

AFRICA

South Africa, Rhodesia, Push for Superpower Confrontation in South Africa

Nov. 20 (NSIPS) — In line with the Carter and Kissinger policy for Southern Africa, South Africa and Rhodesia have done their utmost to precipitate a superpower confrontation in the region this past week. South Africa has threatened to invade Angola, and Rhodesia has actually launched a second invasion of Mozambique. Both minority regimes have issued a stream of provocative statements to make clear they will not moderate their war policies one iota.

The African "front line" states (those bordering the outlaw regimes) held a meeting of Defense Ministers this week to arrive at a common strategy to confront these provocations, while being careful not to give Henry Kissinger any pretext for openly supporting the Smith regime, which would lead to an immediate U.S.-Soviet confrontation. The British, similarly, are conducting the Geneva talks on Rhodesia in such a way as to keep clear Smith's full responsibility if the talks break down, again posing difficulties for Kissinger's effort to place the blame on the African delegations.

Widespread press fabrications (emanating from South Africa) of atrocities by pro-communist Angolan and Cuban troops, and those of the Namibia liberation group, SWAPO, against civilians in southern Angola are designed to set the stage for an outright invasion of Angola by South Africa. This technique of press lies is in keeping with the tradition of Josef Goebbels on the eve of the Nazi invasion of Poland.

The Angolan government had effectively mopped up the South African-backed mercenary gang, UNITA, which a month ago slaughtered close to 300 people in a south Angolan village. This has eliminated the buffer zone which UNITA provided between Angola and Namibia (Southwest Africa), which is illegally occupied by South Africa. The Atlanticist press has begun playing up the possibility of SWAPO, with Angolan and Cuban backing, moving into Namibia by force, the appropriate pretext for a South African attack on Angola. Since Angola has a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union, which includes a mutual defense pact, such an attack would provide the Carter-Kissinger forces with an immediate U.S.-Soviet confrontation.

The London Daily Telegraph on Nov. 13 floated a scenario for a "full scale offensive" by SWAPO "mobilizing East bloc and Latin American aid for a major attack to coincide with the coming rainy season." The newspaper quotes South Africa's Defense Minister as saying his forces will "hit back hard" against any attempt to liberate South-West Africa (Namibia); South Africa, he proclaimed, would not allow "murder, chaos and disorder" to spread to Southwest Africa from Angola!

Also emphasizing that the Neto government in Angola is the key target of the Carter-Kissinger forces, the Nov. 16 New York Times editorialized that in return for a SALT agreement with the U.S., "there could be pressure on Moscow to carry out its pledges to reduce the Cuban expeditionary force in Angola that, otherwise, might turn up elsewhere in southern Africa." Jimmy Carter, too, has explicitly stated that his goal is to get the Cuban troops out of Angola.

Rhodesia Invades Mozambique

Beginning Nov. 11, NATO mercenaries and Rhodesian regular troops once again staged a bloody attack on Mozambique. The new invasion, using planes and heavy artillery, is still going on,

according to today's Radio Moscow. In an interview in the South African Rand Daily Mail, Rhodesian Prime Minister Smith said he was ready to adopt a "scorched earth" policy, boasting that he had enough arms from South Africa to fight "a long war." In the same spirit of candor, the Rhodesian outlaw said that he was eager to meet with Jimmy Carter in regard to his plans.

The meeting of the Defense Ministers of the front-line states in Maputo, Mozambique Nov. 17 was attended by a central committee member of the Cuban Communist Party. The ministers called for a common military strategy, decided to aid Mozambique against further Rhodesian raids, and announced that an attack against one of the front-line states is an attack against all of them. Even the Interior Minister of moderate Zambia, present at the Maputo meeting, announced that Zambia will support Mozambique against the Rhodesian attacks.

Tanzania has already sent two battalions into Mozambique, according to the West German daily, *Suddeutsche Zeitung*, Nov. 17. There are also unsubstantiated reports attributed to American intelligence sources that the Soviets are sending equipment and aid to Tanzania.

As Smith sent his troops into Mozambique, South African Prime Minister Vorster indicated in an interview in the Israeli daily, *Ma'ariv*, that he was maintaining the same inflexible policy as Smith, and would back Smith in his intransigence.

Geneva Conference

The Foreign Ministers of Angola and Mozambique went to Geneva this week to urge the African negotiating delegations to be flexible, thereby giving Smith no chance to claim "African intransigence." The British conference sponsors have been slowly lining up with the African Nationalist delegations, thus helping to ensure that it could not be claimed that the talks had broken down due to African rejection of the solutions advanced by the British.

British chairman of the talks, Ivor Richard, has now specified a 12-month period for independence, as the Africans had demanded. He has also set a definite timetable for ending the conference.

It was announced today that the U.S. does not intend to veto Angola's admission to the UN, a move by the Ford Administration in line with the British to undercut the Carter-Kissinger war drive. Past attempts by Angola to be admitted to the UN have been vetoed by the U.S. But U.S. ambassador to the UN, William Scranton, reportedly took a successful initiative to reverse this policy and abstain on the vote. As recently as Nov. 16, Henry Kissinger had claimed that the Neto government was not establishing control of the country, even with the aid of Cuban troops, implying that therefore Angola should not be allowed to enter the UN.

Denied any opportunity to blame the Geneva talks failure on the black Africans, Ian Smith is now screaming publicly that Kissinger promised him material aid, including war material, if he agreed to go along with Kissinger's deal. The State Department quickly claimed there was no deal made to this effect.

Smith is now fomenting violence between a Rhodesian nationalist faction which follows Joshua Nkomo and another group which follows Abel Muzorewa in an attempt to sabotage the

Geneva talks by provoking factional strife among his opponents. Both men are attending the talks.

Smith's security forces have attacked members of the Nkomo organization in black townships near Salisbury, and blamed the attack on members of the Muzorewa group. The explosion of a bomb which killed one in an office of the Nkomo organization in the front-line state of Botswana on Nov. 19 is believed to be part of the same covert operation.

Vorster:

"No Black Majority" In South Africa

Nov. 13 — *The following article by Eric Silver appeared in today's issue of the British newspaper, The Guardian.*

There is no black majority in South Africa, according to Dr. Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, in an interview with a correspondent of the Israeli newspaper, *Mah'ariv*.

He has taken an uncompromising stand against any significant change in his Government's apartheid policy. In his view, there was no black majority in South Africa. There was a white majority and alongside it a mass of black workers who had abandoned the places where they had political rights to work in a white country. Their jobs gave them the privilege of receiving wages, but nothing more.

Dr. Vorster made it clear he would continue to oppose any change in this conception and any far-reaching concessions that would encourage political demands by the black population.

The "Communists and Liberals in the world demand a reform under which everyone receives the franchise. This would imply black rule in South Africa. I reject this demand and will continue to reject it. Over the past 10 years, I have held more meetings than all my predecessors with black leaders. They know my answer to their political demands."

Dr. Vorster also refused to rescind the racial separation in transport services, restaurants, bathing, and holiday resorts. He argued that there was discrimination throughout the world, but that in other places it was concealed.

Notices restricting certain places to whites only were being removed wherever apartheid was no longer necessary, he said. But the government was not prepared to force anyone to serve a mixed clientele where there was opposition to it.

Racial separation, Dr. Vorster insisted, derived from the desire to avoid conflict. It was based on the will of the population.

To the evident embarrassment of his interviewer, the Prime Minister tried to draw comparisons between South Africa and Israel. "You are placed in a situation of a graver crisis than South Africa," he explained. The interviewer asked whether he believed it possible to maintain minority rule indefinitely if it were not based on the consent of the governed. Dr. Vorster replied: "The Arabs don't consent to Israeli rule either."

The Israeli interviewer argued that Israel's Arab citizens constituted a minority and that there was a great difference between the rule of the majority over a minority, however reluctant, than between the attempt of a minority to force its rule on a majority.

When he asked Dr. Vorster about the inroads made by communism in Africa, the Prime Minister commented: "They want to destroy South Africa just as they want to destroy Israel."

The interviewer contended that there was a basic difference in that the U.S. was committed to Israel's survival, while its reservations about South Africa's domestic policy raised the possibility that the republic would be abandoned by the West. He asked whether the Government in Pretoria ought not to consider the possibility of reform so that it would be more acceptable to the West.

Dr. Vorster replied: "Only a fool disregards the opinions of others. But only a fool shapes his policy in line with the wishes of foreign opinion. You too have a policy of your own. Would you relinquish it if all the world demanded it of you?"

He finally rejected the view, sometimes expressed among white South Africans, that even without the transfer of power to the blacks there was room for extensive economic reform, such as the abandonment of apartheid in jobs and in the wages paid.

Why Wall Street Still Wants to Wipe Out Angola

Nov. 20 (NSIPS) — In an intensified campaign to retake control over southern Africa — even at the cost of a nuclear confrontation with the Soviet Union — Wall Street and its allies, flunkies, and mercenaries have opened a barrage of military assaults and hysterical propaganda in the last week and a half targeting Angola as Enemy Number One in the region.

While the situation in white-minority ruled Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), is a convenient "target of opportunity" for a confrontation, the People's Republic of Angola is a uniquely and mortally dangerous enemy to Wall Street's control over southern Africa. The unambivalent commitment of the ruling Popular Movement (MPLA) government to a Marxist worldview, and their concomitant rejection of Fabianism, black nationalism, and "African" socialism — synthetic ideologies which have polluted African politics since before World War II — has already had a powerful influence on the pro-socialist leaderships of other countries and liberation movements in the region. The recent tightening up of the MPLA party structure in Angola, and the Angola-Soviet Friendship Treaty signed in early October make destabilization of the MPLA government close to impossible and leave aggression as the only way to "neutralize" Angola.

After several days of lying "warnings" in the Western press of an imminent Angolan-Cuban-SWAPO assault on South Africa's illegally held colony of Namibia, South African Defense Minister P.W. Botha raved that his army would "hit back hard," into Africa in response. Since the South Africans have already fabricated stories of border violations from Angola, they would obviously have no compunction about fabricating some "Tonkin Gulf incident" to which they would "have to respond."

The Sins Of The MPLA

In an interview with the daily *Jornal de Angola* on Nov. 11 — first anniversary of Angola's independence — President Agostinho Neto made clear his Movement's political philosophy, virtually unique in Africa: "the so-called African socialism is a disguise behind which the bourgeoisie enriches itself, neocolonialism fortifies itself, and imperialism helps itself." Neto affirmed that Angola was committed to a policy of progress and social advancement, and that the best cadres in the Popular Movement now form the nucleus for the party which will direct this process.

Neto's, and the MPLA's, abiding hatred for the various racial-