

his policy," said Bongo, "He is racist through and through. Since no kind of dialogue can succeed with South Africa, we will have to take up arms and do what we did in Angola."

*Focusing on apartheid in South Africa as the key issue which Kissinger is trying to protect, Oliver Tambo, exiled chairman of the African National Congress of South Africa told journalists at the Tanzanian summit: "It is improbable that Kissinger would support an African majority solution. The only way towards this goal is struggle. Fundamentally, Kissinger and Vorster are in agreement on the system in South Africa."

Meanwhile Kissinger cohort Voster, upon whom the success of Kissinger's entire scheme supposedly rests since he is supposed to put pressure on Rhodesia to agree to majority rule, is justifying every condemnation being heaped upon him. On Sept. 8 he asserted that his police forces had been "restrained" so far in their brutal repression of the provoked rioting in South African cities, and threatened that unless the riots stopped immediately "other steps" would be taken. Speaking at the Nationalist Party Congress in Pretoria, Vorster added that the government would "move against...certain whites" as well whom he accused of "inciting" the black population by their opposition to government policy.

But Kissinger is not giving up. Now he is trying to bribe African countries to cooperate with him in setting up his shuttle. Today the Senate approved aid packages of \$20 million each to Zaire and Zambia and \$10 million to Botswana, but agreed to cut out funds for Mozambique and Angola. Both Zambia and Botswana are key "moderate" states in Kissinger's efforts to launch his shuttle hoax in southern Africa. Kissinger's shuttle technique involves provising (not necessarily delivering, as Egyptian President Anwar Sadat found out) economic aid in return for cooperation with his deadly schemes.

Soviets On Africa

Sept. 10 (NSIPS) — The following is a full translation of an article by Boris Drekhov which appeared in the "International Week" column of Pravda, Sept. 5.

The world's press is commenting widely on the Saturday meeting in Zurich between U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and South African Premier Vorster. The major theme of these talks is the so-called "Rhodesian formula," which states the American plan for resolving the Rhodesian question. The crux of the plan is to preserve in Rhodesia — under the cover of "a transfer of power to the black majority" — the racists' position and the position of the multinational corporations located there. As regards the question of allocation of political power to the true representatives of the people of Zimbabwe, they want to put off its resolution for an indefinite period.

The Zurich meeting, by intent of its initiators is supposed to help coordinate the strategy of world imperialism in Africa, the basic goals of which are, as before: to preserve the racist regimes in the south of the continent as strongholds of imperialism, to maintain the economic position of the imperialist states in Africa, and the battle against the national liberation movements of the African people.

From an expansive speech on the question of U.S. African policy, given by Kissinger last week in Philadelphia, it is clear that the U.S. Secretary of State is trying to protect the racist

Pretoria regime by focusing attention of the above-mentioned "Rhodesian formula". Such maneuvers can hardly fool the peoples of Africa. The powerful wave of the struggle for freedom is sweeping over the south of the continent. Statements from a number of South African cities, in unison with the widening scale of the armed struggle of the patriots of Zimbabwe and Namibia indicate that South Africa is on the eve of major events in its history. And these events cannot be averted by new "formulae" nor any contrivances of imperialist diplomacy.

Prensa Latina On Africa

Sept. 10 (NSIPS) — The following are excerpts of a wire from Prensa Latina, the Cuban press service, dated Sept. 8.

The eventual trip of Henry Kissinger to the African continent is characterized by the desperate efforts of Washington to maintain its hegemony and to save the racist regime of Pretoria, some observers estimate.

From the meetings of Kissinger with the chief of the racist regime, John Balthazar Vorster and with his main allies of the western capitalist world — from France, West Germany and Great Britain — one can deduce some lessons:

1) The essential aspect of the North American plans is to try to safeguard the economic and strategic bases of the imperialists in South Africa.

2) North America wants to launch onto the political stage several so-called "black moderate organizations" in order to neutralize national liberation movements, and later, to hand over power to the "black majority" in Rhodesia, and to grant independence to Namibia.

3) The North Americans want to obtain the assistance and the support of the formerly powerful colonists of Africa (France, Great Britain, and West Germany) in order to establish a fund of millions of dollars destined to indemnitize the white European colonists in Rhodesia and in Namibia.

But this entire plan, elaborately detailed, and which Kissinger has tried to put into practice, is facing serious obstacles.

For one thing, the progressive African governments and the national liberation movements don't have confidence in the "good will" of the North American Secretary of State. The meeting taking place in Dar es Salaam of the heads of state of Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola, Botswana, and Zambia, constitutes an answer to the imperialist manipulations...

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