## Kissinger, Vorster Vie For Control Over Fascist Squads In South African Gang War

Sept. 3 (NSIPS) — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's drive for a superpower confrontation over southern Africa has led to a contest with South African Prime Minister John Vorster for control over the fascist "black consciousness" networks and gangs. These gangs had been organized earlier by Kissinger operatives with the connivance of substantial elements in Vorster's secret police.

Through this Kissinger-instigated "gang fight," Rockefeller linked forces hope to isolate the Vorster regime and thereby unleash it as a "break-away" force to trigger a race war in southern Africa.

In an attempt to create conditions for a takeover of the country by the South African Army, Kissinger ordered a three-day-stay-at-home in Soweto, the Johannesburg black ghetto township of one million. The Aug. 23-25 "stay-at-home" was organized through the black consciousness movement, which sent out gangs of youth to assault and rob workers who set out for work, and who threatened to fire the houses of workers who got past them. Among the most enthusiastic supporters of the move was the CIA's International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), which in a statement from its Brussels head-quarters Aug. 25, declared itself "completely behind the general strike of South African workers." Atlanticist-controlled newspapers such as the London Times and the New York Times emphasized the reported success of the strike, and claimed it showed that workers could organize to cripple the economy.

Under siege from this Kissinger "left" deployment, Vorster's fascist police unleashed about 1,500 Zulus for rape and murder in random attacks on other Soweto residents. These attacks continued into the third day of the stay-at-home.

Rockefeller-linked sources wasted no time in "attacking" the deployment of the South African police's Zulus. According to the Aug. 27 New York Times, the rural Zulus were driven around the township in trucks "provided by their employers." The Times reported the account of Nat Serache, a reporter for the Rand (South African) Daily Mail, who "said he had hidden in a coal box at a dormitory and listened to a policeman in camouflage uniform addressing residents through an interpreter. Mr. Serache quoted the policeman as having told the Zulus not to damage houses in the township, most of which are government

property, but to concentrate on attacking demonstrators. ... 'You have been ordered to kill only troublemakers,' the policeman was quoted as having said."

The Rockefeller-controlled South African Financial Mail charged Aug. 27 that "militant" Homeland Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's black nationalist Inkathaka Zulu cultural movement had conspired with the police to arrange the terror attacks. "The Mzimhlophe hostel (the area of Soweto in which the Zulus live) is known to be a strong Inkatha constituency," reported the Financial Mail, which has reported favorably on Buthelezi in the past. On arriving in Johannesburg Aug. 26 to rein in this thugs, Buthelezi charged that the rural Zulus had armed themselves only after being attacked, but were joined by a group of men wearing red police boots, who first passed out marijuana under under the eyes of the police; following this the police gave the order to attack, the Aug. 29 New York Times reports. Buthelezi strongly denied that Inkatha had formed an alliance with the police to stop the unrest, according to the weekly Johannesburg Star Aug. 28. He stressed that the objectives of his Inkatha movement were the same as those of the CIA-funded black consciousness movements such as the South African Students Organization (SASO) and the Black Peoples Convention (BPC), the star reported. Buthelezi is a friend of South African Rockefeller agent and banker Jan Marais, according to a source in the American Committee on Africa in New York.

In another move to break interpenetration between the Rocke-feller-controlled "opposition" machine and the Vorster regime, the Progressive Reform Party (PRP), a synthetic political opposition party controlled top-down by close Rockefeller ally Harry F. Oppenheimer, jettisoned a known agent of Vorster's secret police Aug. 22. In a "dramatic confession," Keith Mathee, vice-chairman of the PRP's youth movement, told a Sunday newspaper that he had submitted his last report to the Bureau for State Security (BOSS) as a spy at the University of Natal, Durban, in August 1975, according to the Aug. 29 Star. "However," the Star commented, "it became clear this week that Mr. Mathee had confided in some of his colleagues in the party about his role as a campus spy."

# African Leaders Charge Kissinger With Double Dealing In Southern Africa

Sept. 2 (NSIPS) — Operating in coordination with the Non-Aligned movement's Colombo offensive against political forces now blocking capital intensive development of the Third World, the presidents of Mozambique and Zambia have both launched strong attacks against the Atlanticist support for apartheid in southern Africa. The entire Non-Aligned movement had voiced its support at its Colombo summit conference for an offensive against all countries who support South Africa and Rhodesia. The conference approved a resolution calling for an oil embargo against France and Israel which have been supplying South Africa with sophisticated weaponry and nuclear reactors.

Following his talks last week with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's two "shuffling" diplomatic envoys, Under

Secretaries of State Schaufele and Rogers, president Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia denounced Kissinger's "unprincipled double dealing" in southern Africa. Refering back to Kissinger's "African policy speech" in Nairobi last May, Kaunda denounced the U.S. for claiming to support black majority rule while continuing support for the minority governments of South Africa and Rhodesia. The angry attack on Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy follows a turn in Zambian government policy away from its previous denunciations of Cuban and Soviet involvement in southern Africa.

Sources at the State Department expressed their dismay at these and other statements by the Zambian leader. Kaunda was one of the "U.S.' friends" in Africa — a near extinct species.

President Kaunda's efforts to stop Kissinger from touching off a race war in southern Africa are paralleled by recent statements by Mozambique President Samora Machel. The issue involved in destroying apartheid, Machel pointed out, is not a race issue, but a class issue — the struggle against capitalist oppression.

## Kaunda Attacks West's "Double-Dealing"

Sept. 2 (NSIPS) — Speaking at the Aug. 26 opening ceremonies of the United Nations-sponsored Namibia Institute in Lusaka, Zambia, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda sharply castigated the Western powers for what he called their "double dealing" in the liberation of southern Africa. The following are excerpts from his remarks, as reported in the Western European press.

This is unprincipled double dealing. I cannot understand this. You (the West) help us build an institute like this (the Namibia Institute in Lusaka, to which the U.S. just donated \$300,000) at the UN but you support South Africa. What sort of people are you? Christian? No. You are simultaneously running with the hares and hunting with the hounds (in southern Africa) ... We talked peace and we have failed to bring independence to Namibia, Zimbabwe and an end to apartheid in South Africa. Now what we want is to fight.

...If you can't be moved by principles, get moved by the fact that SWAPO (the Namibian liberation movement) is going to take over. Tell your governments to get moved by fear that SWAPO will take over and you can't stop it....We in Zambia take strong exception to double-dealing.

#### Kaunda:

#### "South Africa Must Be Cracked"

The following is excerpted from an interview with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda appearing in the Aug. 23 West German newsweekly, Der Spiegel.

Der Spiegel: Mr. President, no one has attempted as much as yourself to act as a mediator between black and white in Africa. You met with South Africa's Prime Minister Vorster, and wanted to bring black and white leaders of Rhodesia to the negotiating table. Now, however, you declare: "War is the only means to end white rule in southern Africa." Have you given up any hope for a peaceful solution?

Kaunda: The humanist philosophy of our state party and our country obligate us to seek peaceful solutions....However, do not forget that a South Africa still exists, the citadel of racism and fascism. Compared with it, the Portuguese colonies were lightweights. South Africa is the genuine hard nut which must be cracked — that means the ending of apartheid and fascism there....

Spiegel: ...Will you permit Rhodesian liberation fighters — the Zimbabwe guerrillas — to operate in full strength out of Zambia against white Rhodesia? The breaking off of economic relations with your neighbor Rhodesia has already cost you enough.

Kaunda: It is true that we are paying a high price for the breaking off of relations. However, for the liberation of a nation, no price is too high to pay. We have opened our country to the Zimbabwe peoples as an escape, and if they are in a position to do this, they can use our territory as a starting point for operations. The only thing which has hindered them up to now is their internal divisiveness....

**Speigel:** You (earlier) criticized the Soviets ... because they helped Africans to oppose Africans — one liberation movement against another.

Kaunda: Correct. For Angola, at that time, a government of national unity was needed. Now, however, the Angolan people are free to decide which power they would like to invite into their country. I do not see the Cubans as a threat. I have said many times how much I am impressed by (Cuban Premier) Fidel Castro's struggle for freedom and independence from American interference....

Kaunda: (on the present situation in South Africa:) Apartheid works like a machine, with which one tests the strength of reins. One gives ever more pressure, until the reins break, and then says: "Ah, the reins will hold only this tight." This point has now been reached in South Africa. The masses are rising up, are destroying schools and social institutions - just as occurred here in Zambia during the struggle for independence. The government will not now rebuild these schools, but will hastily hand over the responsibility to some black associations. The government will give black organizations more responsibility. They, however, will not have the means to reconstruct the institutions....Many young people will now flee abroad (from South Africa) to Zambia, Moazmbique, Botswana, and other places to educate themselves as liberation fighters. They will then return to their country and begin the real war — a form of Vietnam war....

**Spiegel:** If one day in South Africa, the great uprising of the blacks should erupt, will the independent states then come to the aid of their brothers?

Kaunda: Oh, yes, oh, yes. We are obliged to do that.

### Machel Interview: The Problem Is Capitalism-Not Racism

The following is excerpted from an interview with Mozambique President Samora Machel done by Wilfred Burchett printed in the Swedish daily Dagens Nyheter.

An encounter with Samora Machel, the 48 year old President of Frelimo and the People's Republic of Mozambique, is ar extraordinary political, intellectual, and human pleasure. Every question which interests him — and there seems to be no question which does not — causes a whole range of brilliant observations....

President Machel's answers to some of today's more burning issues were like an advance reply to the important speech made recently by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on United States policy concerning Southern Africa.

Burchett: Is it possible to adjust the experiences of Frelimo's armed struggle to countries such as Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and South Africa, where it is a common argument that they were "colonized from within," that the whites had been born and brought up there, with a great personal interest in maintaining the system and without a "homeland" to go back to?

Machel: They are different, but not radically different. Zimbabwe is a colony, where the colonists have taken power illegally. Precisely what the Portuguese colonists would have wanted to do — and actually tried. The question is not where they should go, but whether the country is a colony or not? And the answer is yes.

To pose the question of where the colonists would go, is to pose a false problem. The argument that they were born and brought up there is also not important. Lots of Portuguese "colonists" were born and brought up here (Mozambique). They had never been outside the country. Now they are all leaving for Portugal. Why? Because they don't want to accept the new order. They can't stand equality. So, it's not a question of them wanting to stay because of some ties to the country where they were born and brought up....

Burchett: What are the conditions for the liberation movement to achieve the highest possible unity in countries such as Zimbabwe, Namibia (South West Africa) and South Africa?

Machel: The question of unity is essential to all countries, especially to colonial countries and countries in struggle. The liberation movements are aware of the fact that their success is premised on unity. But there can be no unity "at all costs." It must be a unity that works, and therefore it has to be authentic and dynamic. When the basis for unity is false, then it doesn't work. Then one can discuss and ratify any number of documents—yet nothing happens.

It is a very tragic fact that there are contradictions between political leaders in Zimbabwe. These contradictions are traditional in the sense that they have existed for almost two decades. They represent internal contradictions between people from the same class with identical interests and identical ideology. These contradictions can become irreconcilable and unsolvable unless patriotism is the principal concern.

The progress of the armed struggle, if properly conducted, can solve this question of unity. It will educate cadres from the masses in representing the interests of the masses — nothing can divide them.

**Burchett:** What is Frelimo's basic attitude towards the various liberation struggles in southern Africa?

Machel: Namibia? We must clearly realize that Namibia above all is a colony under South Africa and leave all talk about "foermynderskap" etc. It is no use to employ power to try to maneuver in the UN. The forces must be concentrated in a clearly defined anti-colonial struggle.

South Africa? Is that an independent nation? Is racism or exploitation the main issue? Despite the differences it is the same struggle — a struggle against capitalist oppression. Racism is only a form and instrument of oppression. Racism, apartheid — however vicious and frightening they may be — is not the principal problem. There is a risk that through the fight against "apratheid" attention is diverted from the main problem, which is colonial, capitalist oppression. The fight against "apartheid" must be seen as part of a general class struggle.

Our basic attitude is that we cannot become free, with colonialism at our borders. Namibia becomes a base for daily attacks on the independent Angola. Rhodesia is a base for daily attacks on the People's Republic of Mozambique....

#### Pravda Exposes NATO Arms, Nuclear Deals With South Africa

Sept. 2 (NSIPS) — The following article appeared in Pravda's commentary column Aug. 22 under the title "Sinister Deals" by V. Tyuriin.

The cooperation of certain NATO members and international monopolies with the racist South African Republic (SAR) in the military and nuclear sphere is acquiring an ever more sinister character. Along with regular deliveries of arms — ships, airplanes, tanks, armored cars, military electronic equipment — from Western Europe and the U.S. to the SAR, also go nuclear equipment of various sorts and corresponding technological documentation. South African atomic specialists are also being trained by NATO.

The Framat company (comprised of) Belgian, French and American capital, has concluded an agreement with the government of South Africa for the construction of an atomic electric power station near Capetown.

To justify their actions in the eyes of the world. Pretoria's western partners sometimes refer to the supposedly peaceful character of the nuclear deals with the SAR. The press of the independent African states, however, notes with alarm that uranium enrichment plants and nuclear reactors already constructed in the SAR by West German and American com-

panies, as well as planned new nuclear plants, are by no means as inoffensive as certain people attempt to represent. South African atomic installations can produce the raw materials for military purposes. As western experts emphasize, the electric power station reactors, which Framat intends to build, are capable of producing every year as much plutonium as is necessary to equip a hundred atomic bombs.

In estimating the possible consequences of nuclear cooperation between the West and South Africa, it is necessary to remember that South Africa is not a signatory of the Nuclear Arms Non-Proliferation Treaty and occupies a leading position in the capitalist world in reserves and production of uranium. This is a country whose highest leaders, including Prime Minister Vorster, have repeatedly declared that South Africa is at the threshhold of nuclear weapons and "in case of necessity" could act quickly to create its own atomic bomb. And finally, this country does not conceal its aggressive intentions towards its neighboring states and has more than once demonstrated its aggressiveness. It is the only country with a law legalizing military interference abroad.

Equipping of the SAR in contradiction to UN resolutions on arms and the creation of conditions for South Africa's nuclear arming, pose a real threat to peace and international security. To avoid such a threat, an end must be put to military and nuclear cooperation with the racists.

**OVER 50,000 COPIES SOLD!** 

## The 1976 U.S. Labor Party Presidential Platform

"A New Kind of World Leadership for the USA"

\$1.25 Make checks payable to : Campaigner Publications, Box 1972, GPO, New York, New York 10001 (Price includes postage and handling)