



NSC-Institute Networks Push Race War, Subversion of Liberation Movements in Southern Africa

June 5 (NSIPS) — Any eruption of race wars or an intensive wave of racial terrorism in southern Africa will not be a part of the legitimate African liberation struggle underway in that region. It will be a design of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, implemented through networks controlled by the National Security Council-Institute for Policy Studies, to crush that struggle and drown the real revolutionary movement of the African cone region in blood.

The forthcoming visit by Kissinger to Bonn, BRD, for June 24-25 meetings with South African Prime Minister Vorster, has cued a new round of press tales portraying a "growing potential" for racial war in southern Africa, the reported lead agenda item in the Kissinger-Vorster meetings. The June 5 New York Times' front page reported "South Africans Exultant Over Kissinger Meetings," and in subsequent editions printed an accompanying article, "U.S. Links Vorster Talks to Effort to Avoid Race War." The articles emphasized white fears of "encirclement."

Even more explicit was this week's edition of Newsweek, which featured a lengthy cover story on "the race war threat." "Die-hard" white Rhodesians and a South Africa beleaguered in Southwest Africa and unable to desert the Smith regime in any case are prepared to respond with massive military might to any stepped-up "black nationalist" terrorism, says the magazine. And that terrorism, according to Newsweek, is "growing steadily," "growing daily," and "growing weekly."

In fact, no threat of race war exists in any indigenous respect in the southern African political situation. When Henry Kissinger was enroute to the capitals of black Africa last month, the Western press warned of "black nationalist guerrilla" initiatives for a racial bloodbath in the region, an absolute contradiction of the pro-socialist policies of the actual liberation movements. With Kissinger on his way to Bonn to meet Vorster this month, terrified, encircled white supremacists are now touted as initiators of a predicted bloody reaction to African guerrilla movements. The evident source of threatened provocations of a racial explosion in Africa's southern cone are Henry Kissinger's meetings.

Network of Provocateurs

A network of "liberal friends of Africa" is now being used by Kissinger and the National Security Council for the race war effort in Southern Africa, the same network whose distinguished political record of last year consisted of loud political support for the so-called National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) even after the period in which total CIA control over the FNLA's cannibal gangs had become a subject of broad exposure in the Western press. The function of this network is to manipulate both liberal opinion in regard to African liberation struggles and African liberation leaders themselves.

Directly implicated are the American Committee on Africa (AVOA) and the allied Washington Office on Africa, the Congressional Offices of Representatives Charles V. Diggs

(D-Mich) and Andrew Young (D-Ga) of the Black Congressional Caucus, and the Center for National Security Studies. The personnel instrumental to Kissinger's Africa operations through these fronts heavily overlap, by no accident, with the exposed National Security Council terrorism control-center in Washington, Marcus Raskin's Institute for Policy Studies. Without their activity, the more savage side of CIA operations proper within Africa would be quite impossible — in particular the ACOA et al.'s shower of "sympathy" upon the liberation movement in Rhodesia and Namibia (Southwest Africa) in relation to the mooted racist explosions of concern to Henry Kissinger.

"The Ian Smith government of white-ruled Rhodesia will fall within six weeks," was the February prediction of Sean McBride, the "United Nations High Commissioner" for Namibia — where South Africa maintains control and ignores the "United Nations Trusteeship." McBride is a member of the "liberal" corps of Kissinger's Third World destabilization agents. His prediction was that the Smith regime's fall would occur "in the face of an invasion by guerrilla forces, backed by Cuban armor, most likely based in Zambia" — a groundless claim in contradiction to liberation movement policies which could only accentuate the "Red Menace" fear in the region.

Shortly afterwards, Henry Kissinger proposed a quick guerrilla conquest of the neanderthal-like Smith regime to Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, as the most efficient means of "revolution" without Soviet or socialist influence — i.e., without revolution. The public part of this proposal was a promise of U.S. economic aid to those African nations who would "close their borders" to white supremacist Rhodesia. Only Kaunda, a puppet of the World Bank, was willing to participate in such a preemptive venture; President Nyerere of Tanzania and the pro-socialist Samora Machel of Mozambique rebuffed Kissinger.

British Intelligence agent David Martin reiterated this proposal in the April 23 issue of the Jerusalem Post: "It is in the interests of the Western countries to have a quick victory in Rhodesia, precisely to prevent the formation of another party like that of the MPLA or FRELIMO (Machel's ruling party in Mozambique)."

It is precisely this and closely related counterinsurgency scenarios that are the guiding feature of the activities of Kissinger's "liberal" front organization network in the U.S., headed by the American Committee on Africa under former State Department advisor and CIA agent, the Reverend Mr. George Houser. The ACOA works closely with the Washington Office on Africa headed by Edgar Lockwood, a Trustee of Marcus Raskin's Institute for Policy Studies. In addition to Lockwood, the ACOA National Committee boasted the late Thurmond Arnold, a founder of the Institute for Policy Studies and of the CIA law firm Arnold, Porter and Fortas. It was through the ACOA that Kissinger's black Congressional stooge Charles Diggs conducted his

diplomatic efforts to disorient the leadership of the Angolan revolution into a "coalition government" with the CIA countergangs on the very eve of the revolutionary victory.

The ACOA's work is conducted according to scenarios developed at such think tanks as the Center for National Security Studies. The Center is headed by top-level terrorism planner and Institute for Policy Studies Fellow Robert Borosage. The Center is currently involved in scenario development for both Rhodesian race wars and the emergence of a "third force" in Namibia based on black business interests and under Sean McBride's direction, to counter the Angolan-based revolutionary guerrilla movement of the Southwest Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

Race war scenarios were the subject of a Racine, Wis. conference at the beginning of May when all of the NSC-Institute "liberal" agents gathered under the auspices of the Johnson Foundation. These included Sean McBride, George Houser, John Marcum (a CIA agent stationed in Zaire with FNLA cannibal leader Holden Roberto in the 1960s, and current head of the "African Studies Association," and MIT African scenario writer Robert Rotberg. The stated outcome of the meeting was a warning that racial war in Namibia is as great a danger as the threat in Rhodesia.

This announcement notably coincided with an April 27 interview of Mozambique President Machel in the French daily *Le Monde*, in which that African leader declared that a class war policy was hegemonic in the Rhodesian liberation movement. "A long struggle" is required, said Machel, in order to "develop cadre" and create a real political party like the FRELIMO or the MPLA. SWAPO fighters and political leaders, based in Angola and Zambia, also have a policy for the liberation of Namibia focused on a cadre-building, class orientation identical to that which Machel described as essential for Rhodesia. Hence, the urgency of expressed concern over a "race war" crisis in the region at the Racine conference.

Subversion of Liberation Movements

Immediately following that meeting, the London Times and other National Security Council press conduits began to report on a "faction fight" within SWAPO, pitting the organization's leadership in Zambia against "indigenous" fighting forces within the Southwest African territory. In following days President Kaunda announced the arrest and detention of SWAPO senior officials in Lusaka "for their own protection" during the "faction fight." The arrests hit political, guerrilla, and youth organization leaders and, on April 29, SWAPO's propaganda director.

This roundup may clear the way for CIA organization of renegade or phony SWAPO units for use in terrorist provocations, the only basis for "race war" developments involving SWAPO.

Such operations and the political manipulations associated with them are the hallmark of George Houser and his

American Committee on Africa. Houser's operations to subvert and destroy the MPLA started almost immediately after Agostinho Neto brought that organization into being, while Houser was a State Department advisor for African affairs. It was Houser who is credited in some quarters with locating a certain pretender to the throne of the ancient Kingdom of Bakongo, Holden Roberto, and convincing him that the cannibal monarchies might better be termed "nationalism" in the modern diplomatic world. Roberto thus established the "National Front for the Liberation of Angola" (FNLA) with CIA arms and U.S. Marine Corps advisors.

In 1961, Houser sent the FNLA into action during an MPLA-organized general strike in the Angolan capitol of Luanda. FNLA butchery of Portuguese white civilians on several plantations provided the pretext for a pre-arranged wave of Portuguese Secret Police repression in which several tens of thousands of Angolans were killed. The FNLA's CIA counter-gang character became general knowledge in 1974-75, when, while enjoying the support of Houser's ACOA, FNLA cannibals launched a campaign to murder all educated blacks in Angola who were primarily associated with the MPLA.

The exposure of the savage FNLA and the MPLA's progress toward victory put Houser and his front-organization in a difficult position in 1975. Houser responded by demanding that Congress endorse the Kissinger-arranged Alvor Accords, a scheme by which the MPLA was to be forced into entering a coalition government with first, the National Union (UNITA, a creation of the Portuguese Secret Police) and the FNLA, and following FNLA liquidation by the MPLA, with the National Union alone. UNITA members were subsequently the main cannon-fodder for the U.S.-armed, South African-led, and NATO-backed invasion of southern Angola in the last desperate 1975 drive to stop the Angolan revolution.

Sean McBride, taking a leading role in these Anglo-American intelligence efforts in Southern Africa in his position as UN High Commissioner for Namibia, has experience equally appropriate to his role. McBride is the international chairman of the so-called Amnesty International, a CIA-Second International front group which has publicly engaged in harassment of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe over the phony "oppressed nationalities" issue. He is also on the Board of Directors of the "Minority Rights Group," which similarly profiles, manipulates — champions the rights of such "national minorities" and the Uzbecks, Tartars, and Kazakhs within the USSR. The MRG was the vehicle for McBride's most recent "freedom fighting" activity—supporting the Pesh Merga insurrection of feudal landlord Mustapha Barzani in close collaboration with the CIA and the Shah of Iran against the pro-Soviet government of Iraq.