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Africa Does Not Want to Be a Breeding Ground for the New Cold War: The Forty-Fourth Newsletter (2022)



Chaïbia Talal (Morocco), *Mon Village, Chtouka*, 1990.

On 17 October, the head of US Africa Command (AFRICOM), US Marine Corps General Michael Langley [visited](#) Morocco. Langley met with senior Moroccan military leaders, including Inspector General of the Moroccan Armed Forces Belkhir El Farouk. Since 2004, AFRICOM has held its 'largest and premier annual exercise', [African Lion](#), partly on Moroccan soil. This past June, ten countries [participated](#) in the African Lion 2022, with

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observers from Israel (for the first time) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).



Salah Elmur (Sudan), *The Green Room*, 2019.

Langley's visit is part of a broader US push onto the African continent, which we documented in our [dossier](#) no. 42 (July 2021), *Defending Our Sovereignty: US Military Bases in Africa and the Future of African Unity*, a joint publication with The Socialist Movement of Ghana's Research Group. In that text, we wrote that the two important principles of Pan-Africanism are political unity and territorial sovereignty and argued that '[t]he enduring presence of foreign military bases not only symbolises the lack of unity and sovereignty; it also equally enforces the fragmentation and subordination of the continent's peoples and governments'. In August, US Ambassador to the UN Linda Thomas-Greenfield travelled to Ghana, Uganda, and Cape Verde. 'We're not asking Africans to make any choices between the United States and Russia', she [said](#) ahead of her visit, *but*, she added, 'for me, that choice would be simple'. That choice is nonetheless being impelled by the US Congress as it deliberates the Countering Malign Russian Activities in Africa Act, a [bill](#) that would sanction African states if they do business with Russia (and could possibly extend to China in the future).

To understand this unfolding situation, our friends at [No Cold War](#) have prepared their briefing no. 5, *NATO Claims Africa as Its 'Southern Neighbourhood'*, which looks at how NATO has begun to [develop](#) a proprietary view of Africa and how the US government considers Africa to be a frontline in its [Global Monroe Doctrine](#). That briefing can be read in full below and downloaded [here](#):

NOCOLDWAR

NATO Claims Africa as Its 'Southern

In August 2022, the United States published a new foreign policy [strategy](#) aimed at Africa. The 17-page document featured 10 mentions of China and Russia combined, including a pledge to 'counter harmful activities by the [People's Republic of China], Russia, and other foreign actors' on the continent, but did not once mention the term 'sovereignty'. Although US Secretary of State Antony Blinken has [stated](#) that Washington 'will not dictate Africa's choices', African governments have [reported](#) facing 'patronising bullying' from NATO member states to take their side in the [war in Ukraine](#). As global tensions rise, the US and its allies have signalled that they view the continent as a battleground to wage their New Cold War against China and Russia.



Richard Mudariki (Zimbabwe), *The Passover*, 2011.

A New Monroe Doctrine?

At its annual summit in June, NATO [named](#) Africa along with the Middle East ‘NATO’s southern neighbourhood’. On top of this, NATO’s Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg ominously [referred](#) to ‘Russia and China’s increasing influence in our southern neighbourhood’ as a ‘challenge’. The following month, the outgoing commander of AFRICOM, General Stephen J Townsend, [referred](#) to Africa as ‘NATO’s southern flank’. These comments are disturbingly reminiscent of the neocolonial attitude espoused by the Monroe Doctrine of 1823, in which the US claimed Latin America as its ‘backyard’.

This paternalistic view of Africa appears to be widely held in Washington. In April, the US House of Representatives overwhelmingly [passed](#) the Countering Malign Russian Influence Activities in Africa Act by a vote of 415-9. The bill, which aims to punish African governments for not aligning with US foreign policy on Russia, has been widely [condemned](#) across the continent for disrespecting the sovereignty of African nations, with South African Foreign Minister Naledi Pandor [calling](#) it ‘absolutely disgraceful’.

The efforts by the US and Western countries to draw Africa into their geopolitical conflicts raise serious concerns: namely, will the US and NATO weaponise their vast military presence on the continent to achieve their aims?



Amani Bodo (DRC), *Masque à gaz* (‘Gas Mask’), 2020.

AFRICOM: Protecting US and NATO's Hegemony

In 2007, the United States [established](#) its Africa Command (AFRICOM) 'in response to our expanding partnerships and interests in Africa'. In just 15 years, AFRICOM has [established](#) at least 29 military bases on the continent as part of an extensive [network](#) which includes more than 60 outposts and access points in at least 34 countries – over 60 percent of the nations on the continent.

Despite Washington's rhetoric of promoting democracy and human rights in Africa, in reality, AFRICOM aims to secure US hegemony over the continent. AFRICOM's [stated objectives](#) include 'protecting US interests' and 'maintaining superiority over competitors' in Africa. In fact, the creation of AFRICOM was motivated by the [concerns](#) of 'those alarmed by China's expanding presence and influence in the region'.

From the outset, NATO was involved in the endeavour, with the original [proposal](#) put forward by then Supreme Allied Commander of NATO James L Jones, Jr. On an annual basis, AFRICOM [conducts](#) training exercises focused on enhancing the 'interoperability' between African militaries and 'US and NATO special operations forces'.

The destructive nature of the US and NATO's military presence in Africa was exemplified in 2011 when – ignoring the African Union's [opposition](#) – the US and NATO launched their catastrophic military intervention in Libya to remove the government of Muammar Gaddafi. This regime change war destroyed the country, which had previously scored the [highest](#) among African nations on the UN Human Development Index. Over a decade later, the principal achievements of the intervention in Libya have been the return of [slave markets](#) to the country, the entry of thousands of [foreign fighters](#), and unending violence.

In the future, will the US and NATO invoke the 'malign influence' of China and Russia as a justification for military interventions and regime change in Africa?



Zemba Luzamba (DRC), *Parlementaires debout* ('Parliamentarians Standing'), 2019.

Africa Rejects a New Cold War

At this year's UN General Assembly, the African Union firmly rejected the coercive efforts of the US and Western countries to use the continent as a pawn in their geopolitical agenda. 'Africa has suffered enough of the burden of history', [stated](#) Chairman of the African Union and President of Senegal Macky Sall; 'it does not want to be the breeding ground of a new Cold War, but rather a pole of stability and opportunity open to all its partners, on a mutually beneficial basis'. Indeed, the drive for war offers nothing to the peoples of Africa in their pursuit of peace, climate change adaptation, and development.

"Europe is a garden. The rest of the world is a jungle. And the jungle could invade the garden."

"Europeans have to be much more engaged with the rest of the world. Otherwise, the rest of the world will invade us."

— Shocking comments from EU foreign policy head [@JosepBorrellF](#) pic.twitter.com/eFbbb9LxGI

— No Cold War ([@NoColdWar](#)) [October 15, 2022](#)

At the inauguration of the European Diplomatic Academy on 13 October, the European Union's chief diplomat, Josep Borrell, [said](#), 'Europe is a garden... The rest of the world... is a jungle, and the jungle could invade the garden'. As if the metaphor were not clear

enough, he added, 'Europeans have to be much more engaged with the rest of the world. Otherwise, the rest of the world will invade us'. Borrell's racist comments were pilloried on social media and [eviscerated](#) in the European Parliament by Marc Botenga of the Belgian Workers' Party, and a [petition](#) by the Democracy in Europe Movement (DiEM25) calling for Borrell's resignation has received over 10,000 signatures. Borrell's lack of historical knowledge is significant: it is Europe and North America that continue to invade the African continent, and it is those military and economic invasions that [cause](#) African people migrate. As President Sall said, Africa does not want to be a 'breeding ground of a new Cold War', but a sovereign place of dignity.

Warmly,

Vijay