

London's plan for destroying Africa

Linda de Hoyos addresses a seminar in Washington on June 18, which released an EIR Special Report, "Never Again! London's Genocide Against Africans."

I would like to try to give you an idea of what type of evil has been unleashed in Africa, and how it has been unleashed deliberately, and therefore, by virtue of the evil that it represents, under any circumstances it would have to be stopped.

I would like to begin by reading some quotes from a very interesting paper that was written in 1969; you can find excerpts from it in the *EIR* Special Report. The paper is entitled, "Fanon's Theory of Violence: Its Verification in Liberated Mozambique." The author of the paper begins by quoting from Frantz Fanon, who is the author of *The Wretched of the Earth*, the Little Maoist Red Book for many so-called revolutionaries. He quotes from Fanon as follows:

"At the level of individuals, violence is a cleansing force."

The author then proceeds to comment, "Fanon advocated violence in order to bring about total and authentic decolonization. He says, 'Decolonization, which sets out to change the order of the world, is, obviously, a programme of complete disorder. But it cannot come as a result of magical practices, nor of a natural shock, nor of a friendly understanding. The naked truth of decolonization evokes for us the searing bullets and blood-stained knives which emanate from it. For, if the last shall be first, this shall only come to pass after a murderous and decisive struggle between the two protagonists.'" In other words, says the author of the paper, "Fanon acknowledges *violence as the highest form of political struggle.*"

The author then proceeds to relate the way in which this concept was put into practice: "More important still, it was more remunerative to get the masses themselves to kill enemy troops. Such *visual aids* help the native—the dehumanized black man—to realize his potentiality and power vis-à-vis his enemy."

In other words, the author believes: "*Violence is the highest form of political struggle; power lies in the capacity to kill.*"

The author of these words is Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni. I can tell you absolutely for sure, that he would not repudiate one bit this paper, which he wrote as his dissertation in 1969 at Dar Es Salaam University. Last weekend, he founded, at Makerere University in Kampala, a replica of his Revolutionary Student Front, which he had organized and led in Dar Es Salaam, and which included John Garang and Stokeley Carmichael.

However, I do not think that Museveni has the last word on decolonization or how to fight oppression. Another leader was far more prophetic about what would unfold in Africa over the last three years. And this man wrote the following:

"Hence, the basic question which confronts the world's oppressed is: How is the struggle against the force of injustice to be waged? There are two possible answers. One is, resort to the all too prevalent method of physical violence and corroding hatred. The danger of this method is its futility. Violence solves no social problems; it merely creates new and more complicated ones. Through the vistas of time a voice still cries to every potential Peter: 'Put up your sword!' The shores of history are white with the bleached bones of nations and communities that failed to follow this command. If the American negro and other victims of oppression succumb to the temptation of using violence in the struggle for justice, unborn generations will live in a desolate night of bitterness, and their chief legacy will be an endless reign of chaos."

The man who wrote that was Martin Luther King, Jr. It is not at all accidental that Museveni wrote his paean to violence one year after Martin Luther King had been killed.

But it is in fact Martin Luther King, and not Museveni, who accurately predicted what would occur in Africa, as we can see from the results of the convulsive revolution that Museveni has unleashed in eastern Africa since 1990. Here we see the headlines of the *Washington Post*, Oct. 13, 1990: "Invasion Stirs Tribal Tensions in Rwanda"; the *New York Times* Oct. 7, 1994: "Mass Graves Found in Rwanda"; the *New Africa* magazine of July 1994, "The New Genocide." The picture at the bottom is the famous scene of the bodies of human beings floating in the Kagera River.

We skip now to the invasion of Zaire in 1996-97: the *London Times* of April 30, 1997, "Aid Workers Catalogue Barbarities of Zaire Rebel Forces"; *New York Times* of May 22, 1997, when the news of the horrors in eastern Zaire finally began to break in the U.S. press after a silence of six months, "Reports Point to Mass Killing of Refugees in Congo"; and the *Washington Post* of June 11, 1997, "Massacres Were a Weapon in Congo Civil War," which indicates quite correctly that the massacres were not an epiphenomenon, but were a central part of the military strategy for taking Zaire.

This is the train of violence that has been wrecked by



Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni (right) in Germany, January 1996, with German President Roman Herzog. "Violence is the highest form of political struggle; power lies in the capacity to kill," wrote Museveni, who compares his British-directed drive to create an East Africa empire, with what "Hitler did to bring together Germany."

Yoweri Museveni as the *British* warlord of Africa today. What the EIR Special Report shows, and what I will briefly amplify here, is:

1. That far from being an "anticolonial convulsion" to bring in a new order, Museveni's doctrine of violence in East Africa is bringing about the *recolonization* of Africa.

2. That the soldiers of Museveni's National Resistance Army, of Paul Kagame's Rwandan Patriotic Front, of Pierre Buyoya's Tutsi Burundian military, are not finding their liberation in killing colonialist white men, but that the 3 million victims of their violence in the last three years have been black Africans. Probably at least half of those black Africans are children under the age of 15; and probably at least a third are victims dead at ages under five years.

3. That far from eradicating ethnic divisions, Museveni's theory of violence has unleashed the most ferocious ethnic warfare we have ever witnessed.

4. That far from ushering in a United States of Africa, Museveni's marcher lord force is bent on destroying the nation-state in Africa itself.

5. That the beneficiaries of such violence are not the citizens of the victim nation, of course, but not even the citizens of the aggressor countries, but are the *mining companies*, the crown jewels of the British Privy Council and the British monarchy, who have already established their deals with Museveni, Kabila, and others.

6. That far from ushering in a new Africa that will be industrialized and prepared to enter the 21st century, Muse-

veni will return Zaire and rest of the African countries under their control back to the days of the *Heart of Darkness*, when mining companies and private companies come in, set up enclaves for extractive production, and the rest of the territory is left as a *terra incognita*, with nothing, absolutely nothing, for the rest of the population.

7. That far from being independent-minded revolutionaries, not listening to the Western world, Museveni, Kabila, Kagame, Buyoya are basically puppets of the British ambassadors to their countries, or the British Ministry of Overseas Development, which has sent dozens and dozens of personnel into Uganda, to work in the second positions throughout the state bureaucracy.

8. That the conquering of Zaire had nothing to do with liberating Zaire from a derelict and despicable dictator, but was designed to capture Zaire's mineral wealth and use Zaire's position in central Africa as a springboard to let loose a quagmire of spreading death and chaos.

9. Lastly, we can show that if the Clinton administration does not take decisive action to halt this Museveni marcher lord force, it is the United States—not Great Britain, or its junior imperial partner France—that will be blamed for the spreading holocaust of death and destruction, as is already happening. This blame is already beginning to be stated.

Uganda the linchpin

The linchpin for London's operation to destroy Africa is Uganda, which has to do with Uganda's geopolitical position.

First, in terms of population density of Africa, Uganda has an area around Lake Victoria that has a relatively high population density, compared to other areas in Africa. Uganda is also right next to the areas of Rwanda and Burundi which also have a relatively high population density. If you were, as Prince Philip enjoys doing, unleashing a population war, Uganda, with its military tradition, would be one of the first places to look to start such a war.

Uganda is also an extremely important country to be under the control of British intelligence, because it stands at the headwaters of the Nile River Basin (Figure 1).

Figure 2 is a map of the shields of Africa and “X” marks the spot there for Uganda. The crystalline area is the mineral-rich area; the sedimentaries are oil; and the crystalline area is the minerals. You can see that Uganda is in a strategic position.

Although Uganda is landlocked, which is a disadvantage for itself, Uganda’s location, right at the center of East Africa, makes it a perfect springboard into Sudan, into the Horn of Africa, to the west into Zaire, further south down into areas generally associated with South Africa.

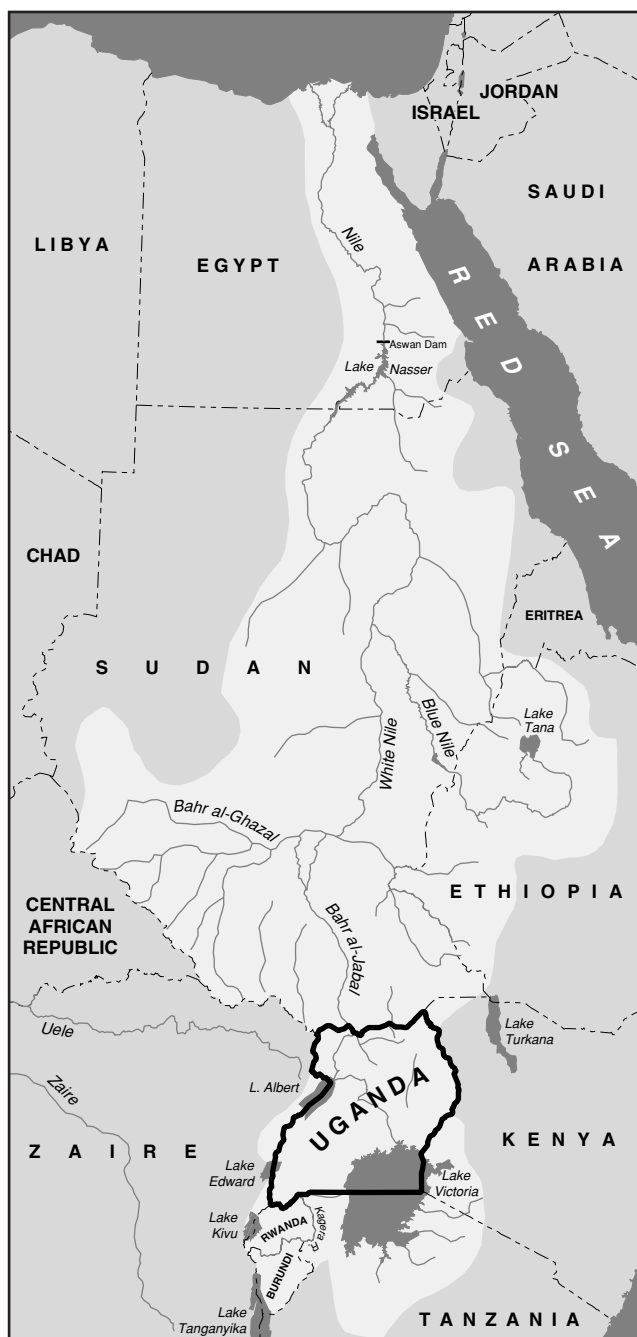
This is the Uganda to which Museveni came to power in 1986. The man put into power in this linchpin country had been properly trained in this theory of “purgative violence,” permanent “social revolution,” chaos without end. Museveni’s war in the bush, from at least 1983 onwards, was backed by the Lonrho corporation; it was backed by the Tutsi government of Burundi; it was backed by Mashood Abiola of Nigeria, who was also a moneybags for Museveni; it was backed by Libya. In 1983, once John Garang had relaunched the war against Sudan in southern Sudan, Museveni began to enjoy the aid of the Western press, largely through the services of Roger Winter, of the U.S. Committee of Refugees. A drumbeat began in the Western press against the government of Milton Obote, and Museveni was finally able to come to power—in the middle of negotiations, mind you—in Kampala in 1986.

Since 1986, let’s see how far Museveni has come.

By 1994, Uganda had taken over Rwanda, which was also attached as a unified command with the Tutsi military of Burundi. The Tutsi military in Burundi was more of an aberration in the region, up to this point. However, with the taking of Rwanda in 1994, this becomes a tripartite military combine. In the same year, Eritrea, led by Isaias Afwerki, who was also a Dar Es Salaam baby and longstanding friend of Museveni, suddenly decided to break relations with Sudan, and Asmara, Eritrea, became the base of operations of the Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords, no less, Caroline Cox, who traipses in there constantly, to organize the so-called political opposition to the government of Sudan, the National Democratic Alliance. So Eritrea comes into the map.

Under great pressure, finally in July of 1995, Meles Zenawi, another communist, an offspring of the Albanian Communist Party, succumbs to pressure from the United States

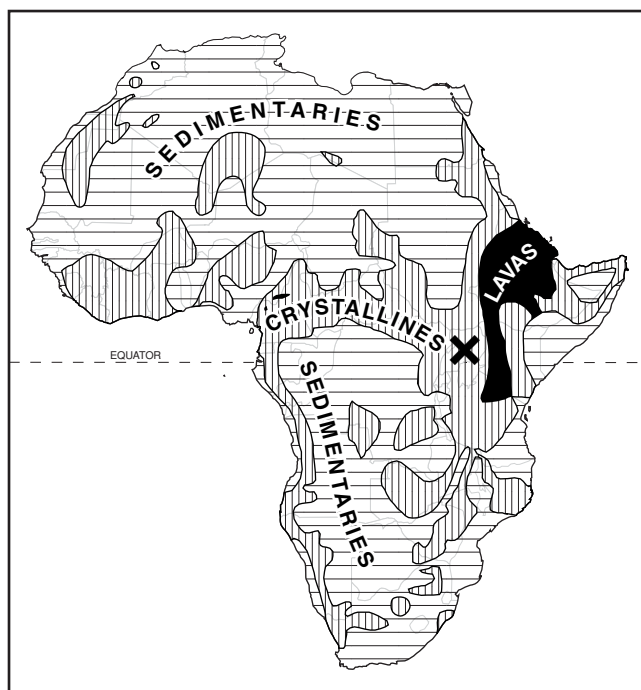
FIGURE 1
The Nile River system



and Britain, and announces that the government of Sudan is responsible for the attempted assassination of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, when Mubarak was in Addis Ababa for the summit of the Organization of African Unity in June 1995. This charge became the excuse for preliminary sanctions being imposed on Sudan, and further sanctions could still be imposed. Ethiopia joins the Museveni combine.

FIGURE 2

Rock formations of Africa



Uganda (marked with cross) is at the center of the strategic mineral deposits of central Africa.

In 1996, Mozambique, site of Museveni's successful field studies, joins the British Commonwealth, which gives an indication of where their sympathies will lie.

Here we are in June 1997 (*Figure 4*); a lot of progress has been made. First, is the seven-month war against Zaire, which was successful after the six-year "eating out" of Zaire since 1990. This takeover was accomplished with Angolan troops, with logistical aid from Zambia, Tanzanian troops were involved in the training; Eritrean and Ethiopian troops were also involved in the training of Kabila's forces. Kabila himself did not have that many forces; it is now widely admitted, as the *Washington Post* did last week, that most of Kabila's forces are Ugandan and Rwandan. I think we could say that, from a propaganda standpoint, the "Banyamulenge rebellion" has bit the dust—it no longer exists in anybody's mind.

In January 1997, there was an invasion of Sudan from the east, and from the south in March 1997 by Ugandan forces. These invasions were not successful, but a low-intensity war continues against Sudan in its territory.

Three factors for success

What makes the stunning success of this marcher lord force successful? I would like to identify three factors.

First, is the *erosion* and *collapse* of institutions of national

sovereignty within African countries themselves—primarily through the vehicles of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and diplomatic pressures, in combination with the cataclysmic fall in the terms of trade for African exports. African economies have been reduced to terrible situations, reversing the gains that had been made in the 1960s and early 1970s. Now, African nations face a collapse of their life expectancies as a result of this. Therefore, the economy has driven a collapse of national institutions in African countries, which might otherwise have been able to resist this onslaught.

Second, if you become a marcher lord on London's behalf today in Africa, you get money. Uganda has received debt relief and other forms of donor largesse. In the case of Ethiopia, in December 1996, one month before Ethiopia invaded Sudan, the donor countries decided to give Ethiopia over the next two years \$2.5 billion, which is a phenomenal sum of money for any African country to receive. This is half a billion more than Ethiopia had even asked for!

Money also comes in through the hiring of national armies as *mercenary* forces. It has to be understood that the army of Uganda, the army of Rwanda, the army of Burundi—are *no longer national institutions*. They have nothing to do with the national interests of Uganda. If you ask Ugandans, whether they agree with Uganda's wars of aggression against Zaire and Sudan, 85% at least would say, "What are we doing this for? What does this have to do with us? Isn't all the money we need being siphoned off for war? We have no problem with our neighbors." So this marcher lord policy has nothing to do with the national interests of the aggressor countries.

What we are seeing is a mercenary force, and even in the press, this is not even hidden. As is well known, the De Beers company, in the last week of April, gave Kabila a chunk of money to continue his march across Zaire. We know that on May 9, there was a conference in Lubumbashi. The American presence at this conference was highly publicized; however, let's look at the roster of companies that gave \$50 million to Kabila right on the spot to finish the job. They were: Value Investing, London; Bunting Warburg, Switzerland; Goldman Sachs, United States; Deutsche Morgan Grenfell, Germany and Britain; C.M. Olivier, Canada; Canadian Imperial Bank; Northern Mining, Canada; Nile International, United States; National Securities, Britain; Marathon Securities, Canada; Yorkton Securities, Britain.

America Mineral Fields, based in the home town of Clinton, is a *Canadian* firm, an offspring of De Beers, which itself is owned by Anglo American. There is Barrick Gold, which has the former President of the United States, Sir George Bush, prominently on its international advisory board. This is a Canadian company. These are the crown jewels of the British Commonwealth coming into this region *behind the armies, behind the Dar Es Salaam revolutionaries*, to clean up the strategic minerals of the Great Rift Valley down the eastern side of Africa. This is another reason why even today, Kabila is not too interested in western Zaire, since it does

not have the strategic minerals that the British controllers of Museveni et al. are really after.

The idea is that as these armies move through, these regions will be recolonized by private companies. There will be no colonial administration. It is not going to be back to the “good old days” of colonization; forget that. We will be back to the Belgian Congo of King Leopold.

You don’t have to take my word for it, because in the *EIR* Special Report, we have James Morgan of the BBC’s World Economic Service, evidently doing his duty, by commenting on May 27, 1995, that:

“The state has broken down in much of Africa: Sierra Leone, Rwanda, Somalia, and others have ceased to function. The UN Development Programme says this is a growing trend. . . .

“Yet, should many of these places be states in the first place? If some countries, especially in Africa, were to be run along the lines of commercial enterprises, rather than states, investors might find much that was attractive.

“Why should not states in Africa follow the example set by the corporate sector itself? . . .

“This is not an argument for imperialism. Instead, groups of small countries could form some kind of federation and buy in common services. The World Bank and IMF are involved in

setting up tax systems for their clients; they could go the whole hog and run the tax-collecting operations.

“Other international institutions could play a more useful role than they do today by actually becoming suppliers of what have been regarded as government services. Private bodies could be involved. Overseas representation—who know? Moody’s?

“What room does this leave for democracy? That question can be asked everywhere. In a world where the bond markets dominate much of the decision-making process in the wealthiest nations, democracy is, in one sense, on the way out. . . .”

This gives a good example of how what we see in Africa today is the future of us all, if we do not act.

The third factor that has made the advance of Museveni’s marcher lord force so stunning, is a unifying ideology of the major commanders of this force. This harkens back to Museveni’s glory days at Dar Es Salaam University, which we reprise in the *EIR* Special Report.

Granted that Museveni was at Dar Es Salaam University a while back, is this real today? To find out, we found a book called *Pan Africanism, Politics, Economics, and Social Change in the 21st Century*. This book reports on the Seventh Pan-African Conference, which was held in Kampala, Uganda, April 3-8, 1994. Those days are significant, because in the middle of that conference, on April 6, two Hutu Presidents were murdered at Kigali airport, and the holocaust of Rwanda began.

The Sixth Pan-African conference had been held in 1976. Eighteen years later, the Seventh was held in Kampala, and rallied forces to the precise ideology that lay behind what was to ensue in East Africa in the next three years. The introduction to the book is called “Reclaiming Africa for Africans: A History of Pan-Africanism from 1960 to 1994.” This is by Nigerian writer Tajudeen Abdul Raheem. He does not sound too differently from the BBC—there is a certain difference in flavor, not in content.

He writes: “Since the late 1950s, there has emerged a proliferation of states which Pan-Africanists may not recognize as they epitomize our lack of unity and we must get rid of them.”

One such small state—Rwanda—was being gotten rid of, as he spoke.

He continues: “Our not agreeing with their existence, however, does not remove the fact that they are there and we have been up to now unable to do anything about them. The fact that most of them are illegitimate if judged against the goal of satisfying the greatest interest of the greatest number of our peoples is not the issue.”

This man then makes perfectly clear that any Pan-African state, or a United States of Africa, will not come about through a process of cooperation, collaboration, development, and diplomacy. Anyone who were sane, would say that the route to a United States of Africa would be by building up African

DO YOU KNOW

- that the American Revolution was fought ~~against~~ British “free trade” economics?
- that Washington and Franklin championed Big Government?
- that the Founding Fathers promoted partnership between private industry and central government?



READ

The Political Economy of the American Revolution

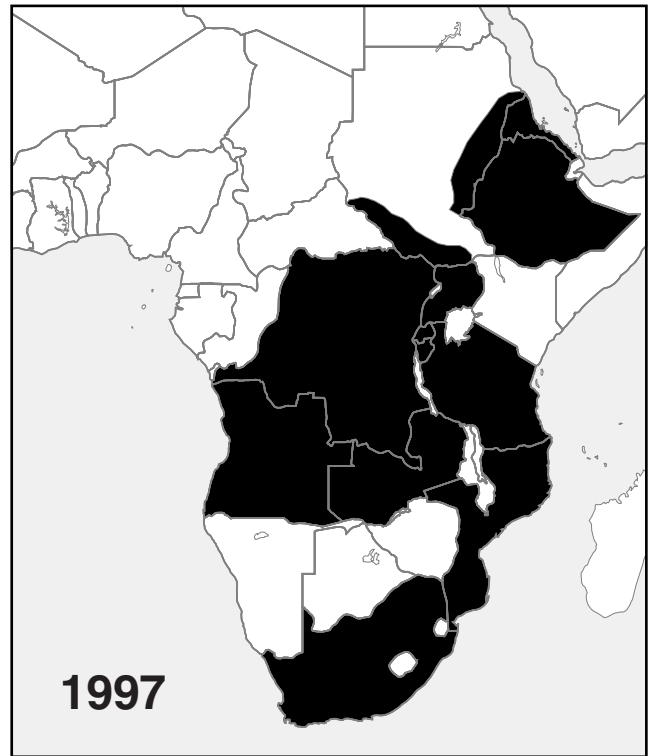
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FIGURE 3

London's marcher-lord force



nation-states, organizing them around a community of principle, in cooperation around development projects and the education of our people, and on this basis, and through the trade that follows among nations, then we would begin to break down the borders, as we reach a greater commonality of interests.

That is not his idea, however. He makes clear: The Pan African “movement, though it has its cultural and social components, has always had as its primary goal the seizure of political power by Pan Africanists.” The idea is to put the Pan-Africanist revolutionaries in power in each location and they, with their armies and their violent methods, can then dissolve the borders by military fiat.

The most dramatic presentation at the conference was by Arthur S. Gakwindi, who is today deputy ambassador of Uganda to Ethiopia, with special responsibility for the Organization of African Unity.

Gakwindi calls for the redrawing of the borders which were etched out at the 1884 Berlin conference. He says: “The breakdown of central authority in Somalia and Liberia, the destructive civil wars that have crippled Angola, Mozambique, and Chad, the threats of secession in Sudan and Zaire, as well as the ethnic tensions that abound in many states on

the continent . . . all call for the re-evaluation of the viability of post-colonial African states and the sanctity of their borders.”

He then says that the “center of the problem does not lie in *economics*, but in politics. Africa’s economic stagnation is the result of *political stability*, and not the other way around” (emphasis added).

In other words, “It’s all indigenous, folks.” The IMF has never been a problem; the World Bank has never been a problem. Nobody ever came in and manipulated an ethnic war. There is no legacy of colonialism—it is just that you guys don’t know how to behave. Once we *teach* you how to behave, then we will be able to march forward. That is Gakwindi’s idea.

Then he presents his map. This is the New Africa. This is the plan (Figure 3). It is interesting that Uganda in this plan somehow remains intact. Just about everyone else loses something; Ethiopia loses a little sliver there. Sudan goes: cut right in half. These six fiefdoms, which are to be administered, presumably, by Moody’s and IMF tax collectors, will be brought into being through *war*.

The Pan-African Congress was three years ago. Is it really the plan for today? We called up Col. Kahima Otafiire to find out. He is the chairman of the Pan-African executive

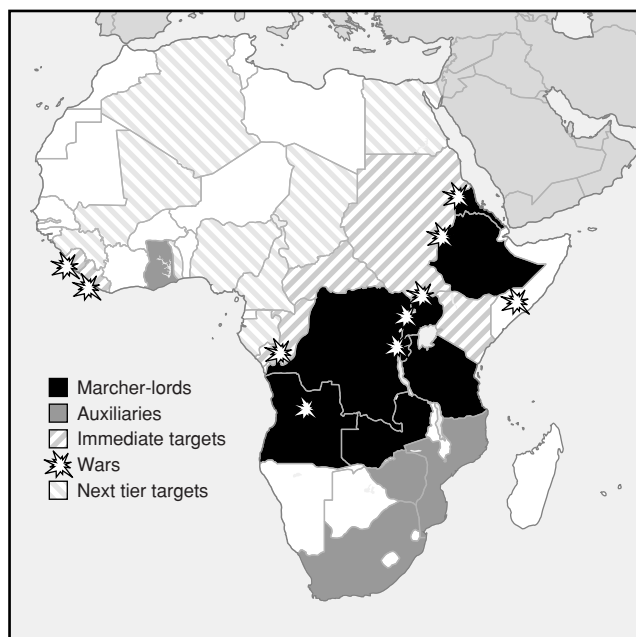
FIGURE 4

Museveni's plan



FIGURE 5

The qaumire



committee that was organized out of the Seventh Conference. He is also a colonel in the National Resistance Army of Uganda, and he is currently in charge of the “pacification program” in northern Uganda. For the last 11 years, northern Uganda has been the scene of a war that has killed 300,000 people. We asked Otafiire to what extent he thought the recent developments in Africa would help in implementing the decisions of the Seventh Pan-African Congress, and here is what he said.

[Tape recording of conversation with Otafiire]: “You see, what is happening in Africa now, I think, is an unavoidable transformation, from a post-colonial regime, to an African regime. Because we see, all these people being thrown out, all these governments which are being thrown out, are mainly post-colonial governments, colonial governments of people who inherited the mantle of leadership, at independence, but who more or less behaved like colonial masters, all have been surrogates for colonial masters.

“So what I believe, is that this is the second independence movement for the African continent. People are now beginning to assert their authority, and take charge of their destiny, and it’s a kind of revolution that is going on. Because, you see, things have gone for worse, since independence in Africa. Now the African peoples of today cannot accept that kind of status, of status quo to remain. So, what is going on, is an attempt by African peoples to cleanse themselves of their last vestiges of colonialism.

“So that’s why you find people like Mobutu under pres-

sure, these military dictatorships under pressure, you know, all these people who think they can control the population, getting overthrown. So we can say, it is a reawakening of the African continent, it’s a rebirth of the African revolution, and I think it is a very, very healthy contradiction. It’s a struggle for democracy, for anybody who takes over in the name of the people, if they don’t fulfill, if they do not satisfy peoples’ desires and expectations, they themselves, get overthrown.”

I think that all together, this should prove that what we are seeing in Africa today is the unfolding of the Dar Es Salaam ideology of Frantz Fanon, the idea of purgative violence. I am not sure that the 3 million Africans who have died in East Africa in the last three years found this a healthy experience.

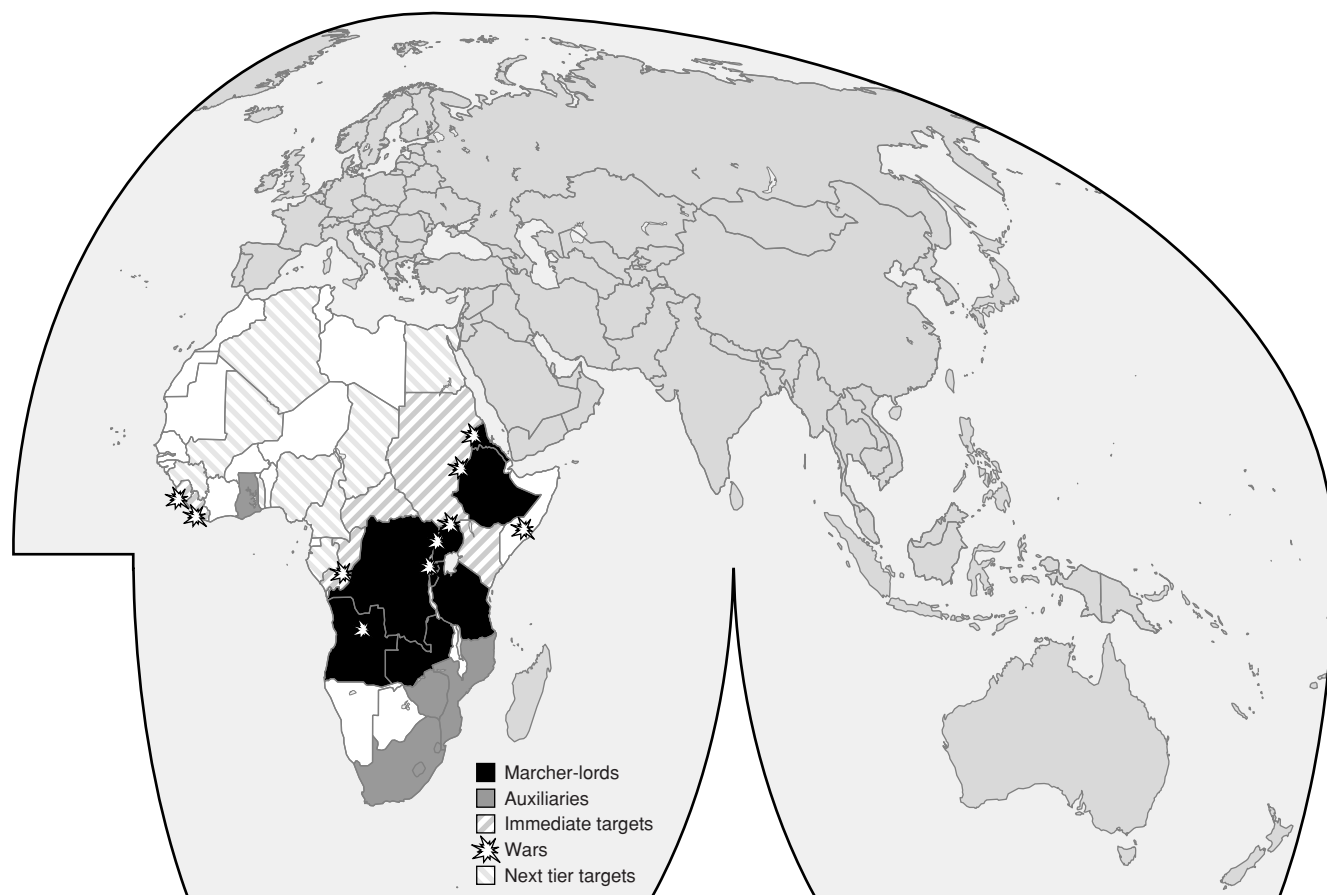
Museveni himself is more honest about it. In a speech delivered to the East Africa Law Society General Assembly on April 4, Museveni declared:

“My mission is to see that Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, and Zaire become federal states under one nation. It is not a *choice* now, but a *must* that East Africa become one nation. Either we become one nation or we perish. . . . As Hitler did to bring together Germany, we should also do it here. Hitler was a smart guy, but I think he went a bit too far by wanting to conquer the whole world.”

The *New York Times* of Sunday June 15 is slightly more polite; they are calling Museveni the “Bismarck of Africa,” in reference to the grandiose conference of 1884. I think,

FIGURE 6

The quagmire in perspective



however, that this image does not give the truth of what Museveni et al. are doing. Hitler, genocide, and murder are far more to the point.

The spreading quagmire

As British intelligence's Hitlerian experiment in the 1930s and 1940s in Europe should have taught us by now, once you set such a marcher lord force into motion—a force which has this type of ideology where killing is the political goal—that force itself cannot stop itself. It is inherently incapable of stopping itself. There is no goal which these people can reach that can enable them to stop.

They are incapable of reasonable discussion. Just review the times when Museveni has been led into negotiations. First was in Nairobi in 1986, and there was a negotiated agreement between Museveni and the Ugandan Armed Forces. But at the same time, Museveni was ordering his troops to march into Kampala, and that is what they did, and they took over.

In 1990, there were negotiations here in Washington, D.C., where Museveni and Rwandan President Habyarimana

had been brought together to negotiate and work out their problems over the Banyarwanda. And from here, during those negotiations, Museveni ordered his troops to invade Rwanda.

In 1994 April, the Arusha Accord between the Rwanda Patriotic Front and the Habyarimana government had finally been worked out. The President of Rwanda was on his way home to implement that accord. He was murdered in cold blood at the Kigali airport, and many people say that the Ugandan military was responsible for that death.

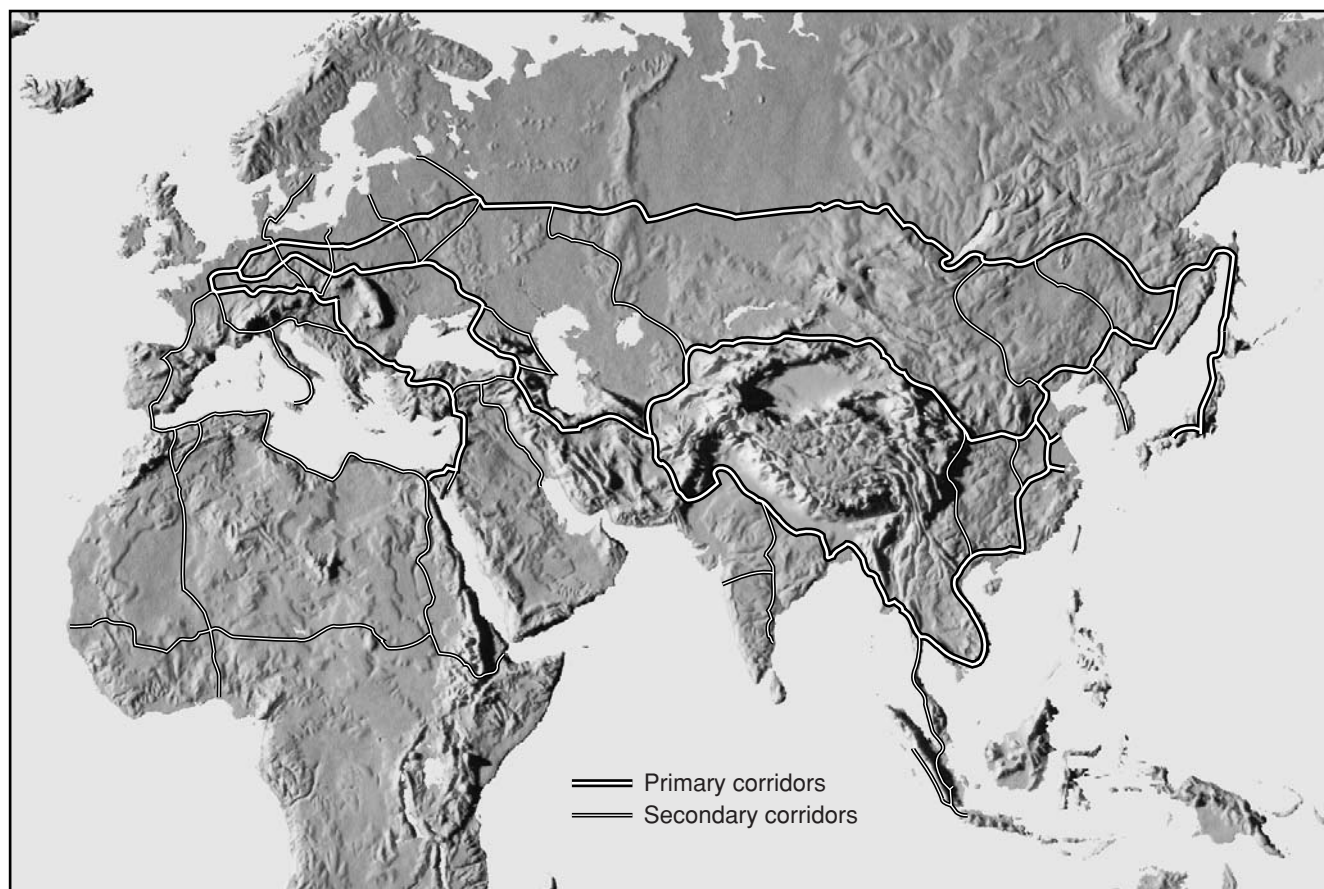
So what are negotiations for such a force? Negotiations can only be accompanied by the threat of a far more powerful force if there is no change. If this is not done, we can begin to look at the quagmire that will ensue in Africa (**Figure 4**).

Today in Africa, we have the marcher lords: Zaire, Angola, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Ethiopia, and Eritrea. There are auxiliary assets of this force: South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and also Ghana, according to British sources, is being built up militarily.

Then we can see that since Kabila took Kinshasa, there have been new wars and conflagrations in the region:

FIGURE 7

Some main development corridors of the Eurasian Land-Bridge



Sierra Leone: No matter what the complaints of the coup in Sierra Leone, it is bringing into power a Maoist force, the Revolutionary United Front, which is a spin-off of Charles Taylor of Liberia. It would be interesting, if you identified all the Maoist leaders of West Africa, to see where they are in a year from now. How many of them will be in power?

Liberia: The peace negotiations will tend to break down there under the pressure of the war in Sierra Leone.

Congo-Brazzaville: There is a war now, which is due to be ingested into the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Angola: What was supposed to be a mop-up operation by Angolan government forces against Unita, has turned into a much more significant conflict.

Burundi: 3,000 Uganda troops have been moved into Burundi in an attempt to annihilate the National Council for the Defense of Democracy, which is not a Hutu group, but a multi-ethnic group which organized the party that won the elections there in June 1993.

Rwanda: Fighting has broken out in northern Rwanda, and there will be destabilization in eastern Zaire as well—

fighting will build, but it will be sporadic and ineffective.

Somalia: There was just a new incursion against Somalia from Ethiopia in the last two weeks.

Sudan: There is a build-up in the northern border area of Uganda against Sudan, and a build-up in the Eritrean border with Sudan, and if this is not reversed, then we can expect escalated war against Sudan, which will have major implications for more than just the African region. Roger Winter, executive director of the U.S. Committee on Refugees, told Congress that Khartoum will fall by September. Some people, including Winter, had predicted that Khartoum would fall in 1995, when it was first invaded by Uganda. Then, in December 1996, Sadig el-Mahdi fled Sudan and predicted that Khartoum would fall in January, and that by that time, there would be major uprisings throughout the country to overthrow the “hated regime” in Sudan. Ted Dagne, a sidekick of Roger Winter’s at the Congressional Research Service, said in November, at a forum of the Carnegie Endowment for Peace, that in two months, Khartoum would fall; and, there has been a double invasion of Sudan, in January and March. But Sudan

is still there, because, unlike Zaire, Sudan has national institutions that are prepared to fight for their nation.

But what if Khartoum does fall? Let's ask that question. They don't know. There is no real force to run the country that the population would accept. Recently, I heard the news that if Khartoum falls, John Garang is going to become President of Sudan. Do you believe this? Does anyone really think that the nation of Sudan is going to tolerate John Garang as President for five minutes?

So what are we talking about? Are we talking about a government in Sudan? Are we talking about disciplining an "outlaw nation"? Or, are we talking about the disintegration of a nation? Are we talking about *holocaust* in eastern Africa, and the murder of millions more?

If the war against Sudan becomes protracted, then it is likely that there will be major pressures against the Central African Republic and against Kenya. They may or may not be military, but they will certainly be there.

There is a second tier of targets. Going into the west is Nigeria, Gabon, Chad, Togo, Guinea, Mali. This is to clean up the colonialist francophone influence: This will be the battle cry of this destabilization, which is on its way. Nigeria is a target for the British. The United States has played a restraining role, not supporting, but also not pulling the plug on Nigeria, over the last period. But Nigeria—with oil, with food self-sufficiency, and with 100 million people—is the major target in western Africa.

In the east, Egypt is a target. I doubt that the Egyptian military and government have any illusions that the destruction of Sudan means the destruction of Egypt.

Development is the name for peace

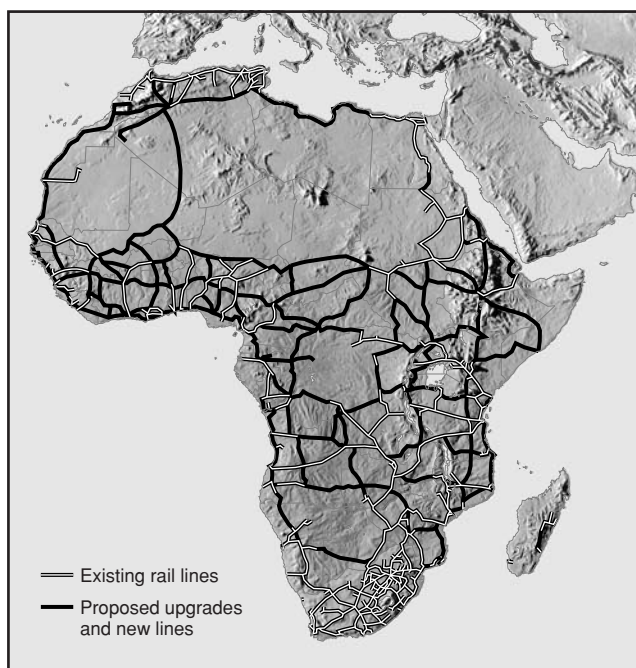
A lot of people in the United States will argue that we are supporting this Hitler Museveni, in order to protect our investments in Africa. Now look at this map (Figure 5). I ask: Is this a good environment for investment? Do you think that investments are going to be protected in this region? Or are we simply talking about wars that permit British mining companies to place property titles on nations, and thus permitting the British oligarchy to dictate terms after the impending collapse of the world monetary system? These wars could be unleashed in Africa over the next six months, with no problem, if enough money is pumped in to do it. Is this an environment for Americans to make money? I don't think so. I think this is an illusion.

Take this destabilized Africa and place this in the context of the eastern hemisphere (Figure 6). It is obvious that major destabilization across Africa will extend eastward into the Middle East and the Indian subcontinent, and northward into Europe. By the unleashing of the capability represented by Museveni, the British are unleashing permanent destabilization—volatility, the shattering of nation-states, the destruction of interests of nations, including the United States.

There is an alternative, and this alternative has been put

FIGURE 8

Africa railways, existing and proposed



forward by Lyndon LaRouche. This is the program for a Eurasian Land-Bridge (Figure 7), which he put forward as a followup to his program for a European Productive Triangle, which he proposed in 1990, at the point of the fall of the Berlin Wall. This program calls for massive development throughout the corridor of Asia to Europe, linking Yokahama to Paris, by means of railroad corridors. By railroad corridors, we do not mean simply laying down tracks, but creating a corridor of industrial development 50 miles wide on either side of the rail line. This would be extended into Africa.

If the United States had a policy which was in its own national interests, as opposed to the interests of the British Empire, then this is what we could and would do.

This map (Figure 8) shows what we could begin to do in Africa, constructing rail lines that actually link Africa with itself. This is what we will be working on over the next few weeks, to prepare an economic program that would signify the true decolonization of Africa. This might mean a community of nation-states organized around the development of their countries, organized around the education of their children, and organized projects that would require the cooperation of many African countries, with Europe, Russia, China, and the United States. We can thus begin to reverse the terrible cataclysm that has afflicted Africa. It is my belief that so goes Africa, so goes humanity. I believe that the day that Africa gets a fair deal, we will have far fewer problems to solve.