

Washington, D.C. Seminar

Expose the Reality of Museveni's Uganda

On Sept. 10, the Schiller Institute and *Executive Intelligence Review* magazine sponsored a seminar in the nation's capital on the theme "The Culture of Violent Change of Government, and The Myth of Economic Revival in Uganda." The featured speaker was Cecilia Atim-Ogwal, a member of the Parliament of Uganda and chairman of the Interim Executive Council, Uganda People's Congress—one of the two oldest political parties in Uganda which spearheaded the people's struggle for independence.

The seminar culminated a two-week visit to this country by Ogwal, who began by telling the audience that she wanted to testify to the desire of the people of Uganda to have democracy and political parties, despite what the current president, Yoweri Museveni, has said. "Ask Museveni, how did he decide Ugandans don't need political parties?" Museveni, who has banned parties, sustains himself in power "by the might of the gun," she said.



EIFNS/Stuart Lewis

Uganda MP Cecilia Atim-Ogwal reports the truth about Uganda under British puppet Museveni.

'We Have Known Only War'

It is important to put what is happening in Uganda in the correct perspective, she said. It is claimed that peace and stability prevail under Museveni, but they are only a dream. From the advent of Museveni's dictatorship in 1986, we have only known war, Ogwal reported. The NRA—Museveni's party—was the

architect of all these wars, which have resulted in the massacre of innocent people, the destruction of property, and massive displacement of people—which, for peasants, means death.

Then, there is the so-called "success story" of Uganda's economy. In fact, Uganda is worse off today than it was in the 1960's or '70's, or even the 1980's. Then, even the poorest of the poor could send their children to school, or could get some measure of medical care. Today, there are no drugs in the hospitals. Parents sell their children—their own flesh and blood—for cassava root to eat. The foreign debt in 1986 was \$1.6 billion; today, it is \$3.5 billion. The number of children in school in 1986 was 639,000 (out of 13 million total population); by 1996 there were but 424,000 children in school (out of a total population which had, by then, reached 20 million). Corruption and military expenditures for foreign adventures have eaten up our resources.

Ogwal concluded by saying: We must democratize our parties in Africa, and I appeal to you to disseminate this information to stop more such occurrences as that which happened in Rwanda—mass murder.

LaRouche 'Telephone Tour' of Mexico Reverberates

On Aug. 28, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., was denied a visa to participate as the keynote speaker at a conference sponsored by the Technological Institute of Advanced Studies of Monterrey, Guadalajara campus. After a wave of protest, on Sept. 3 the government decided to grant him permission; however, owing to a denial of adequate security protection, LaRouche, regrettably, could not accept the invitation to travel to Mexico. Instead, LaRouche conducted the scheduled tour to the country's three most important cities—Guadalajara, Mexico City, and Monterrey—"by telephone," on Sept. 18-24.

In the course of the "tour,"

LaRouche, both by telephone and through his personal representative Dennis Small, addressed some 1,000 Mexicans, on the nature of the world economic crisis, and how to survive it. Many of them, including hundreds of university students, are already pounding Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo with demands that the government ensure LaRouche can visit Mexico soon, safely.

Explosive Attendance, Media Coverage

An explosive reaction to LaRouche was seen at every stop of the tour. For example, LaRouche had been invited to speak at the Autonomous University of Nuevo

Leon, a state school, by a group at the Graduate School of Accounting. The University campus was covered with posters advertising his speech on the "Alternative to Neoliberalism." Three hundred students turned out, and there would have been more, but the auditorium seated only 250.

Others around the country were provided by the daily media with a synopsis of how LaRouche sees the world economic crisis breaking, and what to do about it. Twelve news articles, most covering LaRouche's economic warnings, were published in various national dailies in September, including Mexico's leading newspaper, *Excelsior*.