

Africa's acquisition of French nuclear plants, declared, "How did the world react to Hitler's Nazism?" Zambian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Greenwood Silwizya, on arrival in Zambia June 9 from the Algiers meeting of the Non-Aligned Coordinating Bureau, announced that if France and the U.S. don't "change their attitude toward southern Africa, they stand to lose Zambia and other non-aligned coun-

tries among their friends." The Times of Zambia had earlier carried a feature article June 5 by a writer in Tanzania asserting that what is so "revolting is the pussyfooting and appeasing attitude of the Western countries and their leaders towards the latter-day Hitlers of southern Africa, an attitude similar to that practised by Western politicians during the Hitler era."

LaRouche Proposes War Against Republic of South Africa

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WIESBADEN, June 19 (NSIPS) — I declare that in point of fact, the outlaw regime of the so-called Republic of South Africa is on the verge of becoming a case for immediate surgical action in the specific terms of the Nuremberg Code of international law. I declare that a clear and present irreparable danger to millions of lives and to the peace of the African continent exists by virtue of the criminal acts of this outlaw regime.

Therefore, I appeal to President Gerald Ford, that he act as I would act in the office of the Presidency of the United States. I propose that President Ford authorize and direct William Scranton to call an emergency meeting of the UNO Security Council. The United States government should advise the UNO Security Council that an imminent state of war should be declared exist between the UNO and the outlaw government of the Republic of South Africa.

If the Republic of South Africa does not promptly cease and desist genocidal acts of "Bantustan" concentration and related indiscriminate acts of homicide against the Black and colored strata of its population's majority, that the full military force of the United States should be immediately committed to eradicate the outlaw government.

Doctrinal Implications

The case of the outlaw government of the Republic of South Africa is typical of the exception cases in which the military forces of the United States of America may and should be employed by UNO authorization to such purposes. I specify:

First, in this case there is not at this juncture any substance or color of conflict of interest between the United States, the members of the Warsaw Pact, or representatives of national independence movements concerning such remedies for the intolerable internal situation in the Republic of South Africa.

Rather, in view of the financial and related problems of the United Kingdom, the Republic of South Africa is in effect strictly an internal responsibility of the political alliances grouped under the color of hegemony of the United States of America.

Second, for corrolary and complementary reasons, it is a situation in which military and related interventions directly or indirectly linked to or associated with the Warsaw Pact countries must be postponed to the absolute last resort as a means of dealing with this outlaw government.

Third, to leave the military solution to the threat of the outlaw governments to adjoining African countries and their friends for regional solution would involve protracted and massively-destructive effects upon the entirety of southern Africa.

Fourth, for such and related reasons, the best efficient means for an acceptable form of quick and totally effective solution is the military power of the United States of America.

Therefore, if the outlaw government of the Republic of South Africa does not promptly cease and desist from its genocidal "Bantusta-concentration" and indiscriminate killings practices, the total concentration of the necessary commitment of United States military forces should be dispatched to solve the problem with swift, surgical precision.

The Political Solution

Immediately following the demobilization and disarmament of the military capabilities of the outlaw government of the Republic of South Africa, the United States military forces should withdraw as they are quickly replace by a UNO peacekeeping force.

There should then be immediate steps to establish a stable provisional government of the Republic of South Africa, and orderly procedures for an early general election to produce an independent, permanent government of that nation.