

campaigned for his party on the issue of war or peace, he is politically in an improved position to join Giscard in initiatives to the East. A revived Franco-German power play points the way to the real basis for making emergency war-avoidance efforts like the Giscard-Brezhnev talks succeed. Just before flying to Poland, Giscard met with President José Lopez Portillo of Mexico, on tour in Europe to seek political and economic support for Mexico's industrialization effort: including nuclear power development.

This emphasis in Lopez Portillo's consultations pointed to the soundest element underlying French policy: commitment to economic development of the third world. The French and German effort to create the European Monetary System was aimed at fostering international stability through financing such industrial development, overriding institutions like the International Monetary Fund which couple developing sector loans with demands for austerity and, eventually, population reduction. Giscard's proposals for a new, gold-backed world monetary system, due to be announced in June, require Bonn's wholehearted backing to succeed.

phrases that he dropped in passing left no doubt: after three hours of meeting—checkmate. He could not announce anything positive, and suddenly no longer even thought of reaffirming the American positions.

"The power which launched the boycott of the Moscow games and adopted economic sanctions after the invasion of Afghanistan has just been shown the door by the country it wanted to place in the dock of the accused . . .

The meetings of May 16 were a trial for Muskie, who found disagreements with the foreign ministers of France, Britain and West Germany at every turn.

"[And at the state speeches honoring Austria's 25th anniversary] M. Muskie placed his hands on the speaker's stand but his foot in his mouth. After a few glowing sentences for his hosts, he got right to the point: 'The principles of neutrality, of independence and territorial integrity, so respected in the case of Austria, are today being violated. . . . An aggression anywhere threatens security everywhere. The United States and the countries which support it . . . have decided to continue to say that the price for aggression must be paid.' Despite progress in America's will to maintain the East-West dialogue, on the whole it was like a punch in the jaw.

"Austrian Chancellor Kreisky took on that distant air that one assumes when a guest uses rude words at the table. A mocking, eloquent smile crossed Gromyko's face. His entourage was to call him 'shocked' at this political usage of a ceremonial occasion. . . ."

No hope for Africa in Club of Rome 'trialogue' plan

by Mary Brannan, Wiesbaden correspondent

The Organization of African Unity (OAU) held an economic summit in Lagos, Nigeria on April 28-29, to discuss Africa's disastrous economic plight. The OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo declared at that summit:

"Africa is living through difficult times, such difficult times that its survival is in question, its future is an enigma. It is far from our wish to blacken the situation which is being laid out in broad daylight in all its precariousness and desperation . . . it is enough for people to look hard at the continent, to count its problems, to analyze its impasses, to establish the situation without complacency for its weaknesses, to recognize the hard and implacable fact, the unbearable fact: Yes, Africa is in danger of death . . . yes, Africa is dying."

Africa is indeed facing a plethora of severe economic problems. A ten-fold increase in the price it has to pay for oil has occurred since 1973. Falling food production and starvation threaten hundreds of thousands in East Africa. It is becoming nearly impossible to obtain loans on the international market—German banks, for example, ceased lending one month ago. Africa is left with virtually no alternative to accepting the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) dictatorship.

Civil war and coups

These are not the only problems facing African leaders. In the last month, civil war in Chad has intensified, there have been military coups in Liberia and Uganda, an attempted coup in Rwanda, rumors of a coup in the Ivory Coast, and an attempted assassination of Guinean head of state Sekou Touré. And beginning May 20, the branch of British intelligence known as "Amnesty International" will launch a destabilization attempt against the government of Zaire, accusing it of "repression."

Africa is indeed in danger of dying, but it is not the unfortunate victim of arbitrary processes. Africa is the victim of Malthusianism, centered in the Club of Rome, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), the United Nations Organization, UNESCO, OECD, etc. Malthus was an employee of the British East India Company, and his

zero-population growth policy was aimed at preventing the development of large, republican nation-states in the colonies. Today's Malthusian aim is almost the same: destroy the nation-states in embryo in the Third World.

What are the Europeans doing?

Giscard d'Estaing proposed the concept of the Triologue to help Africa, i.e., European-Arab-African cooperation for development. The idea was unanimously approved at the French-African summit held last weekend in Nice. The summit heard declarations of despair from the Africans.

However, the communiqué published at the end of the summit proposed the use of "soft technology" and alternative energy sources like biomass, stressed the "positive role" of the IMF and World Bank in Third World development, and said France was considering increasing its contribution to the IMF and World Bank.

These proposals will do nothing to help Africa. Biomass and solar energy are extremely inefficient energy sources. The energy efficiency in megawatts per square meter of biomass is 0.0000001. For fossil fuels, the efficiency rate is 10, while for fission energy the efficiency is 50-200. Robert Galley, France's Minister of Cooperation, would never propose such an energy source for France, as he knows perfectly well that an industrialized economy cannot function with such a low efficiency in its energy base.

The current Triologue proposal, as published by the Elysée, seems to have been rewritten by the Club of Rome. It calls for the use of 'soft technology, adapted to Africa,' alternative energy, and the creation of a club inspired by the Club of Rome and the Club of Dakar (an African version of the Club of Rome) to organize a "cultural triologue" as a substitute for the transfer-of-technology orientation. The Malthusians' "cultural exchange" will publish books, organize exhibitions, etc., will emphasizing the most backward aspects of these cultures. One example of a book they would publish is by Abdel Khader, a member of a mystical Sufi sect.

All this no doubt delights Africa's closest collaborator of the Club of Rome, Leopold Senghor, President of Senegal, inventor of the racist ideology of negritude, follower of Jesuit Teilhard de Chardin and close friend of Willy Brandt and Franz Josef Strauss.

If Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut Schmidt seriously want to prevent genocide on the continent, they must implement the European Monetary System, which would provide longterm, low-interest credits for industrialization of the Third World, and which would end the hegemony of zero-growth institutions "donating aid" to the deserving poor in Africa. The consequence of avoiding such responsibility is genocide ... which will not be restricted to Africa.

Peace and nuclear power

Lopez Portillo's

by Tim Rush

Mexican President José Lopez Portillo arrived in West Germany May 19 for the second leg of an extraordinary European tour which had begun in France three days earlier. The theme stressed by Lopez Portillo and his hosts in both capitals was the same: the imminence of a nuclear world war and the need for total war-avoidance mobilization by the nations aware of this danger.

At the state dinner offered by French President Giscard d'Estaing in Paris, the Mexican leader warned that the "international situation had degenerated to such a point" that "generalized war" is close. Conflicts in the "small and medium-sized countries ... can be the spark which lights the bonfire." This danger "demands the joint and immediate action of countries ... which believe in detente and refuse to return to the Cold War of two decades ago."

In Bonn his words were no less grave: "The prospect of a global war continues as the major problem of the world."

Equally strong were his words of praise for the French and German peace efforts. To Giscard he stated, "We have followed (your) actions to reduce the tensions in various parts of the earth ... with attention and hope." To Schmidt, "We recognize the contribution of the current government of the Federal Republic of Germany to the cause of detente."

"I wish to make two tributes," he added in unprepared remarks at the end of the Bonn state luncheon May 20. One concerns Giscard, he said, "a great contemporary statesman": the other, Chancellor Schmidt. "Our fear, or alarm, is tempered when we realize that there are two statesman in the world of this great calibre."

The timing of his visit placed the Mexican leader in the very center of the dramatic peace offensive undertaken by Giscard with his sudden and unscheduled summit with Brezhnev in Warsaw May 18. Giscard made the preparations for the Warsaw initiative during the two days Lopez Portillo was his guest in Paris, and López Portillo arrived in Bonn on the day Schmidt gave his backing to the French leader's move.

Lopez Portillo threw the weight of one of the Third