

II. Snake oil salesmen hail Museveni's Uganda

Throughout the 1990s, despite the reality that Uganda is not a democracy, that its population is among the poorest on Earth, and that it has been at constant war within its own borders, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni has been hailed as the "new breed" of African leader; the Uganda beneath his clenched fist, has been paeaned as the "model for Africa." Here is a sampling from some of the salesmen selling the Uganda "snake oil."

University of Minnesota and Hubert Humphrey Institute, Minneapolis, June 24, 1994: During a visit, Museveni was made an honorary doctor of law by the University of Minnesota, and the Humphrey Medal for Distinguished Public Service from the Hubert Humphrey Institute.

Minneapolis Star Tribune, Frank Wright, Jan. 9, 1995: "Uganda [is] one of the few flickers of hope for the future of black Africa. Maybe, just maybe, Uganda not only will succeed for itself, but also will offer lessons for others on a continent where progress is often erratic, often temporary."

Washington Post, March 15, 1995: "[The city of] Jinja's

comeback is a vivid example of this nation's resurrected economy, which grew by 8% last year—an exceptional performance on a continent where most economies either shrank or grew more slowly than did their populations."

Jack Kemp and Rep. Donald Payne, "Africa's Promising Changes," in the *Journal of Commerce*, June 26, 1997: "There's nothing intrinsic to Zaire, or any other country in Africa, to suggest they can't enjoy prosperity, if they are allowed to adopt sound economic policies. Not long ago, the same things one hears about Africa were said about Latin America. Today Latin America is at peace, people enjoy the rights of self-government, and the economies of Chile, Brazil, Argentina and other parts of the continent experience brisk growth. . . .

"At least half a dozen [African] countries have adopted liberal economic policies, democratic political reforms, or both. If Laurent Kabila and his economics adviser, Penn State-educated Mawapanga Nanba, are looking for budding prosperity zones to emulate, they need only look a short distance to such countries as Botswana, Uganda, and Kenya."

LaRouche blasts Museveni

The following remarks are from a radio interview with "EIR Talks" on July 1:

Let's give the folks a real inside story, what's really going on: If you look at Africa—forget all the nonsense that you read in some of the news media, though a lot of the media have told you about the genocide. There's a holocaust going on in Africa, for which there is no comparison in the world, *since* what the Nazis did in eastern Europe to Jews and others, during the last world war. That is going on. That is being perpetrated by Museveni, the President of Uganda, using people like Kabila, using people like Kagame, and so forth, for this purpose.

All of Africa is threatened by general genocide, by this fascist leader, British Commonwealth leader, in Uganda: Yoweri Museveni. This involves 3 million or more Hutus,

and others. The war is extending from Zaire into Congo-Brazzaville. Gabon is threatened; Nigeria is threatened. We have Sierra Leone, and so forth. The engagement in Angola is increasing. Zambia is threatened; Kenya is threatened. And, so forth and so on. If you look at the map, you see all of Africa, *a vast genocide is being perpetrated* under the direction of Museveni. . . .

Africa is being returned to a corporate colonial status, very much like it was prior to the 1882-83 Treaty of Berlin, which carved up Africa, and gave it some political divisions there. It's private colonies, private, corporate colonies; the corporations are almost entirely British Commonwealth corporations—like Oppenheimer-DeBeers, Rio Tinto Zinc—the whole panoply of that crowd. What they're using, is mercenary armies . . . deployed through the Crown Agents of the British Commonwealth, using largely British-directed mercenaries—who are also being negotiated to be used by the United Nations Organization *as a mercenary army* deployed by *the United Nations*. . . .



Swedish Minister of Overseas Cooperation
Pierre Schori



Former British Minister of Overseas
Development Lynda Chalker



German President Roman Herzog

About a month later, the Schiller Institute's Margaret Greenspan confronted Payne, the former head of the Black Congressional Caucus, at the New Jersey Democratic Convention, telling him, "You clearly have not read anything he [Museveni] has written. What about Museveni? He just came out publicly supporting Adolf Hitler." Payne could only offer, "Museveni is a democrat. He let the Asians come into Uganda."

Los Angeles Times, July 11, 1995: "Today, this small nation, just over half the size of California, has come to embody big hopes that Africa will outgrow its brutal history and triumph over its hardships.

"A darling of development bankers and high-risk investors, Uganda enjoys one of the fastest-growing economies in Africa. Nine years of relative political stability and an eager embrace of Western open-market policies has revitalized agriculture and attracted new manufacturing and resource development.

"The country is progressive in realms where Africa has been stubbornly backward, such as providing opportunities for women. . . .

"President Yoweri Museveni is internationally regarded as a pathfinder for a new generation of forward-looking African leaders."

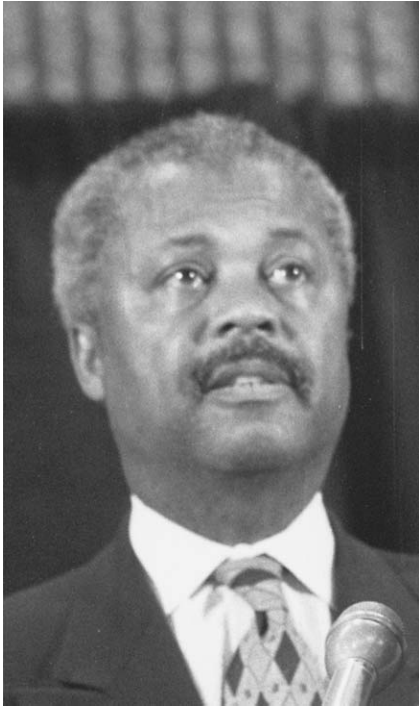
British Minister of Overseas Development Baroness Lynda Chalker, July 30, 1995, as reported by the London

Independent: "Yesterday the man credited with the remarkable turnaround in his country's fortunes [Museveni] met Britain's Minister for Overseas Development Baroness Chalker, in the capital, Kampala. She had earlier told President Moi in neighboring Kenya that his country would receive no new aid from Britain until it made progress on economic and political reforms, and on human rights. But no such harsh words were delivered to President Museveni."

The Observer, London, Oct. 22, 1995: "Yoweri Museveni, widely regarded as one of Africa's cleanest hands, is credited with having put his country back on its feet, after the horrors of the Amin and Obote regimes."

German President Roman Herzog, Jan. 29, 1996: Praising Uganda as a "haven of stability," and "pearl of Africa" during a visit to Kampala, Herzog said of Museveni: "In your governmental term, Uganda has developed into a haven of stability in a crisis-shaken region of Africa," and said that with Uganda, "we have no need for anyone to be an Afro-pessimist."

Swedish Minister of Overseas Cooperation Pierre Schori, Feb. 1, 1996: "Uganda is a model for the rest of Africa because of its outstanding economic behavior as well as for its achievement in its democratic reform. Uganda is living up to its rumor as the darling of the World Bank, a title it is wearing with honor."



Rep. Donald Payne (D-N.J.)



Roger Winter, chairman of the U.S. Committee on Refugees



Harvard's Jeffrey Sachs

Financial Times, London, April 25, 1996: "The highest economic growth rate in Africa is turning a country once associated with disaster into an inspiration for the continent. . . . Uganda has supplanted Ghana as the model pupil of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and western donor support runs at more than \$500 million per year."

International Monetary Fund, June 7, 1996: "In reviewing the out-turn for the present fiscal year, the mission has found that Uganda's economic and financial performance has again been outstanding," said IMF representative Ulrike Wilson. "This continues the remarkable trend in Uganda's economic performance, especially over the last four years during which the economy has grown by 35% in real terms."

U.S. Corporate Council on Africa, Winter 1996: Museveni, along with South African Vice President Thabo Mbeki, receives an award from the Council for "achievement in opening their economies to the world market."

Ditchley Foundation, January 1997: In its invitation to its annual conference, where Museveni was the only African present, this elite British bankers' foundation noted that Uganda is a country in which "there is an encouraging advance" in the transition from "authoritarian structures of government into an acceptance of open democracy."

Financial Times, London, Jan. 27, 1997: "Uganda has been transformed from one of Africa's worst economic and political disasters into a model for the rest of the continent. It is an extraordinary achievement."

World Bank official Calisto Madavo, May 19, 1997: In Nairobi, Madavo hailed Museveni, along with South Africa's Mbeki, as "two examples of a new crop of African leaders who offer a renewed hope" for Africa's economic resurgence.

Republic of South Africa, May 17, 1997: Museveni received South Africa's highest honor, the Order of Good Hope Grand Cross, from South African President Nelson Mandela.

Daily Telegraph, London, June 10, 1997: Calling Museveni the African "continent's most outspoken critic of despotism," the *Telegraph* called Uganda "the *éminence grise* in central Africa" of a revolution on the continent. "The key figure behind this revolution is Uganda's President Yoweri Museveni, whose blend of political and economic autocracy has led to an 8.5% annual growth rate, unthinkable when he took power 11 years ago."

New York Times, June 15, 1997: Yoweri Museveni is a "leader secure in his power and in his vision. . . . The recent victory of Laurent Kabila's troops over Mobutu Sese Seko's government army in Congo marked perhaps the most impressive of Mr. Museveni's moves in the international arena."