

## An 18-year fight to save Africa from catastrophe

*For nearly 18 years, Lyndon LaRouche and his associates and collaborators around the world have documented the genocide targeting Africa, and fought to restore the most basic human rights to that continent. What follows are highlights of those efforts.*

**Summer 1974.** LaRouche convened a task force to study the implications of the International Monetary Fund decimation of the African population. The task force, which ran an intensive study from Labor Day to Christmas, reported its preliminary findings to the founding conference of the Fusion Energy Foundation on Nov. 23, 1974: "We forecast at that time," reported task force leader Warren Hamerman, "that, given the policies then being implemented by the IMF and World Bank to slash the food and energy consumption of the world's population, a *global ecological holocaust* would be the inevitable consequence."

**April 1975.** Returning from a visit to Iraq, LaRouche proposed at press conferences in Bonn and Rome, the establishment of an International Development Bank, which he said should replace the IMF. In written form, the proposal was circulated to almost every government in the world. One of the "great projects" which such a bank should immediately take up, emphasized LaRouche, would be the development of the West African Savanna-Sudan-Sahel region, a potential breadbasket of Africa.

**May 1978.** The U.S. Fusion Energy Foundation (FEF) sponsored a conference in Washington, D.C., "The Industrial Development of Southern Africa," with participation of several departments of the U.S. government, and several African leaders.

**June 1979.** An FEF international conference in Paris, "The Industrialization of Africa," was followed by a similar conference in Rome in November. The proceedings of both

were issued as a book under the same title, the next year.

**August 1980.** Several activists in LaRouche's presidential campaign, led by former Manhattan (New York City) Borough President Hulan Jack, founded the Committee for a New Africa Policy. The committee carried out an extensive campaign for massive short-term aid to Africa, as well as for the longer-term development of infrastructure.

**1981.** LaRouche issued a book-length commentary on the "Lagos Plan of Action," adopted by the Organization of African Unity in April 1980. Entitled *Stop Club of Rome Genocide in Africa!* the book was designed to remedy certain conceptual flaws in the Lagos plan, to provide a theoretical basis for the continent's rapid development. Two chapters from the book are reprinted on pages 26-57.

**October 1982.** The Club of Life was founded in Chicago at the behest of Helga Zepp-LaRouche. The founding conference featured several panels on Africa. In November, the Club of Life issued a policy paper, "How the Club of Rome's Food Crisis Can Be Stopped," which highlighted the crisis in Africa.

**1983.** LaRouche addressed a memorandum to the Non-Aligned Movement, entitled "The Role of a Debtors' Cartel in Bringing President Franklin Roosevelt's Anti-Colonialist Policy into Immediate Actuality."

**July 25, 1984.** The Club of Life's Africa Commission issued a white paper, "Emergency Measures to Stop the Food Crisis in the Countries of West, Central, East, and Southern Africa."

**September 1984.** LaRouche's presidential campaign platform included prescriptions for delivering emergency food supplies into the interior of Africa, rather than a few, large food distribution sites to which starving Africans make a virtual "death march." The engineering methods to build roads, bridges, and ports deployed during World War II



*Hulan Jack, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, and Lyndon LaRouche in Philadelphia in 1984, during LaRouche's campaign for the presidency. Former Manhattan Borough President Jack was a founding member of the Committee for a New Africa Policy (1980), which launched an international drive for short-term aid to Africa, as well as longer-term development of infrastructure.*

should be brought to bear, at the same time that longer-term development is being mapped out.

**Jan. 15, 1985.** The Schiller Institute organized the first international demonstration in Washington commemorating Martin Luther King's birthday, with 10,000 people calling for defense of the "Inalienable Rights of Man." Demonstrators carried signs demanding, "Export Food, Not Famine; No to IMF Conditionalties," and "Stop Starvation in Africa With American Technology."

**May 1985.** The FEF magazine *Fusion* published the results of a study on the breakdown of health care in the continent, entitled "Stop the Biological Holocaust: Science Can Still Save Africa."

**1985.** The National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC), which represented the LaRouche wing of the Democratic Party, issued a pamphlet entitled "A Certain Difference Between the Great Jesse Owens and the Present Jesse Jackson," written by LaRouche. Discussing Africa at length, he proposed the following development projects.

1) A modern trunk railway across sub-Saharan Africa, from Dakar to Djibouti. This must intersect the existing railway networks, and must pivot upon a leg of the trunk constructed across southern Chad, from the railhead at Maiduguri, in northeastern Nigeria, to the railhead at Nyala, in Sudan.

2) A modern trunk railway link, from the Marrakesh-Casablanca-Oran-Algiers-Tunis system, down to the Dakar-Djibouti trunk system.

3) A modern trunk railway line, extending the Egypt-Sudan system to Lake Victoria ports in Uganda, to Mombasa, and into Tanzania.

4) A comprehensive freshwater management project for West Africa, centered upon the Senegal, Volta, and Niger river systems.

5) Creation of a major catch-basin in Zaire, moving the surplus water into the Chari system in the Central African Republic and Chad.

6) The establishment of a Nile-Victoria water management treaty organization among Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Zaire, Rwanda, and Burundi.

**November 1985.** The Schiller Institute commemorated the 1,600th anniversary of St. Augustine's conversion to Christianity with an international conference on "St. Augustine, the Father of European and African Civilization" in Rome, Italy.

**April 1986.** After meetings by his associates in South Africa with leading black Africans, LaRouche issued a memorandum, "Resolving the Debt/Credit Crisis of Africa." (See page 18.)

**January 1988.** LaRouche addressed an international conference of the Schiller Institute held in Andover, Massachusetts, on how to replace the defunct Bretton Woods monetary system. Numerous speeches to the conference dealt with proposals to solve the crisis in Africa.

**Sept. 3-4, 1988.** LaRouche initiated a Food for Peace organizing effort, at a conference in Chicago. Among the resolutions adopted was an emergency resolution to stop the genocide in Sudan: "1) Provide all necessary food to Sudan to prevent mass starvation. 2) Begin emergency spraying programs to wipe out the locust swarms and their breeding areas. 3) Reverse the policy of IMF conditionalities in order to relaunch and complete all necessary water control and irrigation projects, such as the Jonglei Canal project, to ensure that Sudan and the rest of the continent of Africa is never again faced with a holocaust of such magnitude."

**Sept. 12, 1991.** The Schiller Institute issued a policy paper, *For a True U.N. Fourth Development Decade: A Concrete Solution to the World Economic Breakdown Crisis.*