

## Africa Report by Douglas DeGroot

### East Africa: Club of Rome target

*Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Sudan, and Somalia are slated for deliberate famine and chaos.*

**W**hen Alexander King, a founder of the Malthusian NATO-connected Club of Rome, asserted matter-of-factly last month that "Africa will be the worst continent on the population/resource question," it was confirmation that something is being planned.

Africa is the most underpopulated continent in the world, with tremendous agricultural and industrial potential were the necessary capital input obtained. A crisis of growing population vis-à-vis dwindling resources could only happen in Africa if powerful political forces wanted it to happen.

King and the Club of Rome represent the leading edge of those who are determined to reduce the world's population. These circles regard Africa solely as a source of raw materials, and hence seek to prevent the consolidation of sovereign nation-states in Africa, on the basis that those nations' economic development would entail the resource controllers' loss of an enormous raw-materials stockpile.

Now King is saying that "Africa is the most disturbing continent, since it has the highest rate of population growth." (See *EIR*, April 13.) He went on to single out Sudan, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania, where British influence and intelligence connections predominate (all these countries were colonized by the British, except for southern Somalia, which was Italian). King predicted that this re-

gion would become "the most chaotic area in the world," as food shortages emerge.

King made it clear that his primary motivation in depopulating the Third World is fear that the white populations will become dominated by the Third World population.

The policy is to be carried out by "decoupling" the Third World from the developed economies. According to Prof. Joseph Nye, Jr. of Harvard, head of the North-South group for the Council on Foreign Relations 1980s Project, which advocated decoupling the Third World from the developed sector, "Africa for the most part is being hived off from the world markets. . . . Most African countries are being made to do without financing altogether: countries like Tanzania are being forced to limp along on their own."

A disastrous economic situation characterizes every one of the countries in East Africa singled out by King. In Sudan, Kenya, and Tanzania, IMF delegations regularly refuse to provide quarterly installments of scheduled IMF loans.

As of early April, Tanzania has enough foreign reserves for only a few days' imports, and the country must import food even though most of the population is rural. Last year, exports amounted to only half of imports. A transport system dislocated by the inability to import spare parts further complicates the

economic situation. Agriculture there has tremendous potential but only 5 percent of the land is cultivated because of a lack of capital.

Tanzania has long been a favorite of the World Bank and other such institutions because of the government's policy of forcing communalization at gunpoint and withholding technology from the "self-help" villages.

Yet the IMF is pushing for a 50 percent devaluation. President Julius Nyerere has only devalued by 10 percent, and is instead pressing his National Economic Survival Programme, the content of which is making do without any capital input. Nyerere has just announced that all development programs for 1982 have been cancelled, thus "decoupling" his own country.

Kenya, considered the free-enterprise success story in Africa, is now in an economic depression, with exhausted foreign reserves, large balance-of-payments deficits, rising government borrowing and a worsening ratio of debt-service to income. Kenya was explicitly attacked by King for having one of the highest birth rates in the world.

Uganda has been unable to get its economy off the ground after Idi Amin's downfall in 1979, due to armed opposition groups backed by Israel and Libya. Sudan uses one quarter of its budget to repay loans and President Numeiri is now enforcing drastic IMF austerity measures. Rumblings of civil war are coming from the south, where Israeli-backed rebels fought a 17-year civil war which ended in 1972.

Somalia is moving out of President Siad Barre's control, according to British sources, who predict either a civil war or secession by the formerly British northern region.