

LaRouche Addresses the Nations of Africa

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This open letter from Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. was released on September 1:

I am aware, in a general and I believe efficient way, of the nature of the suffering which all of sub-Saharan Africa suffers today in one degree or another, but with all parts of sub-Saharan Africa facing the same ultimate fate unless something is done to reverse the present situation.

The situation in Africa is not an accident. It is not like some mysterious disease which came upon us without human foreknowledge, of which we must discover a cure. The crisis of Africa, especially sub-Saharan Africa, is the product of a *willfully malicious determination* to destroy and depopulate that continent along the lines specified by not only John Ruskin's Cecil Rhodes, with his plan for making Africa a safe place for the *bwana makuts*, or the "big hunters," but the policy of the late evil Bertrand Russell, a man often thought to be a friend of the poor and weak, but actually their deadliest enemy, by his own declaration in his commitment to use disease and other means to more efficiently depopulate the world of those populations whose skin colors were darker than pleased Mr. Russell and his friends.

As an economist, I know what could be done for Africa. With relatively modest means, a gigantic improvement could have been effected any time we wished over the past 20 years. That I know, from studies I have done. I know that Africa could more than feed itself, if the development were supplied. Simple basic economic-infrastructure in water development, in transportation, in energy production, in health care—that is, particularly in control of disease and treatment—and in education, combined with a relatively modest amount of direct assistance to farmers to improve their technology, their production, and their land, and to essential industries, would start the process of development rolling, under which Africa, and sub-Saharan Africa in particular, could be relieved from a brutalization from the outside which I know as an historian to have been going on since at least the 700–800 A.D. period of the present Christian era. That could be done. And it *must* be done.

We have a similar situation, not as grievous, in Central and South America, where similar policies are being applied to people who speak Spanish or Portuguese, by and large. Similar plans are projected by the same evil forces for Asia. They think Asia is overpopulated, and

they intend to use war, famine, and epidemic as a means of bringing those populations down.

We must recognize, that the failure of nations to band together to provide justice for Africa, is bringing chaos upon the planet as a whole. Because negligence, denial of the human rights of one part of the human race, opens the door to denial of those same rights for all men of the human race.

In Africa, we must do what we can with the means available to both Africans and others of good will from outside of Africa for this purpose. But we must recognize, that we must band together on this issue, and we must draw in from Central and South America, from Asia, and from Europe and elsewhere, those who must recognize, as we do, that the fate of Africa today may be the fate of the entire planet tomorrow.

Only with that kind of conscience do I believe that we will reverse the kinds of policies which Robert McNamara in particular brought into the World Bank, which was the beginning of the new version of the present holocaust in Africa. And only if we reverse that general opinion, that sympathy for McNamara's World Bank policy—*eliminate that* from the institutions of Europe, Asia, and Central and South America, as well as Europe and North America—only in that case is there going to be the kind of long-term solution for African peoples and African nations which is a just one.

So we must act now to do what we can, with the means available. We must unify ourselves, those who are committed to this, to achieve what is achievable. We must at the same time realize that there is no durable solution for this problem, but only short-term amelioration, unless we can draw in the concern of the peoples of Europe, of North America, of Central and South America, and Asia, and draw them in if on no higher moral purpose, than the realization that what happens to Africa today, can happen to them tomorrow.