

“1980s Project.” The volume of that study series on North-South relations hails the People’s Republic of China and “a socialist nation of southeast Asia with which the PRC is allied” as models for the Third World as a whole. That “socialist nation” is Kampuchea (Cambodia), where fully half of the 7 million inhabitants of the country were massacred under Chinese direction during the period in which the Council on Foreign Relations study was being prepared.

The policy line is otherwise identified by the Council and the identified affiliated institutions, as “delinking” the economy of the Third World from the advanced sector, or promoting the “self-sufficiency” of Third World nations.

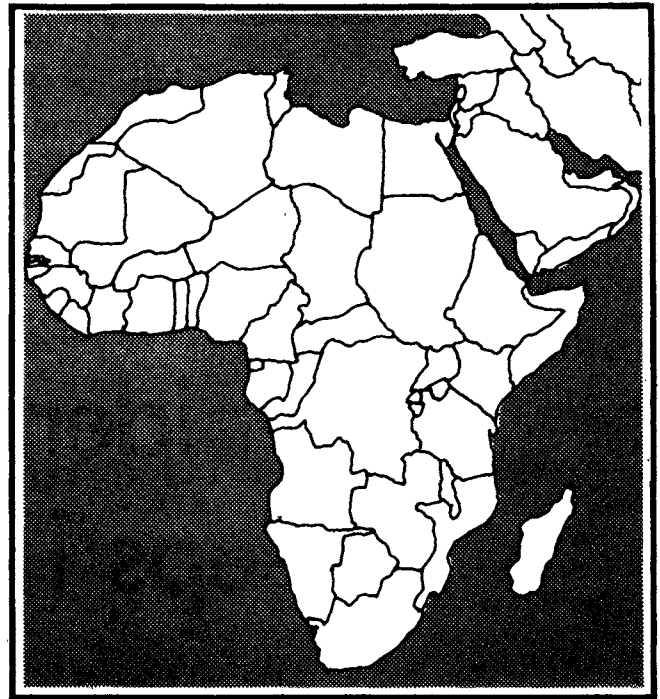
What is meant by “delinking” is most graphically seen in Rhodesia’s decision this week to suspend all corn shipments into neighboring Zambia, until that Front Line state stops supporting the Patriotic Front guerrillas. In the preceding months, landlocked Zambia has had *every other* road, rail, or river route to the sea severed, thus making it impossible to import vitally needed grains for the impoverished population. Zambia has been “delinked;” it now will be allowed to starve to death.

The same fate awaits the rest of Africa, and the Third World, as per the CFR guidelines.

From the political-military side, the “epidemic of coups” in the Third World is designed to subject the entire developing sector to NATO or NATO-linked military dictatorships, to guarantee in that way that no nation dares to break away from the grip of the International Monetary Fund and the planned Kampuchea treatment.

Special attention is being paid to those countries, such as the supporters of the Havana Nonaligned resolution to create a new world monetary system, which might link up with forces around the European Monetary System. It is for this reason that the Caribbean is being particularly targetted for coups and assassinations, since a growing number of nations in that area are following Cuba’s lead in linking up with the Europeans to map out a joint strategy to dismantle the IMF.

—D. Small and C. White



Africa: ‘delinking’ of a continent

In the Africa volume of the Council of Foreign Relations’ Project 1980’s, *Africa in the 1980s*, the continent’s future is depicted as a series of regional, tribal, civil and even clan wars and economic decline, and a solution is offered in the “delinking” of Africa’s below-subsistence economies. In the calculations of the CFR, a rash of coups d’etat may not be necessary: the economic and political situation in the continent is already so dismal that few African leaders will be able to resist the slide into chaos, provided they are kept isolated and dependent.

Zambia

On November 5, the Rhodesian government cut off all rail traffic into Zambia, declaring their intention to cut off Zambia’s imports until President Kenneth Kaunda curtails the activities of Patriotic Front guerillas operating out of his country. The cutoff halted desperately needed grain shipments to landlocked and foodshort Zambia.

The November 5 action completes a Rhodesian campaign to physically isolate Zambia by systematically chopping off all its routes to the sea: Rhodesian commandos last month dynamited Zambia’s main road and rail bridges to Tanzania and blew up key points on the route through Malawi and Mozambique; last summer

Rhodesian artillery sank the Kazangulu ferry from Zambia across the Zambezi River into Botswana and threatened to do the same to any replacement, even when Zambia promised to moor it every night in Rhodesia. With the connivance of South African-backed guerrillas, the Benguela railroad from Angola through Zaire into Zambia has been inoperative since 1975.

This operation was carried out by the British-allied "Malaysia clique" in the Rhodesian military—officers who cut their spurs in British counterinsurgency efforts in Malaysia, Aden and elsewhere—led by Lt. Gen. Peter Walls. Lord Carrington proposes to leave this clique—the government de facto of Rhodesia—in power during the "transition to independence."

The Rhodesian cutoff is meant to be a final blow to Zambia, which desperately needs 200,000 tons of maize to stave off starvation until the next harvest. Zambia has arranged to import most of it through South Africa and Rhodesia.

The country has already collapsed economically, the result of bad harvests, low copper prices, and an IMF-dictated austerity program including a severe curtailment of capital investment. There is already considerable unrest in the country over commodity shortages and prices, and the Kaunda government is regularly reported to be in danger of falling. The replacement would be a right-wing clique ready to capitulate to the demands of Rhodesia, South Africa and the International Monetary Fund.

Variations of this destabilization-and-economic-collapse scenario appear throughout the continent, particularly in countries key to regional development:

Angola

On October 28, the South African Army launched the latest in a series of raids in southern Angola, with airborne infantry and fighter-bombers. The raiders destroyed a railroad tunnel and mined tracks on a southern line key to the exploitation of Angola's iron ore resources, and blew up four highway bridges. The campaign is aimed at preventing Angola from consolidating its hold on the southern region, keeping the government threatened with destabilization.

Sudan

The most immediate victim of Federal Reserve Chairman Volcker's credit crackdown will be the Sudan, which needs a constant flow of credit until its sizeable agricultural projects come on line. The country is entering negotiations with its commercial creditors—many of them American—in hopes of rescheduling its enormous arrears and *possibly* getting some new credit. Their credit rating has been virtually finished off by the IMF—and Volcker is taking care of the rest.

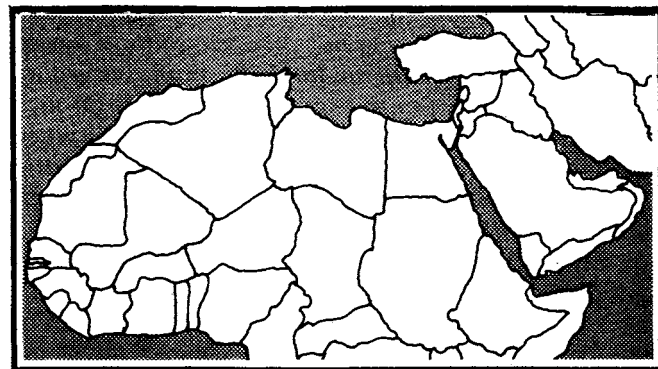
Sudanese President Jaafer al-Nimeiry, furthermore, has been forced to impose draconian austerity measures in the country, which led to several days of rioting in mid-August followed by a cold coup in which Nimeiry installed the head of the British-run Muslim Brotherhood as Attorney-General.

Uganda

This country has become the prime victim of the tribal warfare scenario. Tensions are running high between the dominant Baganda and other tribes, an alignment which overlaps the "leftist" and "rightist" struggle over the makeup of the government.

The result has been physical insecurity, chaos and shortages worse, if possible, than under the Amin regime. Both indigenous and expatriate professionals are fleeing the country, and potential aid donors are refusing to act until the security situation improves—which can't happen without that aid.

Britain's hand is evident: Ugandan officials in September accused Her Majesty's ambassador Richard Posnett of actively discouraging aid donors.



North Africa: war and a return to feudalism

A Carter administration decision to reverse policy and sell arms to Morocco, and to dispatch Undersecretary of State Warren Christopher to Morocco and National Security Council chief Zbigniew Brzezinski to Algeria, are the first steps of an Anglo-American initiative in North Africa. If successful, these maneuvers will eliminate Algeria as a key ally in the efforts of French President Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to establish a new international monetary system.

Both Iran's Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi and