

British Destabilization of Zimbabwe: One Part of Global Chaos ‘Great Game’

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The British have forgiven Zimbabwe for its liberation war and independence just as little as they have forgiven the U.S.A. for the American Revolution. The stakes at the end of the 18th Century were the loss of their most prized possession, the jewel in the crown of the British Empire, which then became the greatest threat to British colonial rule everywhere: The United States of America under Abraham Lincoln, and then Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Today, however, the “Great Game” of British world domination through globalization is breaking down, with the collapse of the global financial system. For the “Empah,” this means falling back on traditional methods of spreading chaos to precipitate the destruction of sovereign nation-states.

Zimbabwe, under the courageous leadership of the freedom-fighter, Robert Mugabe, became a *bête noir* for the British—to be ruthlessly forced to its knees economically, as a warning to all African nations that aspire to true independence from the crippling conditionalities of the genocidal International Monetary Fund system.

Having been in the vise-grip of international sanctions for almost ten years, as punishment for the long-overdue land reform program to reverse the colonial era’s unequal distribution of land along racial lines, the economy of Zimbabwe has ground to a halt.

By 2000, the IMF had managed to lure Zimbabwe into a hopeless debt trap; then it turned off the money-tap by suspending all loans and credit lines to the country. One year later, the U.S. Congress, at the behest of the British, passed a law forbidding all international financial institutions to have anything to do with Zimbabwe, except when collecting on its debts. This bit of colonial retribution was dubbed the Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act of 2001.

Among the consequences of this policy have been a record inflation rate of more than 100,000%, widespread shortages of basic commodities, and the breakdown of basic infrastructure. This has forced the average life-expectancy down from 48 years to 37 years in less than a decade! The racist myth of inefficient black farmers running down the once-blooming economy in the sub-Saharan country is exposed as an outright lie.

But the British strategy leading up to the March 29 joint Presidential and parliamentary elections—the first time they coincided in Zimbabwean history—was to force a protest vote against the government because of the horrifying economic conditions Zimbabweans face day in and day out.

The Media Propaganda Machine

Even before the last vote was cast, the British media propaganda machine was churning out spectacular rumors.

Counting was hardly under way when the British government, according to the *Telegraph*, had already reported that the opposition party MDC (Movement for Democratic Change) would win the elections. The Minister of State in the British Foreign Office, Lord Mark Malloch-Brown, declared, “It is quite likely President Mugabe has lost, despite the massive pre-election day cheating.” This was followed by a threat that if Mugabe should win, then the opposition would instigate riots, such as recently occurred in Kenya.

In a blatant provocation of the government, the opposition then declared victory 24 hours after the elections, without any



“The Rhodes Colossus,” an editorial cartoon dating from 1892, depicts the racist, British imperialist Cecil Rhodes claiming all of Africa as his private reserve.

results having been released by the Zimbabwean Electoral Commission.

Over the coming days, the election results trickled in at a painstakingly slow rate—a situation that had been anticipated, and was attributed to the logistical difficulties created by an economy in severe crisis. The media jumped on this, too, and ran daily stories accusing the government of having rigged the results.

The European Union summit of foreign ministers joined the bandwagon in an eager effort to kiss British ass, and denounced the “delay” of election results, with the Slovenian representative declaring, “If Mugabe continues, there will be a coup d’état.” This, despite the fact that the European Union

itself is denying most peoples of Europe the right to vote in referenda on the Lisbon Treaty, which would override the democratic institutions of the nation-state!

Wild speculations made it into the headlines, such as “Mugabe to step down in Zimbabwe” (CNN). The story alleged that South Africa had brokered a deal to have Morgan Tsvangirai, leader of the British-funded MDC, to “switch places” with President Mugabe.

Soon the television networks and newspapers changed their story, saying that the opposition denied ever being in talks with the government, and would wait until the election results were announced. Renewed speculation was cooked up, with headlines announcing that there was now to be a run-

Zimbabwe UN Ambassador Destabilizes BBC Anchor

Ambassador Boniface Chidyausiku was interviewed April 3 by BBC. Instead of the ambassador being thrown off balance by all the lying propaganda being spread about the Zimbabwean elections, it was the BBC reporter who was destabilized.

BBC: It does look, doesn't it, Mr. Chidyausiku, as if the Mugabe era is over.

Chidyausiku: Don't write him off.

BBC: Do you think he'll go on, and fight the second round?

Chidyausiku: That's what is the provision in our Constitution: that if one person fails to get 50% plus 1, there is a runoff. So I think if that comes up, he will accept the challenge.

BBC: Despite the fact that he no longer has control of parliament?

Chidyausiku: Well, that's neither here nor there. The control of parliament: I think there's an assumption here, that you've been combining the seats won by MDC/Tsvangirai and the other MDC that broke away from Tsvangirai, as one homogeneous party. That's an assumption that cannot be substantiated.

BBC: What was it, do you think, that turned the people of your country so strongly against Mr. Mugabe?

Chidyausiku: We've had an assault on our economy, and that has affected our people, and this is the result of that

assault on our economy.

BBC: So, you think Mr. Mugabe is the victim of imperial suppression, do you?

Chidyausiku: That's correct. You said it.

BBC: Are you serious?... Are you hearing me, Mr. Chidyausiku? Are you actually seriously saying that he is the victim of external agencies bringing pressure to bear on the economy of Zimbabwe?

Chidyausiku: Exactly. The economy of Zimbabwe, since 2000, has not had any balance of payments support from any quarter. And the various difficulties we have had in sourcing balance of payments support from the international financial institutions has had a very disastrous effect on our economy.... This all comes after the Land Reform Act of 2000. If you read any wire, any story coming from Zimbabwe, every journalist makes a reference to the Land Reform program.

BBC: Look, whatever the causality, he has not got the resounding majority that he not only thought he would get, but he told us he would get. Is there anything for him to do now, but just to go?

Chidyausiku: To go away? I mean, he has unfinished business. The fact that the people have suffered, because of the economic hardship that been opposed on us. Surely, if there is a chance for him to redeem that, and correct that situation, he has a right to do that.

BBC: Is there any other country that would give him refuge if he decided to leave Zimbabwe, do you think?

Chidyausiku: He is not going anywhere. He was born, bred in Zimbabwe, was imprisoned in Zimbabwe, and he will die in Zimbabwe. He has stated many times, that he has no intention of ever leaving that country.

off, since it was suddenly likely that neither leading candidate had reached the required minimum of 51% of the vote. Never mind that the MDC had earlier released its own “results,” saying that Tsvangirai had received more than 60% of the vote.

At this point, the head of the British House of Commons stated that the United Kingdom was “ready to step up support,” together with the international community, if “they [the people of Zimbabwe] should have their democratic election respected and recognized” or rather, if the MDC opposition leader were to come into office.

Then the blatant attempt to recolonize the country was stated openly by British Foreign Minister David Miliband, who expressed his hope that Zimbabwe would return to the thorny bosom of the British Empire. “I really hope, first that a new government in Zimbabwe would join the Commonwealth, and second that the Commonwealth will give them a warm accolade,” he said.

British Prime Minister Gordon Brown, together with the IMF, has now prepared a £1 billion lure, if Mugabe is ousted—a package rife with conditionalities that Mugabe dared to refuse nine years ago, determined not to give up the country’s sovereignty.

The Solution for Africa

Sovereignty is the biggest threat to any empire—be it the sovereignty of a nation, or the sovereignty of the human mind. That is why the mass media, today in the hands of the international financial oligarchy, is a tool of evil. The case of China is also telling in this respect, especially considering the deep British resentment of the the Chinese for their investment in infrastructure in Africa.

Lyndon LaRouche characterized this recently, saying, “The British are committing fraud on a gross level internationally. No support should be given to the British on any of these issues, China or Africa, because the British are the perpetrators of crime in this case. Therefore, they have no right to have any recognition on these matters.”

The British were so freaked out about the possibility of more Chinese intervention, sabotaging the Brits’ well-laid plans for genocide in Africa, that Prime Minister Brown boycotted the December 2007 Europe-Africa Summit in Portugal, to protest the insistence of most African leaders on the presence of Mugabe.

Most African patriots realize that the plight of Zimbabwe is central to the tragedy of Africa, because they understand that the question of land reforms is a burning issue, a time-bomb ready to explode at any moment, as food, energy shortages, and inflation provoke riots across the continent.

The suffering which the immoral IMF system has inflicted on Africa and Asia is coming home to roost in Europe and the United States. The same financial oligarchy that has been rapping the Third World is committed to eliminating the influence of all sovereign nation-states, especially the United

States, with its tradition of rising up against British imperialism at critical moments in history.

Therefore, all who care about Africa, or consider themselves patriots, must defend the cause of Zimbabwe by fighting for President Roosevelt’s dream of a new, just world financial system, in which all nations cooperate based on the principle of the Treaty of Westphalia—the benefit of the other.

This means ending technological apartheid. This means nuclear energy for Africa. This means upgrading agricultural output with mass production of the fourth-generation nuclear reactor, the Pebble Bed Modular Reactor, already being built in South Africa. This would transform the famine-ravaged continent into the bread basket of the world. It will only be possible if the British are kicked out of Africa!

Why This Assault On Mugabe?

Dr. Simbi Mubako, the Ambassador of Zimbabwe to the United States, addressed a Schiller Institute conference on Feb. 16, 2002. He pointed out that, in addition to Zimbabwe’s land reform, President Robert Mugabe was singled out for sending troops to the Democratic Republic of Congo (D.R.C.), to help defend that country from invasion by Rwanda and Uganda. Mubako stated:

“The D.R.C. appealed to SADC [the Southern African Development Community] for help; SADC agreed to send troops from Zimbabwe, Namibia, and Angola. The invading forces were checkmated, and the plan to overthrow the government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, was foiled....

“In 1999, after our diplomatic quarrels with Britain had started, our annual application to the IMF was vetoed.... The reason given, was that Zimbabwe—which had sent troops to the Democratic Republic of Congo—was too poor to involve itself in the war in the D.R.C.; and therefore, they should be denied any further funds, so that they could not indulge in those kind of adventures.

“Yet, at the same time—in fact, on the same day—Rwanda and Uganda had their applications approved by the IMF. These two countries also have troops in the D.R.C.; they are the aggressors; and both countries are actually poorer than Zimbabwe. Yet, they received, and continue to receive, loans and grants from the Bretton Woods institutions, while Zimbabwe is quarantined.”