

But even now, in conditions of relative peace in the Middle East, the policy of "guns instead of butter" places the people of Israel on the brink of economic catastrophe...Prices have risen 120 per cent this year...the Israeli worker pays the highest taxes in the world...

Highly placed anti-semites in Tel Aviv are promising the Israelis new misfortunes. Finance Minister Rabinowitz this

summer announced that the standard of living of Israelis must quickly be lowered even more...Minister of Defense Shimon Peres in turn warned Israelis that in the next decade their situation will become even more difficult. 'The country will demand new sacrifices from its citizens, and they will have to be satisfied with less than is considered normal in other states,' he announced....

AFRICA

Carter Endorses South Africa; Rhodesia Invades Mozambique

Nov. 5 (NSIPS) — The South African and Rhodesian allies of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger launched military attacks against the pro-socialist governments of Mozambique and Angola this week. The incursions were carried out with the approval of Jimmy Carter, who according to the French daily *le Figaro* yesterday, sent a message via Kissinger to Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith when Kissinger and Smith met in Pretoria, South Africa in September. The message expressed Carter's backing for Kissinger's southern Africa policy.

The attacks on Mozambique and Angola are intended as severe provocations against the Soviet Union, to force the Soviets into a confrontation over southern Africa or to discredit themselves in the eyes of the Third World. The Rhodesian raids this week into Mozambique also served to torpedo the Geneva Conference; the attacks came just as the British government and other Commonwealth countries were moving to break the deadlock at the conference. The attacks also followed closely an Oct. 29 meeting between Kissinger and Soviet Ambassador to the U.S. Anatoly Dobrynin, where Kissinger warned the Soviets against "mischief" in southern Africa, i.e. against defending their allies.

Jimmy Carter has indicated that he will follow the course of Kissinger's provocative policies. In an interview in the latest issue of the South African weekly *Financial Mail*, Jimmy Carter argued against imposing economic sanctions against South Africa, and added that he would encourage an increase in public Eximbank credit for South Africa and in American private investment and corporate activity. Carter claimed that this would give U.S. "economic leverage" to force changes in apartheid. Carter added: "I think you will see an increase in our diplomatic commitment."

South African Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller welcomed Carter's "election" Nov. 2 saying: "We have taken note of Mr. Carter's standpoint against Russian imperialism... One accepts therefore, that America, under his leadership, will continue to support the efforts at bringing peace in southern Africa."

Military Set-Up

The Rhodesian attacks against Mozambique — which started last weekend and show no signs of letting up — have concentrated on the destruction of Mozambique's underdeveloped infrastructure and on atrocities against civilians unconnected with the Zimbabwe liberation movements. The Mozambican Ministry of Information announced yesterday that out of 1,000 people who have been killed in Rhodesian raids this week, more than 800 were civilians. Mozambique also charged that Zim-

babwean terrorist attacks on Rhodesians, by which the Smith regime has justified its murderous assaults, were in fact carried out by black members of the Rhodesian army disguised as terrorists.

The attacks on Mozambique's infrastructure have included blowing up sections of railroad and attacks on the homes of Mozambican Railroad officials, and are an explicit attempt to force Mozambique to turn to the Comecon countries for aid in rebuilding, lending shaky credence to the notion that Mozambique is "Soviet dominated."

Smith also intends to provoke the Mozambicans into launching retaliatory raids, with the assistance of the allegedly omnipresent Cuban troops or of other socialist countries, and then scream about the "Communist invasion." "If, as an answer to the Rhodesian tactics," commented the conservative *Daily Telegraph* Nov. 2, "foreign intervention was invited into Mozambique, South Africa would...find itself under intense pressure to go to the aid of Mr. Smith." On his departure from Geneva, Mr. Smith expressed his confidence that either a Ford or a Carter Administration would keep the American commitment to "defend southern Africa from Communism."

Destabilization of Angola

Heavy fighting was reported this week in southern Angola, near that country's border with South African-controlled Namibia. In the capital city of Luanda, Angolan police uncovered a large cache of weapons for use by subversives. These incidents continue a series of attacks, primarily on civilians, by the South African controlled counter-gang UNITA, and the rearming, at military bases in Zaire, of the CIA-run National Front (FNLA). Both UNITA-head Jonas Savimbi and FNLA-leader Holden Roberto have been touring Europe and the United States to assemble support for a new offensive against Angola.

The Mozambican government made it clear Nov. 5 that they will not fall into Kissinger's and Smith's trap. Speaking to the French daily *Le Monde*, a Mozambican Foreign Ministry official rejected the idea of a major escalation or any other irresponsible actions, and added that his government will not make the raids an international issue or provide the Rhodesians with a forum for their lies and hysterical raving. "We will not go to the UN Security Council about these attacks," said the official, "because this is what Rhodesia wants — an internationalizing of the crisis. Rhodesia expects Mozambique to intervene in Rhodesia, but the liberation of Zimbabwe will be done by the people of Zimbabwe."