

Developing the continent

The key to a peaceful solution to the conflict in southern Africa is to find a way of involving South Africa in the rapid economic development of the continent, especially its immediate neighbors. Such an economic development perspective for South Africa, in turn, must be used to force through the necessary changes in the constitution of the country so that the apartheid system can be abolished altogether. A bold initiative from the Group of Non-Aligned Nations would try to win over South Africa to their side in the fight against the International Monetary Fund.

In turn, a clever South African government would seek a political alliance with other debtor countries, especially in Ibero-America, to destroy the IMF. Destroying the IMF policy structure and replacing it with a new world economic order would free the African continent, and thereby give South Africa an outward-oriented perspective for its future in Africa.

Black African nations must be brought to the point that they admit the white population to be part of Africa as well as everybody else. This security guarantee can only be given if the whites of South Africa make themselves useful for the good of the African continent and if they at the same time agree to the necessary constitutional changes.

We admit: This approach runs contrary to the prejudices of almost all factions involved in the conflict. But it is the only workable solution.

What is the AFRICA Fund?

The AFRICA Fund, an acronym for Action for Resistance to Invasion, Colonialism, and Apartheid, was mandated at the eighth Non-Aligned Summit in Zimbabwe in September 1986. Details were formally hammered out by a group of Non-Aligned Nations which met in New Delhi, India on Jan. 24 at the invitation of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, one of the Fund's initiators (see *EIR*, Feb. 6, 1986, p. 44)

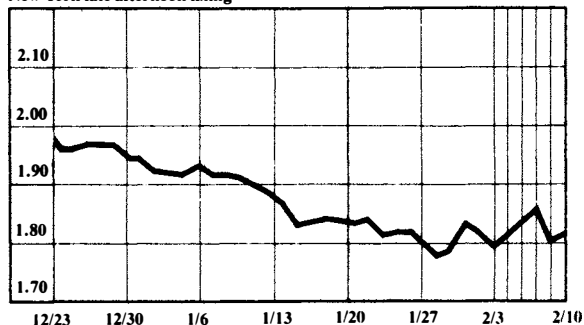
As stated in an 800-word appeal issued from that meeting, "The main purpose is to develop and enhance the self-reliance of the front-line states," Angola, Zimbabwe, Zambia, et al. bordering on South Africa.

The appeal is accompanied by a 50-page plan of action setting forth projects and measures covering seven areas of priority assistance to the front-line states. However, the fund also extends support, political and financial, to the so-called "liberation movements" in South Africa and the region, all Soviet-controlled and terrorist-oriented.

Currency Rates

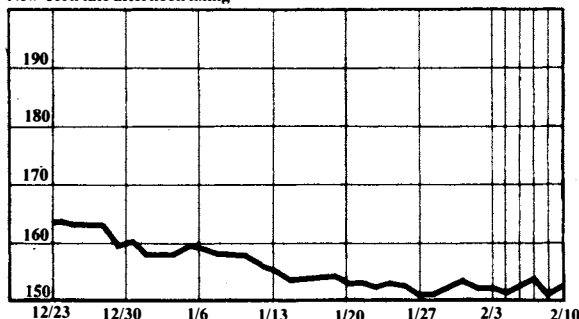
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



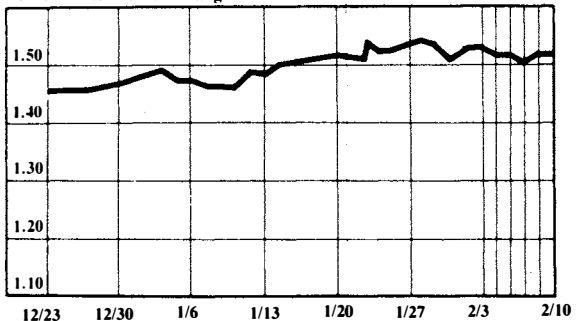
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing

