

Andrew Young Wins Friends For The U.S. In Africa

The following analysis was released on April 7, 1978 by U.S. Labor Party Chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Andrew Young's recent shift to blunt (and accurate) attacks on the foreign policy immoralities of British imperialism may have handed the U.S. State Department a few diplomatic flaps, but they have won the United States new friends among a growing number of African and other governments.

The big question mark among those governments is whether the United States will finally repudiate the practices and outlook of the hated Henry A. Kissinger, or will capitulate to the British government and Kissinger to follow the Owen-Kissinger-Brzezinski line on the Horn of Africa and Rhodesia issues. That question mark acknowledged, Africans are seeking to determine what powerful combination of policymaking forces inside the United States is prepared to stand behind Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Ambassador Young.

Although Britain's foreign secretary David Owen, plus Brzezinski and Kissinger, are obsessed with the intent to stir up the Horn of Africa crisis once again, all informed eyes in the world's capitals are focused on southern Africa, expecting a major explosion over a period ranging from days to weeks.

For the moment, Ambassador Young, backed by the State Department and the White House, has delayed the threat of a general bloodbath a precious few weeks. If the White House supports Young's denunciations of British policy in southern Africa, the worst possible scenario will be avoided. The worst possible scenario would be active or tacit U.S. support for the British Foreign Office's so-called "internal solution" to the Rhodesia situation. In that case, Britain would force the black African nations to call in Soviet and Cuban assistance, embroiling the United States in a "new Vietnam in Africa" or worse.

The next worst scenario would be one in which the United States limits itself to the impotent compromise line set forth in President Carter's address on African policy: all major powers out of Africa. That policy may seem agreeable diplomatic rhetoric to some, but it leads to disaster. Only an intervention by major powers can stabilize the situation in southern Africa — just as "great power" Soviet and Cuban intervention is required to stabilize the Horn of Africa in face of the British destabilization of that region.

If the United States adopts the diplomatic posture of rightly condemning the immorality of the David Owen-Ian Smith "internal solution" swindle, but does nothing to aid the forcing of an acceptable solution on Rhodesia

(and on London), again the black African nations are left with no choice but to plead for Soviet and Cuban assistance.

The only advantage of this scenario over the worst case is that it leaves the U.S. with options for intervening as a peacemaker. Those are lousy options, but they are admittedly better than no options at all.

The third option would be active, substantive U.S. support for a comprehensive solution to the Rhodesia problem. This alternative has the included danger of British provocations of the Republic of South Africa. South African intervention on the side of Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith's faction would then involve the U.S. in supporting front-line states' war against South Africa. This danger is rightly recognized in U.S. and other responsible circles — which tends to frighten the U.S. from any substantive policy for southern Africa.

There is a fourth option, the only option which could succeed. This involves U.S. use of its full resources to demand a comprehensive solution for the entire region based on economic development. Key elements of U.S. policymaking inside and outside the current Administration recognize that economic development packages are key to peace in southern Africa — as well as in the Middle East. Unfortunately, so far, those approaches have not been worked through to the point of representing an effective form of proposed U.S. Africa policy.

Avoidance of a general bloodbath in southern Africa depends almost entirely on the commitment of the United States to the kind of economic development-centered political package for all of southern Africa. Worse, this must be developed within no less than weeks if the explosion now building up is to be averted.

The Policy Which Would Work

Like any sound solution to a crisis, the proper solution to the southern Africa mess must admittedly overcome massive political obstacles.

The institutional basis for a general solution to the southern Africa problem is the establishment of a *Southern Africa Development Association* with the participation of the Republic of South Africa. A private regional development agency, established through cooperation of the murdered Jürgen Ponto, Hans-Martin Schleyer, the Rembrandt interests of South Africa and others, already exists as a nucleus for setting regional economic development into motion.

The key financial institutions would have to be established entirely outside International Monetary Fund and World Bank control and would be the regional central banking agency for sovereign national development

banks in each participating nation. Investments, loans, and grants funneled into industrial, agricultural, and infrastructural projects through these networks would be entirely outside the IMF-World Bank channels of accountability. The system must function along the lines adopted by the U.S. Congress during the George Washington Administration, on the basis of Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton's interlinked "Report on Manufactures" and policy for a United States National Bank. Through development under this arrangement, the nations of southern Africa would become a gold reserve-based "snake" of associated national currencies.

As the new financial institutions begin functioning, the reorganized old national debts, created outside the new system, can be consolidated within the national banking systems of the relevant nations.

The political wisdom of this approach is that it corresponds to what are in fact the vital interests of all the nations and populations of the region in general. In particular, it affords the high-technology kernel of the Republic of South Africa a major, indispensable role in furthering the well-being of the black populations of the region.

The intrinsic fallacy of the present political game plans in the region is that those plans involve one or another "Living Theater" scenarios based on the axiomatic assumptions of black-white conflict as fundamental. Any attempt to win any of the scenarios which are or might be based on the axiom of black-white fundamental conflict lead to a hideous, permanent state of bloodbath throughout the region — a kind of genocidal "Thirty Years' War" from which no one could gain.

It is essential to redefine the axioms of the problem in humanist terms. The black population is not black, but human, a section of humanity in that region which is deprived of essential rights, as rights are defined from a platonic humanist standpoint. The objectives must be redefined, away from black-white scenarios — as if no skin-color distinctions existed, but only the denial of proper rights to large numbers of human beings. Those rights are essentially the right to economic development and the cultural and political rights corresponding to modern levels of economic development.

One of the keystone nations for this political purpose is Angola, whose government faces the tasks of development in terms of its rejection of racial distinctions within its own population. The Cuban intervention in Africa — despite the howls of Britain's Owen, Kissinger, and Brzezinski — strengthens the struggle against racist ideologies, because of the role of a racially mixed nation in committing itself to aid African development. If the Republic of South Africa adjusts its policies toward Angola and economic aid-desperate Mozambique on the basis of this crucial perception, such corrected relations of the Republic toward Mozambique and Angola would lever the possibilities for general cooperation throughout the region.

One is not blind to the problems of the populations within South Africa designated as black or colored. The peaceful solution to that problem will be painful psychologically for many of those concerned, as well as being beset with objective difficulties. However, if the Republic is able to reach a self-interested foreign policy

toward predominantly black neighboring nations on the basis of humanist policy of regional economic development, the republic's domestic policies and internal development will reflect its foreign policy advantages.

Difficult as the solution of the political problems may appear to be, the alternative to such solution is a general bloodbath, "Living Theater" scenario governed by some version of the black-white struggle. In any case, the United States itself must stand for what is right, not tail after what might appear to be this or that path of least resistance.

Overcoming of the Problems

The fundamental obstacle in the way of a solution to the southern Africa situation is those forces inside the United States — typified by Blumenthal, Schlesinger, and other British agents-of-influence — who are sabotaging both the value of the U.S. dollar and efforts to end the current depression through largescale high-technology export policies. If the United States raises its high-technology exports on the order of two to three hundreds of billions of dollars a year — which can be readily accomplished with aid of augmented U.S. Export-Import Bank roles — the United States, in cooperation with France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and other nations, creates a global climate of general economic expansion in hard-commodity, investment-oriented trade.

In that climate, and only in such a climate, southern Africa in particular has the circumstances for a successful regional economic development effort.

This illustrates another aspect of the process by which British agents-of-influence, such as Schlesinger and Blumenthal and their accomplices, deprive the United States of the kind of economic power required to pursue an effective policy in Africa, in the Middle East, and in the Asian subcontinent.

If the U.S. Labor Party's proposal for an expanded Export-Import Bank role is pushed through quickly, and if the United States shifts nuclear policy toward close cooperation with France in promoting global nuclear energy-centered development projects, then the United States has the means to win all the ball games on all fronts. If such steps are not taken, we face a worsening disaster.

Direct cooperation between Washington and Paris is the key to the African and Middle East problems. A Paris-Washington axis would be the basis for improved cooperation with Japan and would bring most industrialized nations into participation in the same policy configuration. This close cooperation requires a basic shift in the U.S. economic and nuclear energy policy, the basis for establishing the strongest commonality of interests in general. That commonality of interest established, the spectrum of forces needed to bring about a comprehensive solution to the African problems comes immediately into being.

The way in which to view the politics of African governments and political factions is not to view those forces merely in terms of their current outlooks. One must focus on the fact that an effective shift in the U.S. policies will create a new global environment for each of those nations and will bring forth a corresponding change in perceptions.

Most leading Africans, black or Afrikaner, devoutly and rightly hate the British. If the United States follows the policies dictated by London and by such British agents as Kissinger, Brzezinski, Blumenthal, Schlesinger, et al., the majority of (fearful) Africans will either adapt to that oppressive reality with included stupidities, or will turn in desperation to the only major allies outside the London-Washington axis of power — the Soviet bloc. If the United States follows and advances the attack on British policy portended in the recent efforts of Ambassador Young, if the United States adopts effective policies for solving the African crises, African nations will not only speak frankly on the British problem, but will adapt to the advantages of the United States policies.

Once the United States government gets out of its head the delusion that Britain is the United States' ally, African and other governments will begin to have true respect for (rather than mere fear of) the United States. Under those conditions, those governments will find a strong desire to go along with any practicable solution backed by firm and substantial U.S. commitments.

The Horn of Africa Mess

Every informed circle within relevant U.S. government agencies knows that the conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia was created by British secret intelligence operations, and that, during the Ford Administration, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was pushing the British line, attempting to induce the Ethiopian government to "perceive" Somalia as its relevant chief adversary. When the internal developments in Ethiopia took a turn incurring London and Kissinger's displeasure, Kissinger stooge Brzezinski acted in concert with London to escalate the Ogaden and Djibouti issues and to heat up the Eritrean activities — all this to carve up Ethiopia as an "object lesson" in the same fashion Kissinger dedicated himself to the downfall and executions of Pakistan's Bhutto and Guyana's Fred Wills (among many other targets of Kissinger's homicidal impulses).

The United States did nothing to stop the horror show in the Horn of Africa. The Soviet Union did. The Horn is now in sight of restabilization. Now, London shrieks against Soviet intervention in the Horn, and London's stooges — Kissinger, Brzezinski, and others — naturally echo the scripts written by their British Secret Intelligence Service masters in London. If the Soviets and Cubans should not have acted to restabilize the Horn of Africa — who else did make that effort?

Now, the analogous problem is developing around the Rhodesian mess. If the United States does not act effectively to prevent a bloodbath, Soviet and Cuban forces will be drawn on by the energetic appeals of black states. Brzezinski, Kissinger, and their dupes, whose British masters created this mess, are prepared to have the United States do nothing efficient to stop the bloodbath, but only to stage a thermonuclear showdown with the Soviet Union if the Horn of Africa pattern is repeated in Rhodesia.

Two-Level Strategic Realities

The United States strategic situation vis-à-vis the Soviet Union is currently operating on two distinct levels. Both levels are inevitably, simultaneously embedded at each point of crisis around the globe.

On the first level, Soviet policy is governed by a broad

commitment both to peace and to technological progress generally. On this level, at every point of potential crisis, there is a possibility for mutually satisfactory negotiation and agreement between the two world powers.

On the second level, Soviet policy is colored increasingly by anticipation of a growing threat of general thermonuclear war. Under this circumstance each Soviet intervention is colored by the way the intervention affects the strategic-political correlation of global forces. On this level of affairs, no durable agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union is feasible.

There are currently four points of the global situation which are crucial respecting this strategic problem.

The first, typified by the neutron bomb issue, is the effort of the government of Great Britain and British agents such as Kissinger and Brzezinski to build an arms race around the doctrine of limited nuclear warfare. The neutron bomb, as a deployed weapon, in Europe, is of no use in respect to existing and in-sight NATO capabilities except under the special conditions of theater-limited nuclear war — conditions which could never exist in reality. The other implication of the neutron bomb lies essentially in the mere threat to deploy it. In this respect, the neutron bomb has been offered as a bargaining chip against Soviet SS-20 missiles, an offer which has been unequivocally rejected by the Soviets. If the U.S. attempts to deploy a neutron bomb, the Soviets take the lid off the whole range of their scientifically advanced new categories of weapon systems.

The second crisis point is Japan and China. The British are determined to shift the intermediate-term general war posture from the Atlantic to the Pacific, developing an anti-Soviet alliance among the United States, nuclear-armed Japan, and China. This mad British scheme, if implemented by British Vancouver-influenced personalities such as Senator Henry Jackson, has all of us looking directly into the bowels of a radioactive hell — including two 50-megatonners or something of that sort reserved for Britain.

The third crisis point is the Middle East. If London sends Israel on a nuclear-armed "breakaway-ally" rampage toward Damascus, the Armageddon scenario is on.

The fourth crisis point is Africa. If the United States can quickly advance a policy of the indicated sort for Africa, that United States policy hits the global strategic tangle at the point it can be most efficiently cut. A regional development program for southern Africa, centered around nuclear energy production, means a fundamental change in the global geometry of U.S.-Soviet relations. Together with a joint U.S.-Soviet approach to a Geneva-centered solution for the Middle East, an African solution provides the setting for a comprehensive resolution of all the major problems between Washington and Moscow.

Two Tactics of Communism

The only instance in which the communist movement has succeeded is the establishment of the Soviet Republic under Lenin's leadership. Every other instance of establishment of a socialist state allied to the Soviet Union is a byproduct of the existence of the Soviet Republic. That fact is viewed in several schemes of explanation by various self-styled scholars and enthusiasts pro and con.

Only one explanation, the one least known, is the correct one. Understanding that is key to understanding the basic feasible approach to U.S.-Soviet relations.

The distinction of V.I. Lenin's role, distinct from that of all other varieties of professed communists, is that Lenin was not only an avowed Marxist but viewed Marxism as agreeable to the Russian neoplatonic humanist outlook of Czar Alexander II's court, most emphatically the influence of Chernyshevskii. The two crucial writings of relevance for understanding Lenin and his success are his "What Is To Be Done?" borrowing the title from Chernyshevskii's most influential work, and his "Two Tactics." Lenin was essentially committed, as was Count Witte from a different political vantage point, to the industrial development of Russia in cooperation with industrialized Germany. "Two Tactics" embodies Lenin's articulation of his specific approach toward that objective, the approach which succeeded, and the exemplar of those principles which enable communism to succeed or fail.

The essence of "Two Tactics" is this.

Option A: The independent political working-class movement must be developed as an independent political force to force through the capitalist industrial development of Russia. *Option B:* If the capitalists refuse to undertake technologically progressive development of industry and agriculture, the independent labor movement must accomplish that goal without the capitalists — socialist transformation.

Lenin's "Two Tactics" was essentially Marxist in the sense that it was a concrete application of what is known as the principle of "scientific socialism." As long as the capitalist form of ownership of means of production and distribution fulfils the imperative of increasing the rate of economic growth through scientific and technological progress, there is no objective basis for superseding capitalist with socialist forms. It is only as the capitalists refuse to maintain feasible acceleration of the rate of

economic growth that the objective necessity for socialist transformation arises.

That principle underlines the success or failure of communist efforts to the present date — whether or not the self-styled communists involved are conscious of that fact. A "purely political" socialist revolution is nonsense. A socialist transformation depends fundamentally on a commitment to technological progress in face of a capitalist or oligarchical refusal to sustain technological progress. If technological progress is aborted, revolutionary preconditions proliferate — for better or worse results — despite the conscious intent of any person involved. If technological progress is established, the political forces, whether capitalist or socialist, instituting that progress have the objective forces of political and social development in favor of their rule.

Therefore, under the condition that both the capitalist United States and socialist Soviet Union are equally committed to high rates of capital formation in high-technology progress of industry and agriculture globally, the political relations among the two major world powers are stably balanced. Thus, a U.S.-Soviet agreement to economic development policies for solving the Middle East and Africa crises works as the Eisenhower Administration's Atoms For Peace effort projected it would work.

This does not mean that all difficulties vanish under such auspices. It means that the two major powers are able to create a global climate of stability in which setting the policies of economic development will prevail, and will ensure the feasibility of uprooting anti-technology and other imbecilities in each local situation.

The recent bold statements of Ambassador Young have opened the first door toward a solution not only for Africa, but for the world. If we back up Ambassador Young's attacks on Britain, and also clean the British agents out of our government, the solution to all the worst problems before the United States is immediately within our reach.

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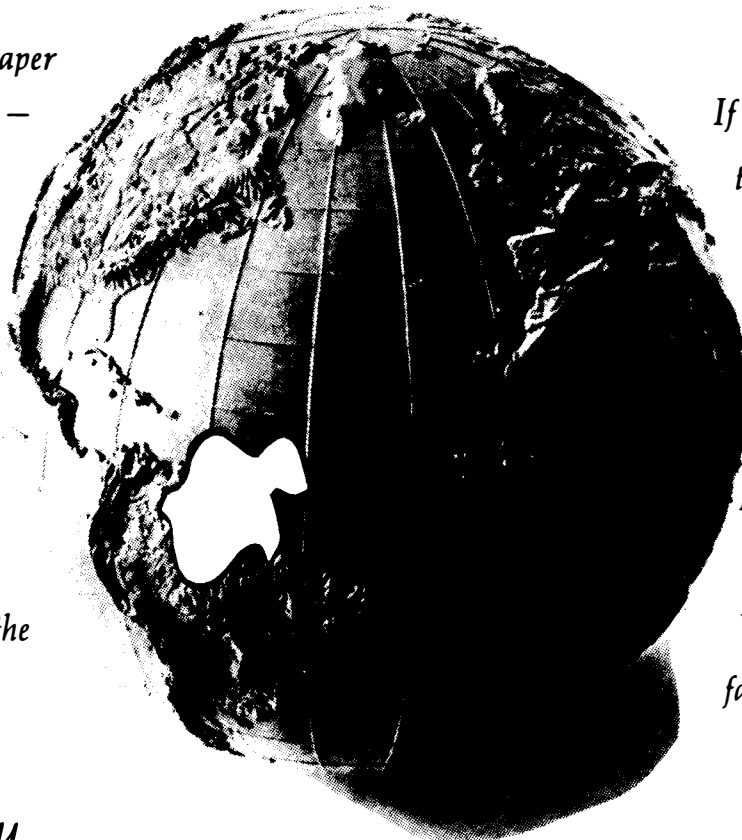
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LEADING U.S. BUSINESS DAILY CALLS FOR CUTOFF OF NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH INDIA

JAN. 11 - THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, A LEADING U.S. BUSINESS DAILY, RAN A MAJOR EDITORIAL TODAY CALLING ON THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION TO DENUNCIATE AND ABOVE ALL HIS COSMETIC CONCESSION THAT HE WOULD AUTHORIZE SUPPLY OF ONE SHIPMENT OF ENRICHED URANIUM TO INDIA, FOR FUELING TARAPUR. SO WHILE THERE ARE AT LEAST SOME ARGUMENTS DID AFTER THE INDIAN EXPLOSION. THE JOURNAL CONCLUDES: "IT IS EASY ENOUGH TO BELIEVE THAT MR. CARTER DOESN'T NOTICE MIXES AND IS IN ADDITION SO CONFUSED HE THINKS A LETTER WILL KEEP HIS HANDS OFF THE INDIAN COOPERATION. THE JOURNAL CONCLUDES: "IT IS POLICY INTACT DESPITE THE HEAVY WATER SHIPMENT. BUT ON THE OTHER HAND, PERHAPS IT WAS NOT THE INDIANS WHO WERE INTENDED TO OVERHEAR TO TELL US A LIE WAS USING THE PLOY TO MISLEAD THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

WHAT IS REALLY GOING ON?

WHILE THE DUST HAS NOT YET SETTLED ON THE CARTER TRIP, BRITISH PRIME MINISTER JAMES CALLAGHAN HAS ARRIVED IN INDIA TO SUPERSEDE STATUS ON THE COMPROMISE FORMULA TO BRING INDIA INTO AN ACCEPTABLE DEPARTMENT TODAY ADAMANTLY DENIED ANY TRUTH TO THE STORY THAT CALLAGHAN 'HAS SUCCEEDED WHERE CARTER HAS FAILED.' AS PRESENTED BY THE LONDON TIMES AT THIS TIME, TODAY'S LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH ADDS ONE CLOSING DETAILS AT A COMPROMISE AGREEMENT WITHOUT TOTALLY GOALS. THAT CALLAGHAN HOPES TO TAKE DESAI'S SECRET PROMISES AND CONTRACTED TO AGREE TO NEW RESTRICTIONS AND SAFEGUARDS ON ITS IN PAKISTAN JAN. 11, ONE DAY AFTER THE NEW YORK TIMES ANNOUNCED THAT FRANCE HAS REQUESTED THE PAKISTANIS CONSIDER ALTERATIONS IN CURRENT CONTRACTS.

MIDWEST COLD FREEZES OHIO COAL STOCKPILES

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