

terlocking board members between the Ford Foundation and the World Council and National Council of Churches.

Willis Logan, director of the Africa Office of the National Council of Churches (also called Church World Service) "used to be very outspoken on the Sudan issue . . . but now he refers calls to me," notes Pauling. Bread for the World publications include articles authored by other Council of Churches personnel. Pauling said Bread for the World gets no foundation money, and gets "maybe 10% of our income" from churches. The finance office of the National Council of Churches admits that BFW contributions "probably come up on our computer."

London base for opposition forces

While Bread for the World and friends work on getting the United States to lead the charge against Sudan, London

is organizing the opposition to Khartoum. The National Democratic Alliance — the coalition of anti-Bashir Sudanese political parties and trade unions — has offices in Britain, the United States, and Egypt, but London plays the key role. The NDA is also strongly backed by Saudi Arabia, and it is allowed to use Egypt as an important base of operations. It includes not only Sudan's northern political parties, including the Umma party of Sadiq Mahdi and the Democratic Unionist Party, but also the trade union movement in the north, the Legitimate Command of the Sudanese Armed Forces, and western darling Gen. John Garang's Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in the south.

Prof. Peter Woodward, one of Britain's "opposition handlers," insists that it is the creation of such opposition alliances that is the tried-and-true method, and complains that "the U.S. media-led military operation" in Somalia didn't

CFR spokesman plans dissolution of nations

The following points are made in a policy proposal by Michael Clough, who is Senior Fellow for Africa at the New York Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), a board member of Africa Watch, and affiliated with the globalist Stanley Foundation. Clough's book Free at Last: U.S. Policy Toward Africa and the End of the Cold War, was financed by the Rockefeller Foundation and published in 1992 by the Council on Foreign Relations. During the same period, Clough was Africa adviser to the Clinton campaign.

Clough says that it "would be a mistake to pretend the United States can lead a crusade to save Africa from poverty, political repression and civil war"; that it does not have the resources or the "inclination" to do so. The only precedents for such an effort "are the postwar reconstruction of Europe and Japan."

He argues that "the U.S. no longer has any substantial geopolitical interests in Africa," and that the outcome of "the many ongoing struggles for political supremacy in Africa" will not threaten the security or welfare of the United States.

The nation-state is dead, Clough maintains. He adds that "events have usually confounded those who heralded the dawn of a new age in which relations among peoples would supplant relations among nations," but that never-

theless, "there are compelling reasons for believing that a quantum expansion of transnational society is currently under way."

"The most important influence on U.S. policy toward Africa is coming from groups not interested in the continent per se," he writes, but instead are concerned about "issues or causes that happen to involve Africa," such as human rights, women's issues, overpopulation, relief, and the environment. The advantage of these interest groups are: 1) they have a sophisticated network of global relationships linking them with other private groups and international organizations; 2) they have well-organized national offices with effective public information, media and lobbying operations and close working relationships with key members of Congress.

Clough acknowledges the significant role "the larger foundations" currently play in influencing "U.S. relations with the world." He acknowledges that not many organizations concerned with international relations could survive "without the support of "the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the John T. and Catherine MacArthur Foundation." Foundations are playing "a more active foreign policy role by directly assisting private individuals and groups overseas working for economic and political change."

In countries ruled by dictators, which is how Clough classifies Sudan, "all official U.S. assistance must be channeled through independent non-governmental organizations." He also proposes that with respect to Africa as a whole, "No less than 50% of all official U.S. aid to Africa must be channeled through U.S. non-governmental organizations."