

The *Financial Times* ridiculed the attempt to use imminent attack from Zambia as the pretext for striking into Zambia, observing that Kaunda had always been the most willing to enter into negotiations with Rhodesia and South Africa to arrive at a settlement, and noting that Kaunda is supporting the guerrilla movement "because of the failure of the responsible powers to bring about a peaceful settlement to the Rhodesian problem."

#### *Amos 'n Andy*

Coincident with the attacks against the front-line states, Trilateral Commission ambassador to the U.S. Andrew Young, and Vice-President Walter Mondale are coordinating their efforts in an attempt to dupe Africans into finding Carter's solution to the southern Africa crisis an acceptable alternative to that of general war.

Young is attending a U.N. conference on Namibia and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) in Maputo, Mozambique which began May 16. Young has been trying to convince the African delegates that the nonviolent methods of the civil rights struggle in the U.S. could achieve success in southern Africa. He has also been peddling the line that the Carter Administration is fundamentally different from past U.S. administrations and can be counted on to bring about acceptable resolution of the southern Africa situation.

Young's shenanigans occurred simultaneously with the Vienna meeting between Mondale and South Africa's Prime Minister Vorster, which has been widely billed as a showdown in which Mondale would demand concessions by South Africa in Namibia and Rhodesia, as well as changes in South Africa's apartheid system of racial separation. This Mondale 'hard line' feeds the 'breakaway ally' mentality in South Africa. But it has also been widely reported that despite the much-touted differences between Mondale and Vorster, Vorster will

"concede" some kind of formula for granting independence to Namibia.

Young will use any Carter Administration "accomplishment" to aid his selling job at the Maputo conference to achieve the real goal of the entire operation as revealed by the May 19 *Christian Science Monitor*: "...Young is trying to transform the entire chemistry of U.S.-Africa relations to grab the initiative from the Soviet Union in southern Africa."

Claiming in his May 19 speech to the conference that the struggle in southern Africa "brings tears to my eyes." Rev. Young made a plea for time by self-righteously claiming he knew all about exploitation because of his experience in the U.S. Young also claimed that Carter understood the Africans' situation because he had grown up in the South, and had played with black children. He also attempted to convince the Africans that a "revolution in America" had taken place with respect to racial matters, evolving slowly due to economic boycotts. As proof of the success of this tactic, he said "the hands that used to pick the cotton now pick the President."

The delegates were not taken in. "It was a collection of platitudes," said the U.N. Ambassador from the moderate state of Nigeria, Leslie O. Harriman, who is also the head of the U.N. committee on apartheid. "I would have listened to such a statement 10 years ago in Atlanta with patience, but I listened today with some irritation," said Harriman. "One had hoped to see Young contribute to this conference, rather than lecture us."

Robert Mugabe, co-leader of the Patriotic Front for the liberation of Rhodesia was not convinced either: "He (Young) speaks of an internal fight, we have an external struggle. He speaks about U.S. civil rights, we are talking about a colonial struggle." As for economic boycotts inside Rhodesia, Mugabe said: "We have tried those methods; our people got shot."

## Cubans Expose U.S. African Policy

*Prensa Latina, the Cuban press service, released three dispatches last week which clearly state Cuban and Angolan perceptions of U.S. policy in Africa and African rejection of the policy. The dispatches are reprinted below.*

Luanda, May 13 (PL) — Less than three days before the opening in Maputo of a conference on southern Africa, the U.S. representative at this meeting, Andrew Young, has indicated that the U.S. "should increase its presence" on this continent.

The ambassador of Washington to the United Nations, who made these declarations at a meeting of U.S. ambassadors in Africa held in Accra, called for a greater "economic interchange" between his country and African states.

"The government of the U.S.," he said, "is concerned about the current situation in southern Africa and supports British negotiations in the region."

Young's pronouncements, in the opinion of specialists, constitute a variant of U.S. policy for this continent which indicates the intention of the current administration.

Shortly after his designation as ambassador to the UN, Young undertook a tour of Africa which was called an "exploratory trip to learn the realities at first hand."

From that point on, Young has reiterated the "necessity" for his government to participate actively in African questions, in apparent contradiction with the position adopted by President James Carter.

The U.S. President has not publicly retracted the statements of his ambassador, however. On the contrary, Young figures *de facto* among those responsible for Washington policy for this part of the world...

Concerning Namibia and Rhodesia, Young stated that the future of these territories "depends on the efforts of all parties to achieve a rapid solution."

In this regard, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, a

nationalist organization representative of the Zimbabwe people, has rejected U.S. participation in any discussion on Rhodesia, on the grounds that this will lead to a neocolonial solution.

SWAPO, the revolutionary vanguard in Namibia, also has condemned Washington's diplomacy for this territory, which it identifies as allied with the racist regime of South Africa.

#### *U.S. Policy Toward Africa*

Luanda, May 14 (PL) — U.S. policy toward Africa has as its objective the arrest of the national liberation struggle and the division of independent African states, the *Jornal de Angola* indicated today.

The daily dedicated its editorial to an analysis of Washington's most recent steps on this continent, and in particular, its maneuvers in southern Africa.

*Jornal de Angola* referred to Andrew Young's declarations yesterday in which he called for a kind of Marshall Plan for Africa.

After noting that the White House is a partisan of neocolonial solutions for Namibia and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), the daily urged increased vigilance against the plans of international reaction and consolidation of the union of revolutionary forces.

#### *Commentary — Strategy of High Finance Toward Africa*

Luanda, May 14 (PL) — The Angolan press has denounced the intense drive to destroy the liberation struggle in Africa and break the correlation of forces favorable to socialism on this continent.

The *Jornal de Angola* enumerated today five factors which it says constitute the new strategy of the developed capitalist countries against Africa.

It cites, first, the strengthening of "moderate" governments by means of direct loans or financing by international monetary institutions controlled by high finance.

The daily also draws attention to the creation of regional organizations which serve as bases for assault on independent African states. In this regard, the periodic France-African summits can be included. Their character is neocolonial, and observers regard the recent conference in Dakar as an exemplar.

The paper also identified among the plans of international reaction the massive sale of arms to the racist regimes, the preparation of a southern Atlantic military

pact and the increasing linkage between the intelligence services of several African states with those of the West.

All of these maneuvers have as their fundamental objective, according to the paper, the creation of new foci of tension and assault upon independent African states.

Within this strategy, in the opinion of specialists, also emerges the intent to draw attention away from the principal problems of the area, centered in southern Africa.

The current position of the U.S., which calls for the establishment of supposed administrations of the African majority in this region, can lead to false evaluations of the real policy of Washington, analysts say.

These observers consider that the current position of France in the Zaire conflict and the diplomacy of Britain concerning Rhodesia conform to the current policy of the West for Africa.

This formula is complementary with the use of reactionary governments in this region that are converting themselves into executants of those plans.

## Fidel: Africa Ripe For Revolution

*The following is an excerpt from an interview with Fidel Castro, published in the May 16-19 issue of Afrique-Asie.*

Africa today is the weakest link of imperialism. It is there that in the last period the greatest crimes have been committed against the people. It is there that excellent perspectives exist to progress from near tribalism to socialism without having to traverse diverse stages that other regions of the world had to go through. If we are revolutionary militants, we have the duty to support the anti-imperialist, anti-racist, and anti-neocolonial struggle. Africa is assuming an extreme importance today. Imperialist domination is not as strong there as in Latin America. Therefore, the possibilities of a fundamental evolution in the African continent are real. And if there is an increase in fascism in Latin America, it is because it is the last recourse to impede the triumph of socialism. If the struggle remains very difficult in Latin America because the bourgeoisie dominates the economy, the universities, the press and all the sectors of national life, this phenomena does not really exist in Africa, where there is not a bourgeoisie, properly speaking. Uruguay and Chile, which yesterday were considered as the Switzerland of South America, what has become of them today? Bastions of fascism!