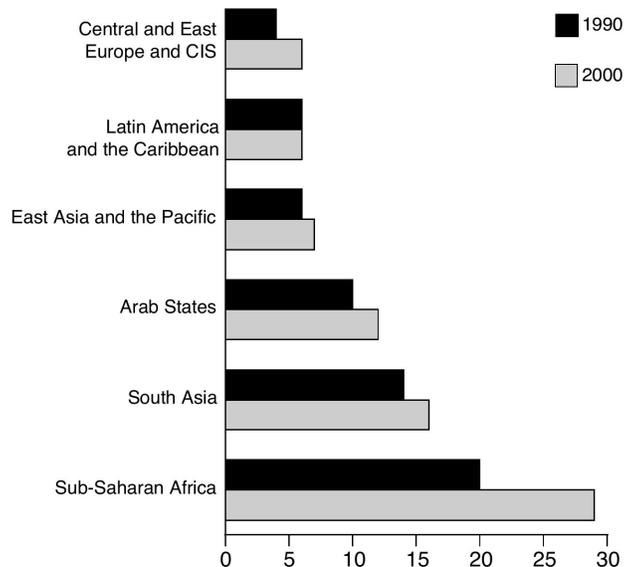


FIGURE 3
Rising Child Mortality Rates* in Non-OECD Countries, 1990-2000



Source: UN Human Development Report 2003.

* The chart shows non-OECD regions' infant mortality rate, measured as deaths per thousand of children under 5, as a multiple of the infant mortality rate for OECD countries, or how much more likely a child is to die in non-OECD regions than in OECD countries.

to live only to age 41, while a person in a developed country can expect to live to age 66; i.e., an African lives only two-thirds as long. "Without HIV/AIDS, healthy life expectancy at birth in Sub-Saharan Africa would have been almost six years longer in 2000," that is, 44.7 years, the report says. Moreover, "If malaria and tuberculosis had been eliminated," Sub-Saharan life expectancy "would have been almost nine years longer," that is, to age 47.7. Were economic policies fostered for global infrastructure development as LaRouche has called for since the late 1970s, this genocide could have been prevented.

The Exception to the Despair

China was the exception to the "decade of despair." The report states that only here "did the number of people in extreme poverty decline," while in South Asia, home to 500 million poor people, "the number hardly changed," and it rose everywhere else. It is lawful that China, which has embarked on many great infrastructure-building projects in the past decade, succeeded in reducing poverty and hunger, unlike other developing nations. China "made impressive gains" in the 1990s, as it "lifted 150 million people—12% of its population—out of poverty, halving its incidence," the report states. More than 1.2 billion people—one in every five on Earth—

as of 2000 survive on less than a \$1 per day. This was a reduction of extreme poverty from 30% in 1990 to 23% now. But, "excluding China, the number of extremely poor people actually increased by 28 million," over the decade.

The fastest progress in China, the report notes, has been centered in the coastal and metropolitan areas, while the inland regions of the country have not yet benefitted. The annual growth rate in the coastal areas during the 1990s averaged 13%, whereas it was 2.6% inland. This dichotomy begs for LaRouche's Eurasian Land-Bridge solution.

Had the ideas of LaRouche been followed, rather than the shock therapy of Jeffery Sachs or the Malthusian policies of the Club of Rome, billions of people in the developing sector would not have had to live in a state of imposed misery, or to die.

LaRouche Warned of Malthusian Genocide

From a speech by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. on April 27, 1994, at the Institute of Africa of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

While the problems of Africa, especially Sub-Saharan Africa, are manifold in nature, the primary feature of this, from the standpoint of policy, is that the worst expression of evil in the policymaking of nations is found demonstrated in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The worst aspects of this are two. One, our consistent enemy through all this process has been the International Monetary Fund. Every attempt to do something positive for Africa is stopped by the International Monetary Fund. Any African government that moves to try to improve the condition of its people and its future, will be overthrown or its leaders perhaps murdered by the friends of the International Monetary Fund. . . .

If the responsible leading nations of the world wished to reverse this, it could be easily done. The obvious thing is that it does not occur because these nations do not wish it to occur. The reason can be summed up in one word: Malthus. The best exposition of that, to understand the British and other thinking on this, is that the same people, who are the Malthus people, who put Hitler into power in Germany—from Britain and the United States, not from Germany—are the same people who are behind the Cairo Conference proposed by the UN for September of this year. . . . Africa is an exposition of a policy commitment by these Malthusians, who see Africa as the weakest point in the attempt to defend humanity against these kinds of policies.