

to succeed Mandela, they both left politics, and were made multi-millionaires by the predominantly British-based mining and financial conglomerates, under the cover of the Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) program. This is a kind of affirmative action program in which companies have been selling off chunks of their businesses to black Africans. Special deals are offered on favorable terms, supposedly to compensate for the fact that, under apartheid, black Africans were excluded from the economy. This is really a corrupting game that is played with politicians, whereby white-owned companies hope to get government contracts.

According to one account about Sexwale: “He found one of the leading banks in South Africa, which has virtually given him an open checkbook. And as a consequence of that, he’s been able to put together a number of deals—many, many deals in many different areas of the economy.” Now he is referred to as “Deal-A-Minute” Sexwale, and today his companies are worth about \$500 million. He has become a mining mogul in gold, platinum, and diamonds; but he also has significant interests in banking, engineering, and health care.

The story of Ramaphosa, a labor organizer in the apartheid era, who reportedly became Mandela’s closest advisor during the transition period, is similar.

## Stormclouds of Chaos

The situation in South Africa is now becoming chaotic. Even though he is President until 2009, it will now be next to impossible for Mbeki to continue his continental interventionist policy. There are already calls from the new ANC leadership that he and his Cabinet be recalled, if they don’t toe the line of the new party leadership.

The crisis will be fueled by an 84-page indictment that has been handed down against Zuma, charging him with racketeering in connection with payoffs for an arms deal involving one of his business partners, Shabir Shaik, who was convicted. Following this conviction, Zuma was removed from his position as Vice President by Mbeki in June 2005. Zuma has also been linked to the corrupt British arms manufacturer BAE Systems, with payoffs for procuring arms deals, which connects him to the London financial networks that wanted to put a stop Mbeki from messing up their African “plantation.”

Among the general population, Zuma is not so popular. A poll cited by the *Economist* indicates that half the people in the big cities in South Africa think that Zuma as President of South Africa would be disastrous. In this context, the Anglo-Dutch financiers, in their scramble to come out on top after the ongoing financial blowout, seem to be angling for one of their favorites, Sexwale or Ramaphosa, to become the next President of South Africa.

## LaRouches Led Fight for Development of Africa

*The role of Lyndon LaRouche and Helga Zepp-LaRouche in promoting African economic development goes back more than three decades, beginning in 1974, when LaRouche convened a task force to study the genocidal effects of International Monetary Fund policies on Africa.*

*Over those years, the LaRouches have put forward development programs for the nations of Africa numerous times, including at conferences in Sudan and elsewhere.*

*Here is a partial bibliography of their speeches and writings:*

- “Critique of the Lagos Plan: Stop Club of Rome Genocide in Africa,” from a book-length memorandum by Lyndon LaRouche, circulated in response to the Organization of African Unity’s April 1980 “Lagos Plan of Action” (*EIR*, Jan. 1, 1993).

- LaRouche’s keynote address to a conference, co-sponsored by *EIR*, held in Walluf, Germany, April 1997, on “Peace Through Development in the Great Lakes Region.” LaRouche’s speech was titled, “Viewing Africa’s Current Crisis From the Vantage Point of Universal History” (*EIR*, May 23, 1997).

- Helga Zepp-LaRouche’s speech at the same conference was titled, “By Saving Africa, We Can Save the World” (*EIR*, May 23, 1997).

- The LaRouches visited Khartoum, Sudan in January 2001, one of several trips they have made over the years to the African nation, to address a symposium, co-sponsored by *EIR*, titled “Peace Through Development along the Nile Valley in the Framework of a New, Just World Economic Order. LaRouche gave the keynote on “The New Bretton Woods System: Framework for a New, Just World Economic Order” (*EIR*, Feb. 23, 2001). LaRouche gave a second speech to the concluding panel, headlined, “Dialogue Among Cultures: The Road To Peace” (*EIR*, Feb. 9, 2001).

- Helga Zepp-LaRouche also spoke at the January 2001 Sudan conference on “The Cultural Basis for a Peace Policy” (*EIR*, Feb. 9, 2001).