We have somebody come in from the insurance company, hovering over a person who is in great pain in a hospital bed, saying, "Sign the DNR" piece—Do Not Resuscitate. "Sign!" Consent to your own murder, for greater profits for the superprofit companies of Wall Street who control managed health care, and other institutions.

Where does this come from? Where is the political force? Well, these are the unbalanced minds and the unbalanced morals who want to balance the budget. That's where it comes from. "We've got to balance the budget. We've got to privatize. We've got to privatize everything." We use to call that stealing, now they call it privatizing.

So, in this country the issue, therefore, is, the great sin of the United States, is the fact that this country not only tolerated slavery, but that *it tolerates the heritage of slavery*, which is what the majority of the Congress represents today; especially the neo-conservatives, the theo-conservatives, the Conservative Revolution. This nation must be called to a great moral purpose on this planet, again, like Roosevelt tried to do years ago, in his time, as the purpose was posed then, not as it's posed now, but as it was posed then.

The great impediment to getting our institutions to respond to a situation like that in Africa, is the fact that the moral judgment which controls the Congress or the State Department on a subject like Africa, is that they'll come up with any excuse. And, they will treat Africa as a continent, the same way they treat a senior citizen in managed health care: with the same calculated, murderous indifference, this malicious indifference to human need.

So, the problem is, until this nation gets rid of its essential immorality, the immorality of racism, and things which are like racism, until it gets rid of liberalism, like the liberalism of Justice Scalia, the Supreme Court Justice, and says, "*No, a human life has an intrinsic value, an inviolable intrinsic value*"; until we say that, we can't make moral judgments. Because, you say to Governor Ridge of Pennsylvania, "Governor Ridge, you, after being forewarned, are wittingly doing *exactly that* for which we indicted, convicted, and sentenced Nazi criminals at Nuremberg; therefore, you are not a case of first impression, you are a repeat offender. You are a reincarnation of a Nazi criminal, Nuremberg criminal."

They say, "You can't say that. That man has a right to his honest opinion."

So, because of this kind of liberalism, that says that you can not call things by their right name, in the name of civility, that the *horror* which ought to fill your eyes when you face the facts of what's being done in Africa, when you see the United States, knowing, at the highest level, how these people were driven out of these camps, for the most intensive genocide in modern history. *The genocide done*

by Hitler was a mild form compared to what was done in Central Africa in the Great Lakes region.

Take the population. What's the population of the so-called Hutu population of the combined regions of Rwanda and Burundi? How many people of that population have been involved in targetting for death by these operations? How many days did it take to kill how many people in a forced death-march out of the camps, back into the jungle, to whatever fate awaited them? The worst genocide by any statistical standard in the Twentieth Century or in modern history. And nobody responds. There's a moral deficiency, the same moral deficiency we see when somebody debates the right to force someone to accept a DNR order in a hospital, forcing a Medicare victim into an HMO. *It's murder.* Those ideas are tolerated and debated in liberal civil argument, only among people who have lost all semblance of human morality. Therefore, in the United States, you have to deal with that.

The Million-Man March

We had something going here, a few years back: We had a Million-Man March, which was organized. And the Million-Man March brought a turnout of people who represented the organizing core of the African-American population. It was a great moment, a great moment which passed. We had great hopes that that effort would lead to a reactivation, a reaffirmation of the African-American, in a sense reviving what had sparked that march—the memory of Martin Luther King and the March on Washington.

The Million-Man March was actually a call to African-Americans to return to Washington, to exert the kind of moral influence on the nation, which Martin had represented before he was killed. And they came. The organizing strata of African-Americans came, prepared to be led. And then the mice got to work on the organization. And, what should have been the decisive force in shaping, marginally, the outcome of the 1996 general election in the United States, was actually the weakest element of participation in the U.S. population; nobody turned out, almost nobody turned out for the election. The African-American was demoralized, once again. And thus—

And, by the way, the Republicans won the election in the Congress by a net margin of about 10,000 votes. If a significant number of African-Americans had not abstained from the election, we would not have a Conservative Revolution dominating the Congress. We would not have Newt Gingrich as Speaker of the House today. So, you do make a difference. A minority group can make a difference, because they can spell the difference between whether the national tendency goes one way or the other.

Now, we have to speak to the African-American when we're talking about Africa policy, despite the fact the African-American knows nothing about Africa. Why? Because the

majority of the population is looking at the African-American as somehow having some genetic wisdom about Africa. So, we have to, in a sense, try to educate the African-American so he *does* know something about Africa, so he can deal with this so-called Caucasian or something, who's looking at him for this inside scoop.

But, if we don't do that, if we don't make that reference, that because of our own—that we can not, as a nation, permit ourselves not to respond to Africa. Because we, of all the powers in the world, are the ones who have tolerated, contrary to our own nature—the British always believed in slavery, so they didn't have to descend to an immoral act, they're totally immoral, they can't violate their own immorality.

We, however, *violated* our morality, we violated our principle in tolerating slavery. We once paid a tremendous price for it in a great Civil War, organized by the British. A price in blood beyond imagination, for most people. And, if we do not face that, and conquer what that problem represents today, we won't be able to do what we have to do, and then the world will go into a Dark Age. So again, sometimes it's, as the British poet says, it's the want of the horseshoe nail that sometimes loses you the kingdom.

So, that's the way we should look at this. We are going to have, in addition to this session, we'll have another session on the 25th of January on the subject of Africa. And our object, as I said, in both cases, is to give, through the video device, and so forth, to give Americans, including African-Americans, but also many others, some insight into Africa, by presenting the facts, the circumstances, the reality of Africa, and, also, the views of Africans who are qualified to speak for Africa, as Africans, to get some indication of this.

British policy in the Horn of Africa

And today, we've focussed, as we have been doing, on an area which can be called the Horn of Africa. Let's take the first slide on Africa (**Figure 1**).

Now, I want to have you look at a couple of things here. You have Sudan. This is the most northerly country. We're looking at an area here which is sometimes called the Greater Horn of Africa.

The Horn of Africa policy first became known in modern times in the 1970s. It was a policy developed by the Arab Bureau of British Intelligence, under an Oxford Arabist who was seconded to the Arab Bureau under Sir John Baggot Glubb Pasha, who had been the head of the Jordan Legion in Jordan, and who was then retired to Switzerland, to head up Britain's Arab Bureau, which is a part of the India Office, spun off.

They developed a policy under which all of the world from Sri Lanka and Bangladesh and India, Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey, the Arab Middle East, these countries, Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, potentially Kenya, Somalia, and Eritrea; this whole region was marked for destruction through

FIGURE 1
Greater Horn of Africa



destabilization (**Figure 2**).

This fellow, Bernard Lewis, was sent to the United States, a British agent, who was sent to the United States, and he came in initially under the sponsorship of a British Intelligence branch in the United States called the Aspen Institute. This is something which was set up as a by-product of the relationship between Robert Hutchins of the [University of] Chicago back in 1938, and Bertrand Russell, the evil Bertrand Russell; Bertrand "Hitler" Russell, as I referred to him earlier.

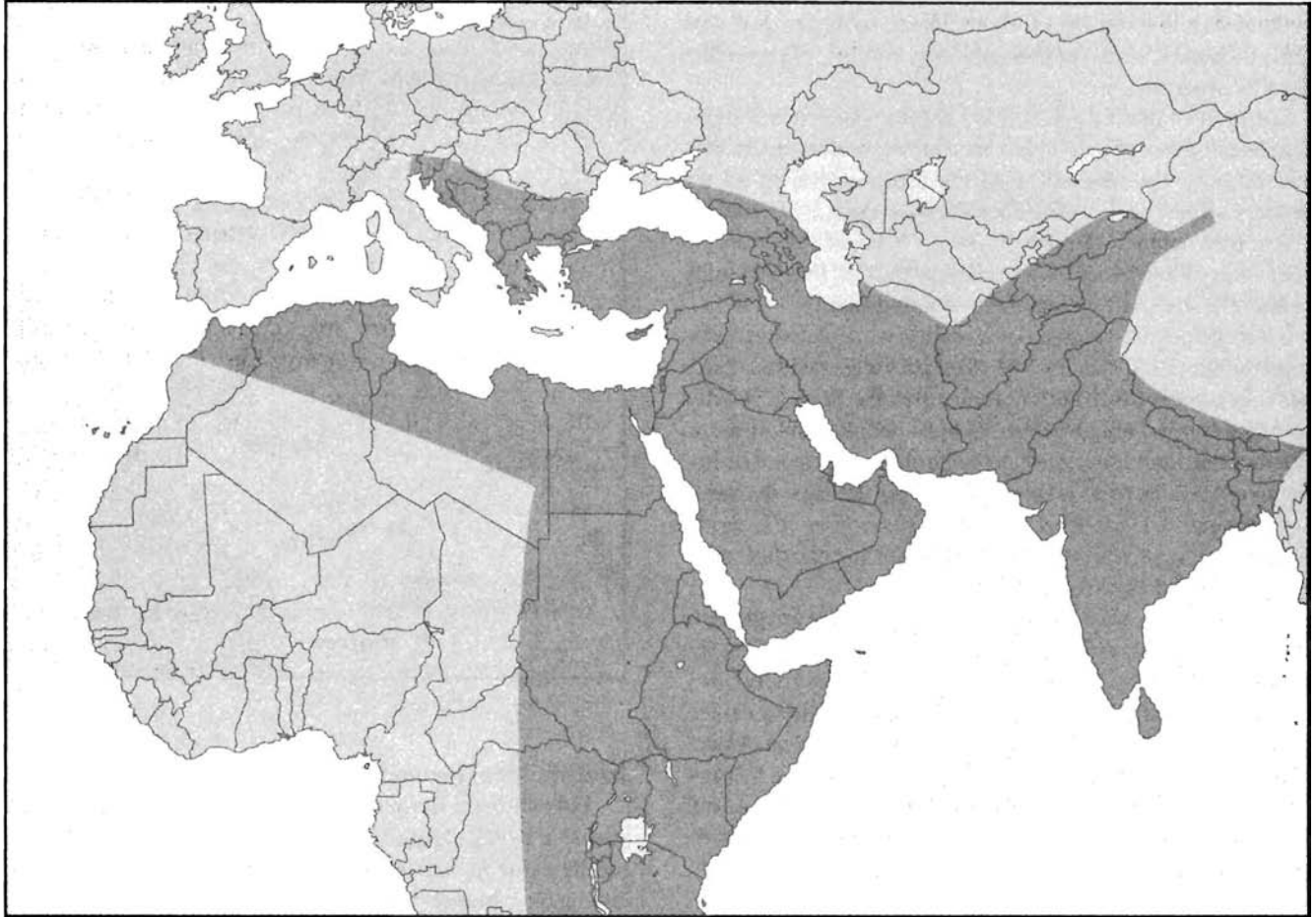
So, they set up this study. Henry Kissinger, who is a self-confessed agent of the British Foreign Intelligence Service, and bragged about it publicly, took on Bernard Lewis, as an adviser for the State Department on policy. This became known as the Bernard Lewis Plan of the State Department under Kissinger's regime.

Later, under Brzezinski, Brzezinski changed the name, since he's a rival of Kissinger, but he works for the same master, the same British master. So he had to change the name, to put his own touch on it.

It was then called the "Arc of Crisis" policy. That is, the entire region, from Sri Lanka, sweeping up through Turkey, and down into the Horn, was called the Arc of Crisis policy, which meant that *every nation in this arc was marked for destabilization, by the use of religious and ethnic conflict, with an emphasis on conflicts among Sunni, Shia, and Sufi,*

FIGURE 2

The Arc of Crisis



and every other kind of imaginable religious or ethnic conflict they could deal.

You have one, the Taliban, now, up in this area. But the Taliban are a Pushtun ethnic organization, organized by British Intelligence, out of the same operation that Margaret Thatcher and George Bush headed up during the 1980s, when they were running the war in Afghanistan out of Pakistan. It's a drug-money-funded, drug-funded operation, designed to carve Pakistan into two parts, to carve up Afghanistan, to take off part of the Kashmir area, to destabilize Iran, and so forth and so on. All kinds of good things like that; a chaos operation of the type we've been discussing in Africa.

So, these fellows came up with the Horn of Africa policy.

In 1975, Henry Kissinger cut a deal with the Soviet government. Under this deal, the Soviets had been sponsoring Somalia as their client. The United States had been backing Ethiopia. Eritrea, which was originally sort of semi-Ethiopia, was actually being run by the Soviets, through East Germany

and Cuba, in a revolution against, a war against Ethiopia. Kissinger and the Soviets swapped spit. The United States took over sponsorship of Somalia, and the Soviets took over sponsorship of Addis Ababa. And you had the Mengistu phenomenon.

As a result of that, they organized a war between Somalia and Ethiopia. They had a big problem about how to sort out the war between Eritrea and Ethiopia, but they got that under control. And they destroyed Somalia. This was the gift of Kissinger and of Brzezinski. And they destroyed most of Ethiopia, too.

They had a plan for destroying Kenya. That operation is still there. They put Uganda through the ringer, and Uganda is now used as the pivot country for the destabilization of this area, including Sudan.

So, now they take this area, they now call this the Greater Horn of Africa. Previously that was called the Horn of Africa policy, now we have the Greater Horn of Africa policy.

“Greater” means more murder.

Now, let’s look at the second chart (**Figure 3**). You go down from the southern part of Sudan, down this ridge of mountains, which is the same as the Rift Valley. You go down through Shaba Province in Zaire, and down through the southern part of Africa. This is one of the two greatest concentrations of strategic mineral resources on this planet. So, what these guys are doing, George Bush and others like him, out of Canada, out of Australia, out of London and elsewhere, New Zealand; what they’re doing, is concentrating on grabbing two things: control of the world’s movable food supplies, by creating artificial world food shortages, by controlling the salable, marketable international food supplies, to food-short countries.

Secondly, to control the strategic minerals. Not just petroleum, they pretty much control petroleum, but to lock that up, both in Central Asia, which is where George Bush and his friends, Shackley and so forth, have been very active; and also in Africa, to get all the petroleum. You have petroleum reserves through Sudan, down through here, all the way through. Not much developed, not much explored, but they’re there.

Then you have here, one of the great concentrations, for natural reasons, of minerals, strategic minerals, all the so-called strategic minerals.

And, they say, “We’re going to control that.” “Well, what about the governments in there?” “Oh, don’t worry. They’re going to go. We will now use ethnicity and private armies, warlord-type armies, working for supranational syndicates, we will now control the world’s crucial margins of minerals, both in Central Asia and in Africa.” And, that’s the name of the game.

Just look at the Zaire part (**Figure 4**). This is now part of the Greater Horn of Africa, by virtue of extending the map. You know, the usual kinds of things these fellows do. Shaba: Look at this. This is the old Katanga region. Remember back in 1960, ’61, the wars down there over Katanga Province. The Shaba operation.

By the way, guess who was down there, doing things for the Belgian government, or the Belgian syndicates, in 1960, ’61? Laurent Désiré “Hitler” Kabila, who’s shown up in a few other places.

But, this whole area. And, George Bush. Here’s George Bush up here, he’s up here, they’re stealing that with his Canadian friends; and so forth.

So, this is what the secret of this policy is: Depopulate the country according to the Kissinger policy, among other policies; eliminate the unnecessary people; break the area up into warlord-controlled areas, where the warlords themselves are controlled by powerful international syndicates, which means that, like the old Belgian Congo, which originally was created, where Leopold of the Belgians—King “Hitler” Leopold, eh? of the Belgians (this is the *Heart of Darkness*

story [see *EIR*, Jan. 3, 1997])—ran the Congo as a private colony of the Belgian monarchy. It wasn’t owned by Belgium, it was owned by the Belgian monarchy, the king personally.

And they want to go back to something along those lines. Eliminate the nation-state, eliminate nation-state roles, go to a global economy in which transnational or supranational syndicates, operating with warlord armies, actually control each of these areas. That’s their image of the post-financial-crash world which they wish to create.

Let’s take a look at the Sudan case here, and it becomes interesting (**Figure 5**). Here we are, Sudan.

Sudan has about 26 million people. And, what have you got here? You’ve got Zaire. This is the part that George Bush is invading. Sudan’s enemy, George Bush, has got a base, an armed base, right here.

Ethiopia: They’re deploying forces from Ethiopia, invading Sudan. Raids have occurred down in this area. In the north, Eritrea—Eritrean national forces, with the aid of token faces of so-called Sudan opposition, are invading Sudan, and threatening this rail-link here, and, also, Port Sudan, which is Sudan’s only external port.

In the Central African Republic, you have a rebel operation here, which just recently shot up a couple of French fellows, which caused a big fuss in Paris. And, on this area, it’s one of these areas where there’s a forest. And, foreign—Canadian and other—syndicates, have been trying to get a base here, to create a protected area from which they could deploy against Sudan.

Now, Chad is pretty destabilized, so they can operate from there. But, one focus here against Sudan. From Zaire, under George Bush’s control, a direct threat against Sudan. Uganda: You have, again, Museveni. He’s a key figure in this. Kenya is a base of operations against Sudan. Ethiopia—again, the same thing.

So the entire southern border of Sudan, a nation of 26 million people, virtually all of its border, its landlocked border, except whatever is open in Chad, is an enemy frontier for Sudan.

Whether or not the country is an enemy; like the Central African Republic is not an enemy of Sudan, but the rebel operation here is. Again, Ethiopia is officially an enemy of Sudan. Eritrea: officially invading Sudan. Kenya: forces in there are for it. Uganda is the base of operations for invasion of Sudan, including those from Eritrea. Zaire has now become a base of operations against Sudan.

That’s part of the policy.

Figure 6 shows areas which were set up, chiefly by the World Wildlife Fund. Now, during the first invasion through the gorilla park—the gorilla park, which cuts into the territory of Rwanda, is administered by the World Wildlife Fund (**Figure 7**). It has extraterritoriality. A private company, a syndicate related to Greenpeace, controls that territory.

Key to Figures 3 and 4

Symbol	Resource	Symbol	Resource
Ag	Silver	Lig	Lignite
Al	Aluminum	Ls	Limestone
Asb	Asbestos	M	Mica
Au	Gold	Marb	Marble and alabaster
Be	Beryllium/beryl	Mn	Manganese
Bx	Bauxite	NaAsh	Soda ash, trona
C	Coal	NG	Natural gas
Cb	Columbium (niobium)	NGL	Natural gas liquids
Cd	Cadmium	Ni	Nickel
Cem	Cement	P	Phosphate
Clay	Clays	Pb	Lead
Co	Cobalt	Pet	Petroleum
Cr	Chromite	PGM	Platinum-group metals
Cs	Cesium	RE	Rare earths
Cu	Copper	S	Sulfur
Dia	Diatomite	Salt	Salt
Dm	Diamond	Sb	Antimony
Em	Emery	Se	Selenium
F	Fluorspar	Sn	Tin
Fe	Iron ore	Ta	Tantalum
Fz	Fertilizer	Tc	Talc
Gm	Gemstones	Ti	Titanium (rutile or ilmenite)
Gr	Graphite	U	Uranium
Gyp	Gypsum	W	Tungsten
Hg	Mercury	Zn	Zinc

- Group of producing mines or wells
 () Undeveloped significant resource
 Underlined symbol indicates plant

What happened, is that when the RPF forces went in, they went in by taking the insignia off their Ugandan Army uniforms. That is, they marched out of Uganda, into the Congo, into this gorilla park. Once in the gorilla park, they took off their insignia from their uniforms, and they suddenly became transformed from Uganda military forces, into RPF. Then they used the gorilla park, with the assistance of the Rangers, controlled by Prince Philip, to arrange their staging for their invasion of Rwanda.

Everywhere you see a protected area, whether natural resources, so-called, protecting some animal, such as Prince Philip or similar giant pandas, you see a threat. Wherever you see a protected area which is on a national border, especially one that overlaps *two* national borders, especially a game preserve, or one which is run by some supranational organization, *especially* the World Wide Fund for Nature, you're looking at a military operation against the sovereignty and continued existence of the nations so affected. That's all part of the game.

In **Figure 8** you see another consideration here, the watershed. You saw, from the geographic map, the topographical map earlier, that you have, in the north of Africa, a lack of water. To the south and central part

FIGURE 3

Natural resources in Eastern Africa

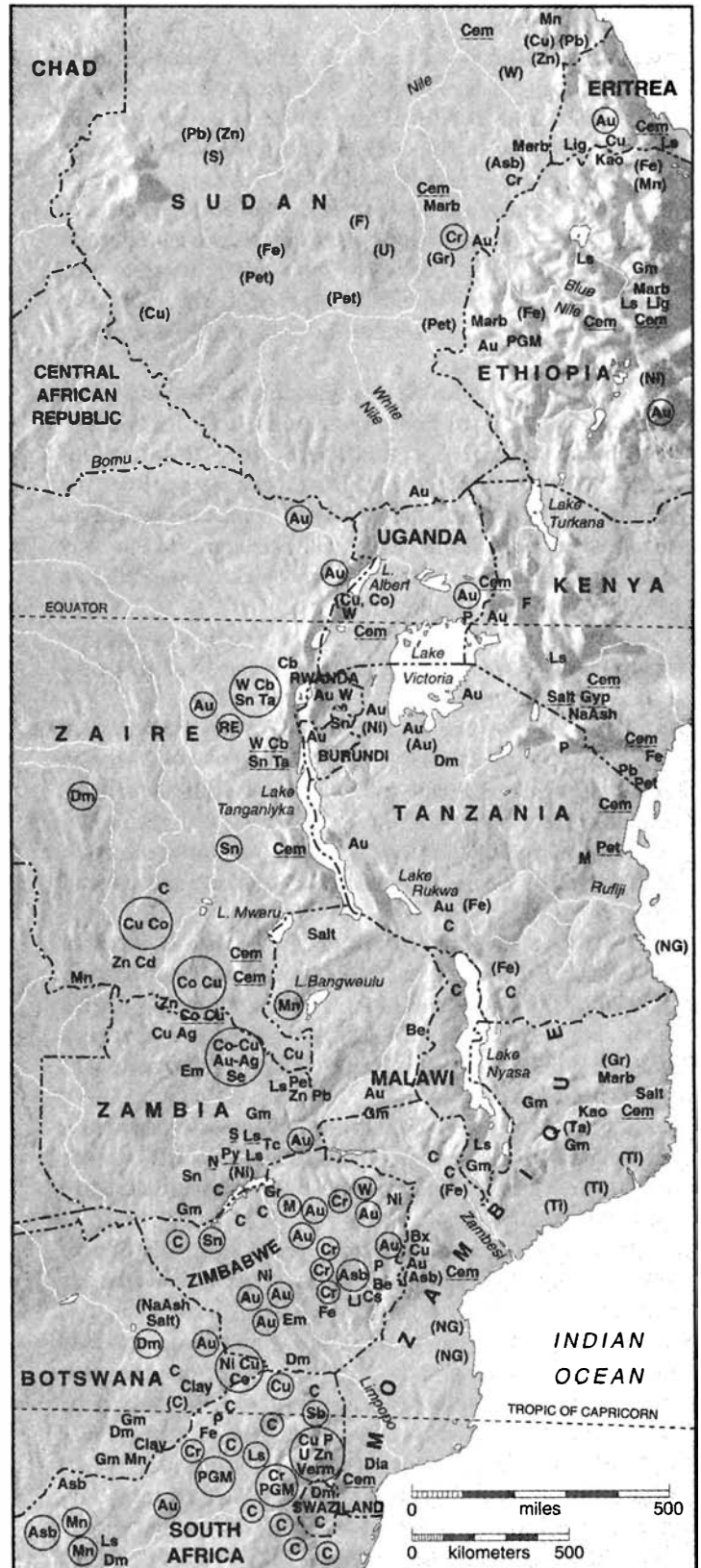


FIGURE 4
Zaire's reserves of strategic minerals



of Africa, as in Zaire, you have a water-rich area, an abundance of water, a mass of water in Zaire, in the rain forest area. Much of Zaire is almost uninhabitable, because without infrastructure, people can not live, effectively, in a rain forest area.

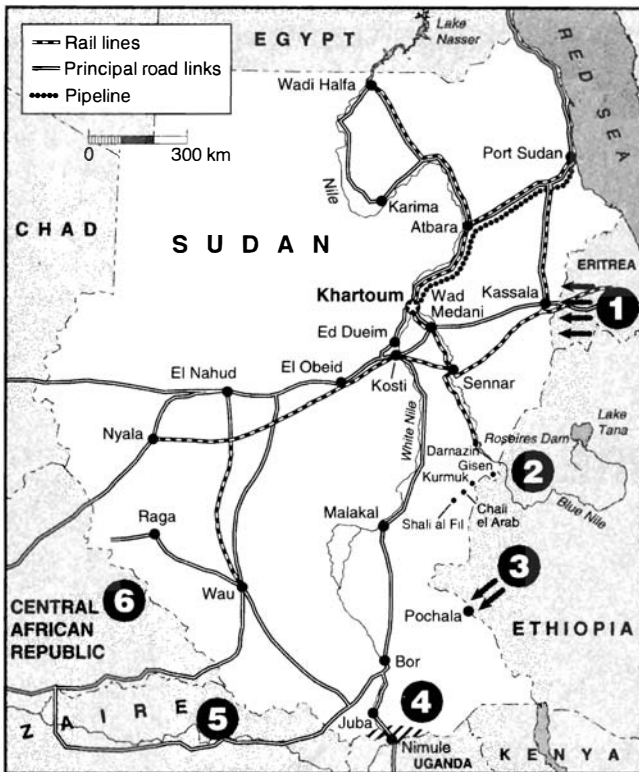
You have this mountain range, these mountain ranges, the

great sources of rainfall. Like southern Sudan, for example, which is an area richer in rainfall. We've covered that in *EIR* before.

So, the rivers flow from the mountainous areas of Ethiopia and the Great Rift and its extension, flow down, along the system which is connected to something which is obscenely

FIGURE 5

British-directed military operations against Sudan



- 1 Eritrean forces, under cover of the only remaining faction of John Garang's SPLA, invade Sudan on Jan. 12, and seize garrison town of Gadamyeeb, heading for Kassala. Targets are the transport lines linking Khartoum to Port Sudan. Asmara, Eritrea, is headquarters for National Democratic Alliance, anti-Sudan coalition organized by British Baroness Caroline Cox.
- 2 Ethiopian forces, under same cover, invade Sudan on Jan. 12 and seize border garrisons of Al-Kali, Daimonsour, Shali al Fil, Gisen, and town of Kurmuk. Target is city of Damizin, and Rosieres Dam on Blue Nile River, which supplies Khartoum with 80% of its electricity, and supplies both Sudan and Egypt with water for irrigation.
- 3 Ethiopian forces seized Pochala garrison town in fall 1996.
- 4 SPLA remains holed up in enclave in southern Sudan, holding the fortified town of Nimule.
- 5 British-backed invasion of Zaire from Uganda and Rwanda brings Zairean fake rebel force up toward border with Sudan, creating possible renewed threat from the south.
- 6 Destabilization of government of Central African Republic, which maintains friendly relations with Sudan.

called Lake Victoria. (It's much prettier than Victoria, and much more fertile, too.) And from there— So, the water system, essentially from Alexandria, in Egypt, the Nile, all the way up through Victoria, down into Tanzania, is really one connected water system, or connectable water system. It's just a few feet difference, sometimes a few inches difference in height of water; you can regulate the flow, whether it goes north or south, in all that area.

So, here we have an area which you fly over, you fly over Sudan—remember, Sudan is a big country, a very big country, with only 26 million people, much of it arid. You fly over that. You fly over that for an hour, an hour and a half. We flew, in coming back from Sudan at the end of the year; we flew to Amman to get back to Europe, and most of the time we're flying over, including over the Sinai Peninsula, desert, desert, desert. No water, no water.

With nuclear power, with nuclear high-temperature gas-cooled reactors, with those oceans there, we could get all the water we want, with managing the existing water flow, the natural water flow, slowing down, by recycling the water, the rate at which it flows to the sea. You can make that fresh water do work for you many times, if you control it. If you just let it flow freely, in the so-called "natural" way, then you lose it. But if you manage it, control the flow, so that every drop of

water is used many times before it gets to the sea again, then you can turn that into a resource in which these parts of Africa could become rich food-growing areas.

I've seen it. I've seen how poor farmers in Sudan—you put some water on the land, and they'll grow crops. They'll grow an abundance of crops, three crops a year. Africa is a major food-growing area. Most of that area that's now desert is potentially reclaimable for habitation, in the Middle East and in Africa itself. But this water system is the key to it. To manage the water system, peaceful control of the water system. To control the water system, the water flow of the Zaire River through Zaire itself, is one of the great engineering feats of the world which can transform all of Africa.

But, to do that, we're going to have to make some changes, in terms of a development operation.

Africa and the land-bridges

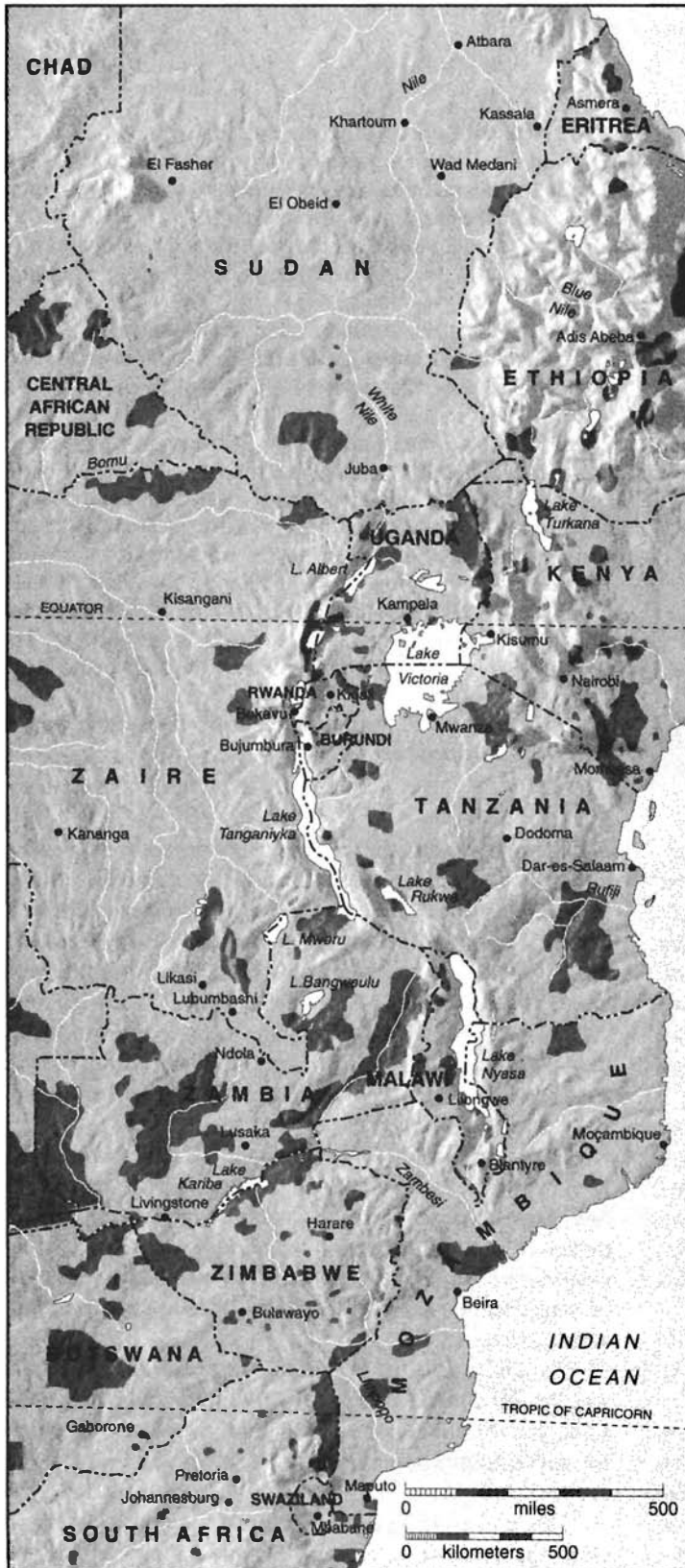
Let's get **Figure 9**, the next one, because that gives a picture of this point.

We did this years ago, one of our Africa studies, partly in connection with a project I did on the 1982 Lagos Plan of Action for Africa. I just simply looked at a few things, with my particular skills.

As you see here, here's the northeast corner of Nigeria.

FIGURE 6

'Protected areas' in Eastern Africa



Up here you've got Dakar, and the plan was to—in the 1870s, some people in France, after they got rid of Napoleon III, had a plan to run a line across Africa, all the way to Djibouti. And also, there's this Port Sudan. So you have the two key ports in this so-called Horn of Africa directly, which, if you connected some of these links, and managed the water, especially from northeastern Nigeria, to Naila in Sudan, you would have a rail link across Africa, east-west.

If you have that rail link, and you run pipelines beside it, then you can take this area of the so-called Sahel, which is dying because of aridization, and you can build a logistical support mechanism, in order to recapture that land, and stop the advance of the Sahara.

You have this lake here, called Lake Chad. You can almost wade across it these days. It used to be a great lake. You have, down here in Zaire (Figure 10), you have this immense flow-through of water of the Zaire River. You have one basin, which could be one of the greatest water-holding basins of the world, and you could run water from Zaire, into the Lake Chad area, which would mean you would recapture—this whole part of Africa would be captured for population growth and development.

Africa's natural assets, of course, are chiefly the port areas. Those are the things you could do development with the most. You need the railroad system, in order to develop the interior. These are marked. That is, the dotted lines indicate the proposed rail lines. And, if we do that, then, in that case, all of Africa becomes an area of growth.

As you know, we have this land-bridge proposal. Onto the land-bridge proposal, across Eurasia, we would develop a system of high-speed railroad corridors of development, each of about 100 kilometers in width. The connection would come down into Egypt, and, from Egypt south, we would develop the railway system of Africa, and that would transform it.

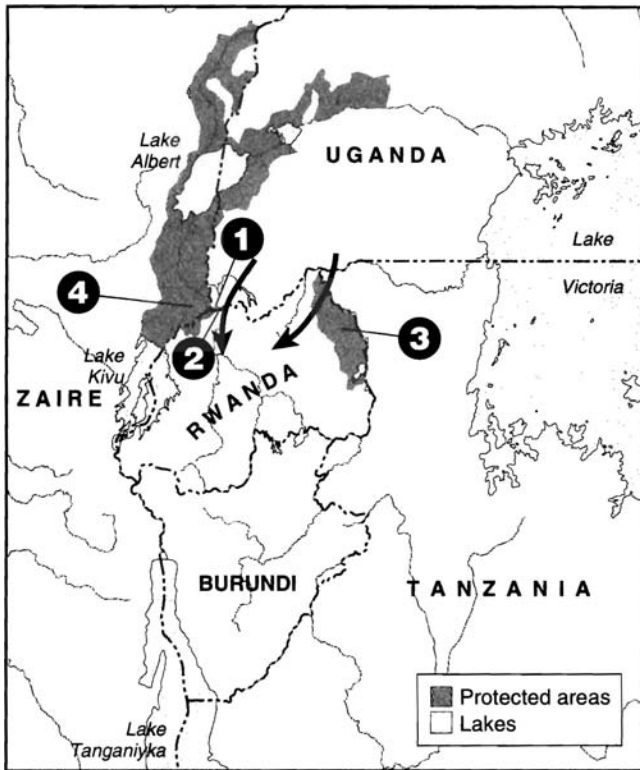
The moral aspect of policymaking

But let's get on to one thing about this which is crucial. The moral aspect of the policy. There are people who talk about Africa, and they say, "Well, what kind of history does Africa have?" Well, Africa has a very complex history, but what do you do with a country where most of the books have been torn up anyway, or the equivalent of the books, have been destroyed, what kind of a history?

You can not solve the problem of Africa by trying to find some hidden fairy-tale world in Africa itself. You have to do a very simple thing, which,

FIGURE 7

Rwanda invasion routes in 1990 and 1994



The 1990 RPF/Ugandan army invasion of Rwanda was staged in the Gorilla park of Uganda on the border of Rwanda and Zaire 1. It proceeded through the Volcans park in Rwanda 2, directly opposite the Gorilla park in Uganda.

The Akagera park in Rwanda 3, bordering Kenya and within a few miles of the Ugandan border, was the other invasion route.

Although the 1990 invasion failed, the Uganda military and RPF continued to control large areas of the Volcans park of Rwanda, and used that park as a base for raids farther into Rwanda.

The RPF also held parts of the Virunga park in Zaire 4, which borders both the Volcans park of Rwanda and the Gorilla park of Uganda. Periodic efforts by the Rwandan military to flush out the Uganda guerrillas through shelling both parks were unsuccessful, and vehemently condemned by international conservation agencies, including the World Wildlife Fund. The WWF manages the "Gorilla protection program" within the tri-border Virunga, Gorilla, and Volcans parks. The WWF program was initiated just months before the 1990 Ugandan invasion.

The Uganda/RPF invasion of April 1994 came largely through the Akagera park.

particularly in Christian civilization, and in Islam, you're supposed to be able to do. You're supposed to look at the fact that *there are no races, there is only a human race*. That in our experience, every human being who is given access to the kind of education and family circumstances that are required, that human being has as much potential for achieving the highest level of intellectual creativity and productivity as any human being, from any part of the world. *There are no differences among people based on race*.

So, whatever we have done in European civilization, could have been done, and can be done in Africa. Which means that our policy has to be focussed on that, not on other considerations. Every human being has the same potential. And every human being who is denied the means for developing that potential, is being abused, is being denied the realization of humanity.

Let us look at the modern nation-state and say, what do we want to do with development for Africa? How does the modern economy work?

Well, we've had a great success in European civilization, despite the evil that's been done in the name of European civilization. The success is that European civilization, despite all its problems, has contributed more to the increase of life expectancy, the material conditions of life of humanity, at a

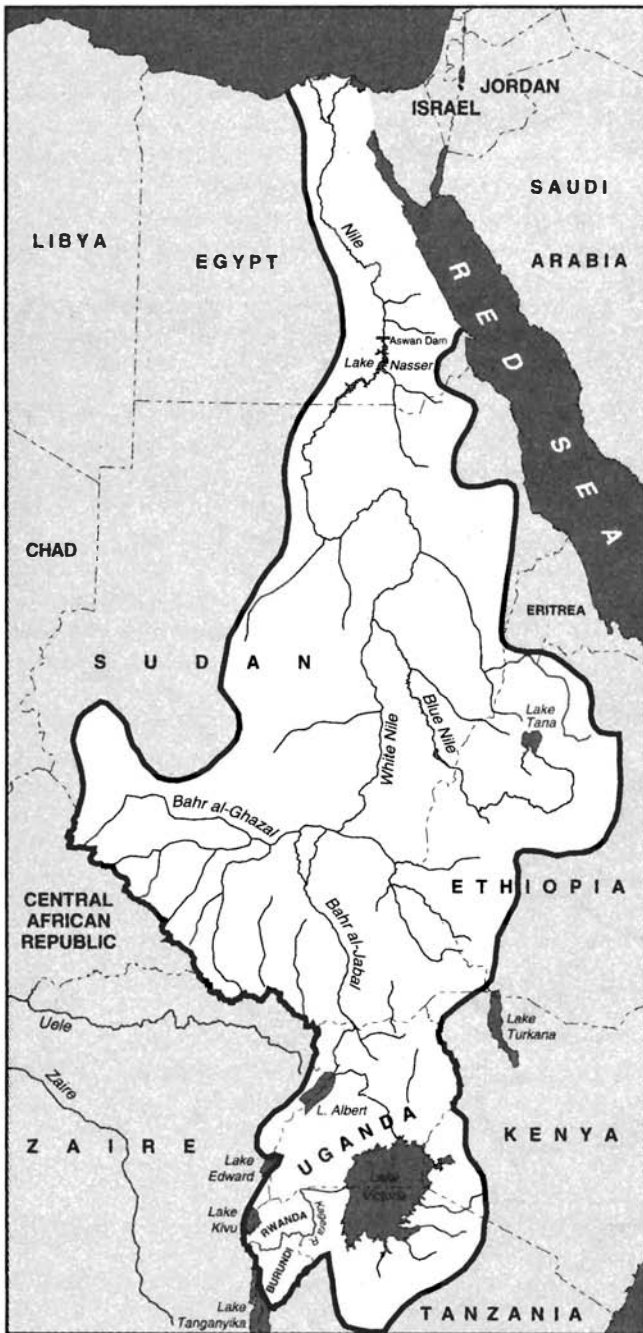
higher rate, than all other human existence beforehand. That is, 500 years of European civilization have contributed more, culturally, to the advancement of the life expectancy, the well-being of the human species, and population size, than all other history put together. How was that done? What was the great secret? There's nothing about the so-called Caucasian mind that did that. We find that many people who come from Africa, they do just as well, or any other part of the world, they do the same thing. They can assimilate this just as well as anybody else. What was it?

The difference was that in most parts of the world, that 95% or more of human beings, through most of human history, have lived as slaves or serfs, or have been virtually treated as animals, in every population. So therefore, the *development potential* of the population was being destroyed, or held back, by the fact that most of the people were not allowed to develop.

The great basis for the success of European civilization was the drive in the direction, beginning with France, under Louis XI, the drive in the direction of state-fostered policies for universal education of all persons, from all parts of society.

This was coupled with an emphasis upon fostering investment in scientific and technological progress, together

FIGURE 8
The Nile River system



with large infrastructure works done by the state. *Private enterprise never built infrastructure. It was always built by government:* public schools, public highways, not toll roads; public highways. The city: The greatest machine for the development of mankind ever produced, is the city—which we have been destroying in the United States for the past

30 years or so, and we see the effects on people. But, the promotion of scientific and technological progress by the state, and the fostering of opportunities for entrepreneurship by individuals, who developed them.

The epitome of this, which I mentioned last week, the epitome of this is the so-called machine tool design sector. Now, the reason that most developing economies don't work, is because they don't have a machine tool design sector. The reason that the Asian Tigers don't work, despite what Habibie has been trying to do in Indonesia, where he's trying to build an economy from the roof down, a skyscraper from the roof down. The reason they don't work, and *can not work*, is because they don't have a machine tool design sector. The easiest way to ensure oppression, economic oppression of a nation-state, is to say, you must not have any dual-use technology. What is dual-use technology? It's an industry headed by scientists or engineers, which not only produces machine tools, but designs them, by means of which you get a better quality of product, and you get increased productive powers of labor.

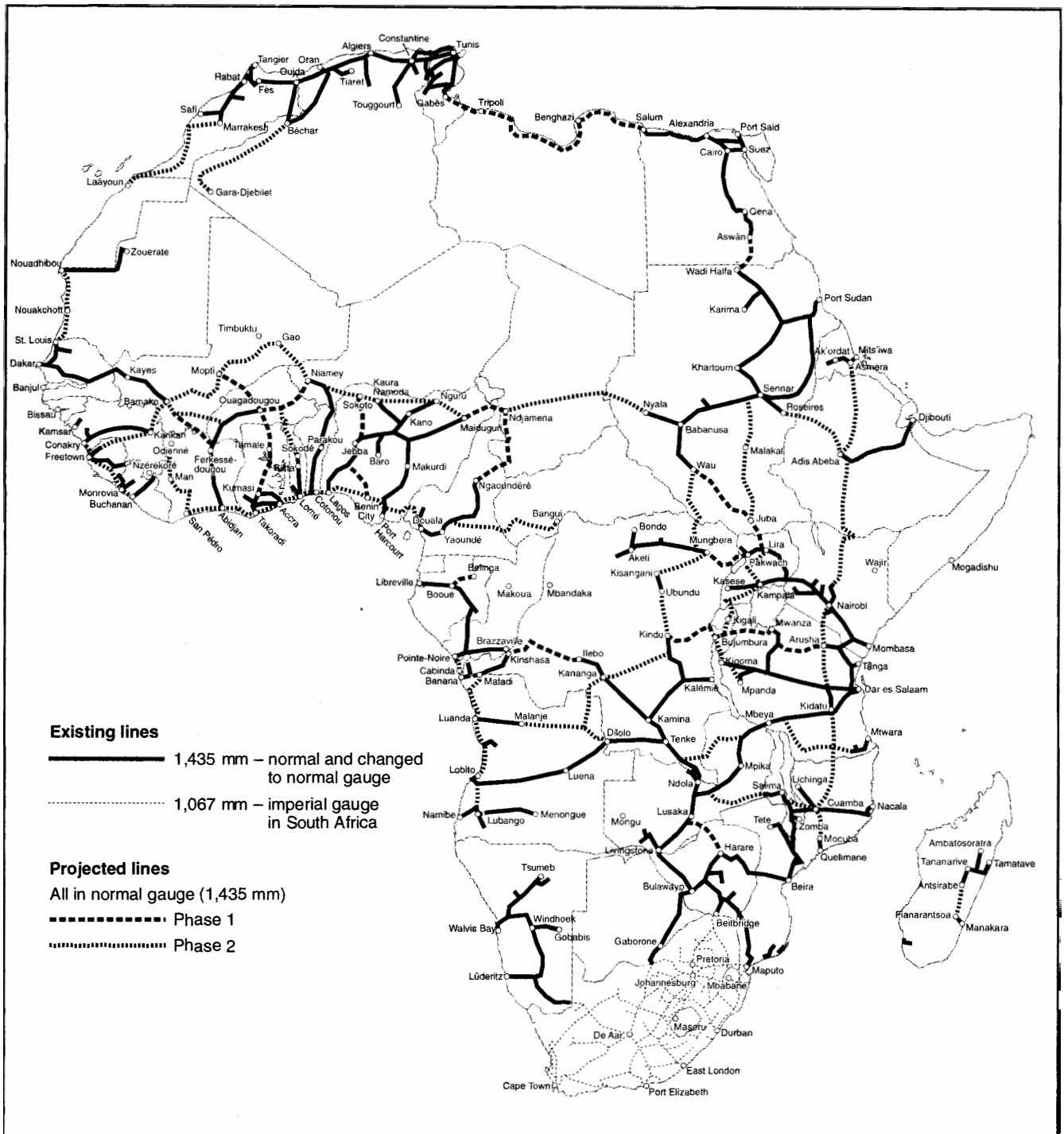
The machine tool sector means chemistry. It means, today, nuclear physics, it means physics in general. It means all of these things. And therefore, if you have this technology, in the form of a machine tool industry as well as science, then you can produce anything, whether it's a weapon, or whether it's something for production. If you don't have that, then you're a colony, because you can not maintain your own industry. You have to get your product design from abroad under license, and you're only allowed to produce what the foreigners will let you buy in terms of that, you can't develop your own technology. And that's the fate of most of Africa, in particular.

Development tasks for Africa and the world

So therefore, what do we have to do in Africa, knowing these two things? If you produce an educated population, if you foster science and development of things, through the public sector—not the private sector, the public sector—of railroads, roads, water management, schools, and so forth, all the things that are necessary, and the building of clean, healthy cities, which are your best security against disease. Build a city which has environmental protection built into it, particularly in an area, in the lower areas in Africa, near the equatorial area, where you have insects and other kinds of pests which are the greatest danger to human life imaginable. If you build a city which is well managed, then you can control this problem. You can't do it in grass huts.

So, the first thing is public infrastructure, which is needed to make the country manageable, to make the area manageable, to make it possible to develop agriculture, to prevent food from spoiling. You can't get food from areas where it's grown to people who want to eat it, in many parts of Africa. There are no effective roads, or there are no all-weather roads.

FIGURE 9
Projected railway network for Africa



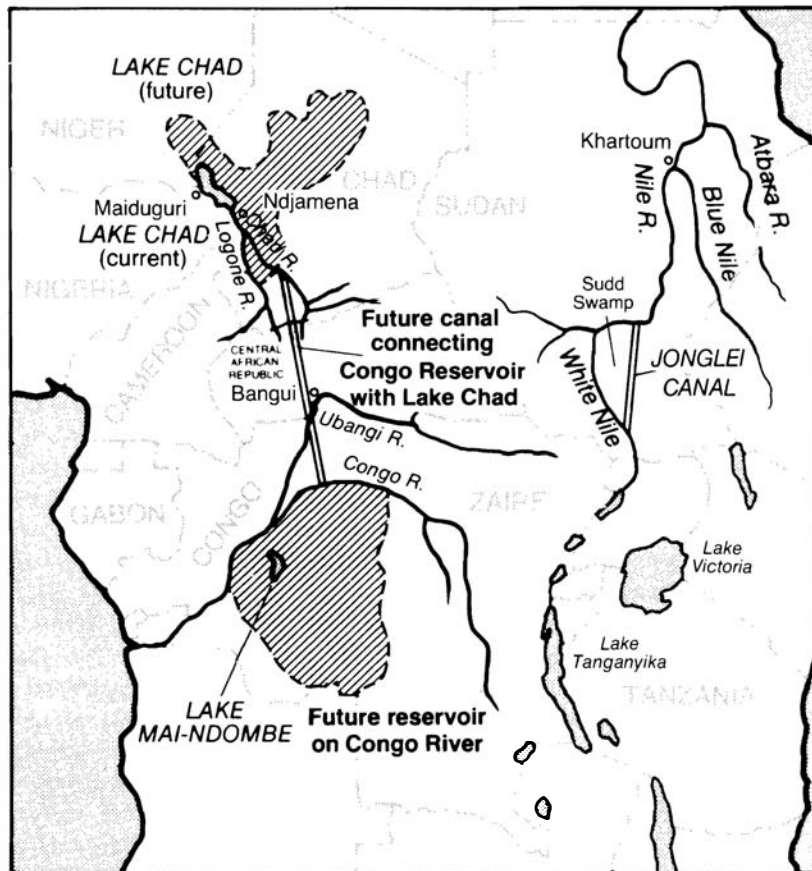
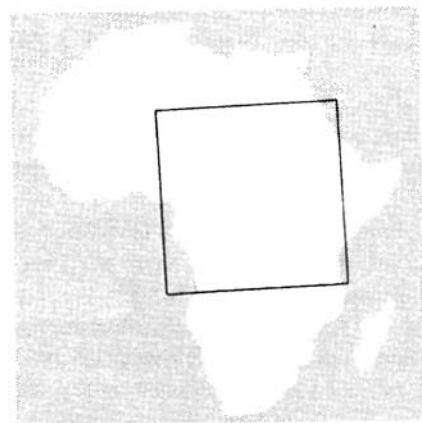
Most of the crop is destroyed by various kinds of pestilences and diseases before it's harvested. After it's harvested, it's destroyed still further by rotting and diseases, because there is no means of protecting it. There's no means of transporting

it. Without infrastructure to address this problem, you can't deal with it.

In many parts of Africa, you don't have drinkable water, not safe drinkable water—a cheap thing to have, but you don't

FIGURE 10

Lake Chad-Congo Basin, and Jonglei Canal projects



have it. You've got to have universal education, which means that you've got to fight to maintain the life expectancy of the adults. Why? Because, how can you send children to school until they're 15 to 25, if the parents are dead at 35 and 40? It can't be done. How can you educate children, where child labor is an integral part of the mere survival in village life? It can't be done.

So therefore, increase of life expectancy, sanitation, public works, and education, the development of a scientific cadre by building more universities which are science transmitters into the local community, which can provide the support for the school systems, for which they provide many of the teachers. The science centers, which are associated with the development of machine tool design sectors. And then, people of vision in government, to use those ingredients, to bring together a better-educated population in general, together with development of infrastructure, development of new cities, development of high-technology centers, which radiate technology into the other sectors of the economy.

Conquering the Universe

And that should be our mission to Africa, which must start out of the very simple moral principle, that all human beings are exactly alike in one respect. They all have this special quality that no animal has: the ability to create, to discover

the laws of the universe, accurately, and to make innovations in human practice which increase man's power over nature, which improve life expectancy, which improve the quality of life, and which are taking us to conquer the universe.

We will have colonies on Mars, maybe not 40 years from now, as I would desire, maybe 50 years, maybe 60 years. We will go on from that to other technologies which we should be doing the research on now, which will enable us to go beyond the Solar System. We'll be exploring the universe at large in a new way. Man is going out from his home base of Earth to begin to master the universe.

This is the nature of all of us, that we have this power. The crime is, not to develop that power. The secret of Africa is not just the raw materials; the secret of Africa is people, because every baby that's born has that same potential. The moral question is, are we committed to developing that potential? Or, are we going to continue to play racial games—that this race likes this and this race likes this, and all that kind of nonsense. We're not dogs; we're not cattle; we're human beings. And, if we approach these matters in that way, we can make it.

I've got to hope that the President of the United States will capture some of that vision, and decide that he wants to go down in history, not just walk out of the White House at the end of his term of office. But, we've got to inspire

our fellow citizens to recognize that as a *moral* issue, not a moral issue in the sense of shibboleths—don't do this and don't do that, you get spanked if you don't, and praised if you do.

But, a sense of: What is your identity? You are all going to die, we are all going to die. And when you have passed this course called life, what will you have done which will make your having lived, worthwhile? What have you contributed to humanity, that you can carry into the grave with you? Have you helped to uplift humanity? Have you made the human race a better place to be part of? Have you improved this planet? Have you brought freedom where it was lacking? Have you helped to bring growth where it was wanted? Have you helped to increase life-expectancy where it was denied? Have you done something which might qualify you as an angel? Have you done something good for humanity, so that you can say, "Well, this person was born as a gift of Providence to all humanity." Do you want to be that kind of person?

If you can do that, you can live and die with a smile on your face. And, if people can discover in the hideous problems which afflict us now, a challenge, and find in that challenge something they can do to help make this planet less ugly and better, then they can walk and die with a smile on their face.

And *that's* morality. Morality is not avoiding a spanking, or getting praise. Morality is doing something which you know inside makes you good, and makes you a gift of Providence to humanity. And, I think it's only in that sense, that we can do that for Africa, only in that sense is there hope for Africa, people who have that view.

And, we Americans can get that view, can discover it in ourselves, if we will face the problem of Africa, and understand what there is in our national history, that would tend to block us from recognizing the moral issues so posed. We will recognize that, when we say, "Why do we allow that Gingrich in there at all? What's the difference between Gingrich and Hitler?" As far as we're concerned, we're not concerned what the difference is. There are no differences of any importance, to us. Why do we allow politicians, why do we allow policies, why do we allow HMOs? Why do we allow these things? What is so rotten in use that we are not *revulsed* by this? What is so rotten in us that we are not *revulsed* by the fact that a former President of the United States, otherwise known as a thug and a gangster, could be engaged in playing a game of genocide in northern Zaire? What's wrong with us?

So, I think that we Americans have not merely got to respond to the facts of the situation: We've got to find in ourselves that chord, that moral chord within us, which gives us the inspiration, and the energy, to meet the challenge before us. Because, if we don't, then the President will not find the morale, or the support, political support, to do what he must do in the months ahead, and the weeks and months ahead. And, if he doesn't do that, this whole planet goes into a Dark Age. That's the issue.

Africa is a test case for mankind's survival

by Jacques Bacamurwanko

Jacques Bacamurwanko, Burundi's former ambassador to the United States, addressed a forum of the FDR-PAC in Washington, D.C. on Jan. 11. An edited transcript of his speech follows.

I would like, by way of an opening statement, to state a few things, by jumping from the base which I have mastered the most: Burundi.

No country is truly hopeless. But, Burundi is the closest thing to a country and a society without hope in all of Africa. No continent is truly hopeless; but, Africa is the closest thing to a continent that holds no future for its rightful heirs. No civilization is truly doomed; but, Western European civilization, the very one that has been responsible for sealing the fate of the dark continent, is doomed. It is doomed, because in the high places of the so-called civilized world, genocide has been condoned. It's been allowed to go on and on, through a systematic implementation of dismal policies deliberately designed to blot out the life-sustenance of Africa. . . .

Western civilization is doomed, because the mandate of Heaven once enjoyed by the legitimate governments, can no longer be valid for governments whose leadership and intelligentsia so heartily hail the disintegration of nation-states, while welcoming, at the same time, the phenomenal rise of an imperial world government, run by a select Privy Council of oligarchical financiers, who deploy their deadly operations from high places in London, in New York, in Washington, in Paris.

Ask the average American, even the Afro-American, to mention five things he or she associates with Africa, and the answer is likely to be jungle, heat, pygmies, chimps, tribes. That's what's in print. That's the picture. I mean, we're not blaming this fellow, this average person, because that's what's in print. That's what they read, that's what they consume. That's what the press presents.

Those who have some degree of sophistication will answer, perhaps, "Well, game parks. Africa is synonymous with game parks, with safaris, for those who travel." Mineral resources: That's also one of the things that's typically associated with this continent. Pyramids, referring to Egypt.

A third category, still, of respondents, will most likely say—and I suppose this category is very much our category