

NATO plans end to Third World Sovereignty

The top echelons of NATO are launching a new phase of that institution's operations which includes targeting the sovereignty of key countries in order to prevent their government from implementing ambitious development policies. The method is this: the exacerbation of regional, tribal, and religious tensions.

Harlan Cleveland, a director of the Aspen Institute, included this kind of attack in his proposals for a NATO policy in an article in the December issue of *NATO Review*. Since "ethnic and religious rivalries and subnational separatists threaten the integrity of long established nations," and since "central economic planning ... is nearly everywhere in disarray," Cleveland wrote, "NATO must enter a new phase and must foster new styles of government."

The two key African countries of Nigeria and Ethiopia were both cited as examples of countries that would be subjected to this treatment. Nigeria is the largest African nation; Ethiopia is the second largest country in sub-Saharan Africa.

In late March, the *New York Times* and *Washington Post* respectively singled out Nigeria

and Ethiopia as targets for destabilization. If successful, these scenarios will leave Nigeria and Ethiopia looking like the African country of Chad, which presently has no government and is the scene of tribal, communal and religious fighting and bloodshed. Efforts led by Nigeria and France to avoid the partition of Chad and the establishment of a government there are threatened by British and Israeli intelligence networks operating through neighboring countries like Libya, as well as Egypt and Sudan. The most recent reports out of Chad are that there have been 10,000 reprisal killings of Moslems in the non-Moslem south.

The articles on Nigeria played up the differences between the Moslem north and non-Moslem south, asserting that people in the north regard the southerners with "contempt and envy," and played up all the points of contention between the two regions. The Chad situation could easily spill over into Nigeria, already put through the wringer of a disastrous civil war in the mid-1960s.

The series in the *Washington Post* on Ethiopia likewise played up the secessionist difficulties facing that government.

By the end of next month, another one million head will be dead out of a total herd of six million. The head of Rhodesia's African Farmer's Union, Gary Magadzire, recently warned that over 90 percent of Rhodesia's registered black farmers face bankruptcy. The government has outlawed certain kinds of production because of the war.

The profile of Rhodesia's economic policy matches that shaped for South Africa by the IMF.

The Catholic Institute for International Relations reports on the situation as follows: "The breakdown in administration has led to the closure of food stores, clinics and mission hospitals. Immunization programs against common disease such as measles and tuberculosis have been abandoned. So too have programs to combat endemic diseases such as malaria and bilharzia. Cattle dipping has been stopped in a number of areas ... The situation is in large part due to the government's insurgency campaign. With stringent curfew regulations and martial law in 85 percent of the country, the tending of crops and cattle is drastically curtailed."

Zambia

In Zambia, the corn crop will also fall 30 percent short. Zambia has had no foreign exchange earnings from its major raw material asset, copper, since the third quarter

of 1973. Corn has been exported as a cash crop instead of being fed to Zambian cattle or to the population. The country went to the IMF in 1975. Since that time, the area of the country under agricultural production has increased, while the amount of food produced has declined. The amount of food consumed by the population has dropped 10 percent on a per capita basis. In 1978 President Kenneth Kaunda was forced the IMF to implement an enforced ruralization program.

Tanzania

Between 1974 and 1975, Tanzania's labor-intensive development model, "Ujamaa," collapsed after a series of disastrous harvest. Certain of the country's collectivized lands were turned back into private plantations under their original owners. Its war against Uganda has debilitated the civilian transport sector. In the meantime, Tanzania is totally dependent on outside supplies of food to maintain a margin for the survival of the population.

Angola and Mozambique

Food production in Angola is now at approximately 50 percent of the levels reached in the years before the 1975 war. The South African-backed UNITA guerrillas