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### SPECIAL REPORTS

# Soviets Score Kissinger, Carter

*Sept. 22 (NSIPS) — Averell Harriman, for over 35 years the top Atlanticist "Russian handler," failed this week to erase the Soviet leadership's view that the policies of Henry Kissinger and Jimmy Carter alike could quickly touch off a war. While Harriman met with Leonid Brezhnev to sell him the Carter candidacy and convince him that belligerent statements in the course of the U.S. campaign are merely "speechmaking," the Soviets scored Kissinger's Africa shuttle and tore into Carter as a prevaricator.*

*The following are excerpts of the Sept. 19 "International Week" column in Pravda by Oleg Orestov.*

... President Ford has repeatedly stated his intention to contribute to the further lessening of international tensions and the development of Soviet-American relations. However a dissonant note sounds in his statements on military might as the "guarantee of peace," on the "total forces" of defense of the U.S.A. — in other words, tendencies not at all in accord with the process of detente. . . .

Carter promises never to intervene "militarily in the internal affairs of another country" — true, with the stipulation: "unless our own security is under direct threat." Carter made that statement having explained that the American people view with apprehension any military interference, such as "that which we conducted with catastrophic results in Cambodia and in Vietnam and very nearly in Angola." . . .

In an interview in the Paris journal *Express*, Carter stated that he "would display great firmness in negotiations with the Soviet Union." Explaining his "tough position" later, Carter cited the example of the Helsinki Conference, where the USA supposedly was not sufficiently "energetic" and made too many concessions. He said that in dealings with the USSR it is necessary to act on the basis of "tit for tat," adding, true enough, that he "would not want to turn this into a means of blackmail."

This lexicon certainly reminds one greatly of the terminology of the "cold war" period, of echoes of the bankrupt policies "from a position of strength." . . .

After his meeting in Zurich with Prime Minister Vorster of South Africa, U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger went to the south of Africa. In his words, he intends to offer his "good services" for a peaceful solution of the problems of Namibia and

Rhodesia. The uninvited "mediator" did not hide the fact that the U.S. is disturbed by the growth of the liberation struggle of the peoples of these countries, which threatens the racist regimes with destruction. To save them, having forced various concessions on the African population — such is the goal of the Kissinger mission.

Correspondents from western papers accompanying Kissinger report that his mission is evoking "a mass of suspicions and doubts" in Africa. They add that Tanzanian President Nyerere took a "hard position in regard to any kind of concessions," and that Zambia's President Kaunda warned Kissinger that he has just "days, not weeks" to achieve success. Kaunda added that if the problems of Namibia and Rhodesia are not solved soon, Africans "will fight to the last man." . . .

The common opinions of independent Africa on the Kissinger visit were well expressed by the Mozambique paper *Noticias* which writes: "The African diplomacy of Kissinger is aimed at preventing the liquidation of the last bastions of colonialism and racism on the south of the continent. Alarmed at the growth of the national liberation movement, which presents a threat to the strategic positions and economic interests of the American monopolies in that region, the USA together with Britain want to bring Africa into their plan for 'southern African settlement.' This plan is intended to lull the vigilance of the African peoples and at the same time to save the racist regimes, which the imperialist regimes fully control. For this reason, Kissinger's 'shuttle diplomacy' in Africa cannot answer the interests of the oppressed peoples. Imperialism never has and never will help them achieve liberation."

*The following are excerpts from an article in Izvestia on Sept. 22, "What Goal 'Shuttle Diplomacy'?" by V. Kudryavtsev:*

... The attempts of H. Kissinger to "liquidate" the racist orders at the hands of the racist themselves evokes only ironic laughter in the capitals of the independent African countries. . . .

Mr. Kissinger and his colleagues from the State Department learned nothing from their Mideast experience with "shuttle operations," which led to the bloody events in Lebanon and attempts to annihilate the Palestinian resistance movement, which is one of the vanguard detachments of the national liberation movement of the Arab peoples. . . .