

IMF policy in Africa

Regional and tribal wars help the Fund impose austerity

Prominent British spokesmen, among them Sir George Bolton and the London *Guardian*, have been predicting the collapse of the economies and centralized governments of black African nations, and a redrawing of the continent's political map. Now, a wave of regional wars and tribal unrest throughout the continent, much of it directly fueled by British mercenaries and by Britain's client state, Rhodesia, threatens to fulfill that "prediction," confronting parts of Africa with conditions comparable to those during the Thirty Years War in 17th century Europe. The threat to centralized authority and disruption of transportation infrastructure caused by these wars will result in the elimination of large numbers of the African population.

The aim of this genocidal chaos is to preserve IMF hegemony in Africa, preventing the establishment of an industrialization process in Africa in the context of the

development approach of the European Monetary System. The British and the IMF intend to maintain Africa as a supplier of raw materials, in the tradition established in Africa by Cecil Rhodes and the Belgians.

A belt of destabilizations of Africa reaching from northeast into central Africa has been established, affecting Chad, the Sudan, and Uganda, while Rhodesian and South African operations against the contiguous black majority-ruled states in southern Africa are raising the specter of regional war in this area. Israeli intelligence is involved in these operations in both regions.

The case of Zaire, on the brink of complete economic and political collapse, shows where the whole region could be heading.

Development conference threatened

In the northeastern belt, which includes Chad and Uganda, the pressures being mounted against Sudan will have the most serious repercussions in the Horn of Africa. The most important casualty could be a Soviet supported French development conference for the Horn of Africa region.

The first summit ever between Sudan President Jaafar Numeiry and Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Feb. 14-16 failed to resolve the problems between the two countries, stemming from refugees from each country resident in the other.

Since then Numeiry has delivered an ultimatum to the U.S., telling the U.S. it has until July (when his term as OAU chairman expires) to use diplomatic means to get Ethiopia to withdraw its troops from the Sudan-Ethiopia border, where they are preventing the ingress of military supplies for the anti-Ethiopian Eritrean rebels.

The British-intelligence linked Moslem Brotherhood, which is very strong in Sudan, has been organizing demonstrations against Numeiry, predicting he will have the same fate as the Shah. And there are numerous reports that the 17-year North-South civil war in Sudan will erupt again. During the civil war the Israelis played a major role aiding the southern rebels,

'Little hope for Africa'

At the Jan. 17 meeting of the Institute of Bankers, Sir George Bolton, KCMG, included in a speech on British global financial domination the following prediction for the destruction of southern Africa:

One vast area which deserves mention in this brief review is the continent of Africa where the removal of European discipline, which until quite recently controlled virtually the whole of Africa, is resulting in anarchy. As the veneer of the educated elite wears off, there seems little hope for Africa south of the Sahara but to return to tribal anarchy. The suicidal liberal mind insists on transferring Western political ideals to the continent of Africa but I think we shall find that this will, in the short run, produce disaster and the rest of the world will neither be able nor willing to finance Africa nor rely upon Africa for natural resources.

operating from Ethiopia then ruled by Emperor Haile Selassie.

Embroglio over Chad

Chad, on Sudan's western border, also borders Libya, and has been the scene of tribal strife for 14 years. The crisis is heating up, with five different tribal factions holding out for their interests. Approximately 800 northerners were killed March 6 in the southern town of Moundou, raising the possibility of reprisals against southerners in the north. Exaggerated rumors of similar atrocities have provoked counteratrocities in recent months.

Libyan support for some of the factions in Chad could be used as an excuse by Egypt's President Anwar Sadat to attack Libya. Neighboring West African countries with Moslem populations are also fearful that Chad could become the springboard for radical Islamic fundamentalism if Libyan leader Muammar el-Qaddafi's influence grows in Chad.

Israeli involvement deepens

The destabilization of the unstable Ugandan regime of Idi Amin is being instigated by Israeli intelligence, with the active connivance of Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, who has twice before aided attempts to overthrow Amin. Amin has charged that Israeli pilots as well as mercenaries are involved in the fight against him. When asked by other Africans about the Israeli involvement, Nyerere has responded: "They are friends of Obote." The reference is to Dr. Milton Obote, the former president of Uganda, who has been provided a base of operations in Tanzania.

The possibility of a firmer base of operations for the Israelis in Africa if Amin falls not only has enormous implications for the potential revolt in southern Sudan, which borders Uganda, but will open up central Africa to further destabilizations. Nyerere has refused both OAU and Libyan attempts to mediate the crisis.

South Africa launched a combined military and air attack against bases of SWAPO, the Namibian liberation organization, in Angola March 6. The raid's tac-

tics paralleled those used in Israeli attacks against Lebanon, highlighting Israel's extensive connections with the South African military.

The renewed attacks on Angola, designed to prevent a SWAPO victory in upcoming Namibian elections, portend the end of the UN plan for the independence of Namibia, and will result in a South African military buildup in Namibia to be thrown against Angola.

— Douglas DeGroot

Guardian predicts "Terra incognita"

The lead editorial of the British daily, *The Guardian*, on Feb. 14, entitled "Suddenly, a world full of perils," opened with this line: "To peer out over the shaky British parapet at present is to see a world which, in some lights, looks more menacing than at any time since 1939." The editorial then proceeded to lay out a series of scenarios for chaos and conflict throughout the world.

The cessation of civilized society in southern Africa was also projected: "It needs only a few determined raids by Rhodesia, to avenge the destruction of its second airliner and the deaths of 59 people, to make President Kaunda's position in Zambia untenable. It is questionable even now to what extent his writ runs in southern Zambia, but his rail link with South Africa through Rhodesia is vital. If it were interrupted Zambia's economy could well collapse. So could that of Zaire, if it has not in truth collapsed already, so that a huge slice of Africa which is at present under at least some tenuous administration again becomes terra incognita...."