

Pravda Hits U.S., OAS Intimidation Of Guyana And Jamaica

July 29 (NSIPS) — Following are excerpts from an article in the Soviet Communist Party daily Pravda, July 25, attacking destabilization efforts by the U.S. and its Latin American client states against pro-development countries in the Caribbean Basin. The article appeared under the headline "Dangerous Undertaking," and was signed by K. Petrov.

At the end of July in the Caribbean, naval maneuvers are planned with the participation of missile carriers and nuclear submarines of the USA as well as naval vessels of Pinochet's Chile, Brazil, and a number of other member nations of the Organization of American States (OAS)....

The plans for conducting these maneuvers are part of a campaign of pressure, threat and blackmail of the imperialist circles against the states of the Caribbean Basin, who are striving to assert their independence in internal and foreign policy....

A systematic campaign of slander and intimidation is being conducted by reactionary forces against the governments of Guyana, Jamaica and other sovereign states of the Caribbean region, creating a tense situation in that area of the world....

Those who are making such militaristic demonstrations usually allude to some supposed military threat. However, such notions can hardly deceive anyone. It is known that Guyana and Jamaica are peace-loving states carrying out independent foreign policies in the interests of development of equal international cooperation, economic and social development of their countries....

The government of Guyana and other Caribbean countries are constantly making efforts to develop relations with all states on the basis of the principles of non-interference in internal affairs, territorial integrity, sovereignty, mutual respect and trust.

World opinion supports the legal strivings of the young states of the Caribbean Basin in their struggle for peace, social progress and equal international cooperation; and their resolve to strengthen their independence....

On Kissinger's Orders

Wave Of Destabilizations Sweep Africa Prior To Colombo

July 31 (NSIPS) — A wave of political destabilization operations have been launched or escalated in Africa to counter the growing determination of Third World countries to turn the mid-August non-aligned conference in Colombo, Sri Lanka into a unilateral declaration in support of a general debt moratorium for the Third World. These Kissinger-ordered operations have two immediate intended effects and at least one long term policy goal. Immediately they are aimed at scaring the targeted country into remaining committed to Atlanticist debt instruments and their repayment; secondly, and also immediately, the Atlanticists hope to create phony confrontations between countries over the Western Sahara question or Kenya-Uganda dispute intending to force discussion of these issues at Colombo so as to divert attention away from the debt question. As a longer term goal, the destabilization of Kenya in particular is a part of a larger operation aimed at creating a new regional zone of confrontation between the Soviet Union and the NATO-U.S. in the Indian ocean.

The Atlanticist press, especially in the U.S. and West Germany, has been openly advertising Wall Streets intentions.

The tension between Uganda and Kenya was escalated by press accounts of an impending coup being organized against Ugandan dictator Idi Amin by the U.S., Britain and Kenya. The British move this week to break off diplomatic relations with Uganda was openly identified as part of the plan to dump Amin, thus making it possible to portray the incompetent Ugandan dictator as a victim of U.S. and British imperialism. Kenyan Foreign Minister Waiyaki, advertising his credentials as an Atlanticist debt collector further increased Kenya-Uganda tensions by imposing series of demands on Uganda which would have to be met before relations between the two countries could be ameliorated. The most provocative demand was for Uganda to pay all its debts before gasoline would be delivered to the land-locked Uganda — a direct violation of international law, which forbids cutting off shipments to land-locked countries. Although Amin paid all back debts on gasoline deliveries, Kenya has maintained the boycott, demanding payment of a remaining debt of \$47 million for other goods, blocked or frozen funds, withheld dividends and nationalized assets.

The West German press, meanwhile blared charges that Moscow wants to electronically surveil the Indian Ocean and is setting up a "secret surveillance system" in Mozambique near

the South Africa border. The papers boldly advertized that it picked up the reports from a "reliable source" — the South Africa military paper, "Armed Forces." The West German press announced that this station would disrupt radio communications of the "South Africa forces in case of war," and that it could control radio communications in the entire Indian Ocean. The papers did not bother to report that the NATO-controlled "outlaw" South African regime has its electronic surveillance system which covers both the southern Atlantic and the Indian Ocean.

The Soviet Union last week warned NATO that it understood the intended role of South Africa in any Atlanticist — global or regional — destabilization scenario: A Pravda commentary spoke of outlaw South Africa's nuclear military capacity and how it could be primed to use it.

This week the press also leveled charges that for the first time Mozambican government troops fought a pitched battle with Rhodesian forces. Although no fatalities were reported, this was, however, considered ample cause for "concern" since previous engagements involved Rhodesian forces attacking in Mozambique. In Northern Africa, the Polisario-Western Sahara hoax is being heated up again, with the Atlanticist press suddenly taking interest again in this "controversy" aimed at diverting pro-development forces in Algeria. It was announced that Morocco and Mauritania recently concluded an alliance against Algeria over the "Sahara issue" — an Atlanticist constructed trap into which Algeria blundered, thanks to some high-placed agents in the Algerian government. Sources reported that the issue of who should control the phosphate rich former Sahara will be brought up at the Colombo meeting. NATO-controlled Morocco, which last spring attempted to invade and annex the Sahara, has announced that it will exercise the right of "hot pursuit" into Algeria, to go after "Saharan guerillas."

And the most important West African nation, Nigeria, was also put on notice this week that the Atlanticists are ready to reactivate the civil strife between eastern region Ibos and other Nigerians. This strife produced the disastrous "Biafra" war of the late 1960s and early 1970s. A British member of parliament has charged that Nigeria has serious economic problems and blames this on the government's inability to resolve the cause of the civil war, discrimination. Using the Atlanticist press to get the message across, he all but exhorted the Ibos to rise up in revolt again.

Atlanticist Press "Report" Destabilization of Africa

July 29 (NSIPS) — Following is a grid of articles in major international Atlanticist press which are either direct attempts at destabilizing the African continent, or report on more extensive Atlanticist destabilization efforts.

Washington Post, July 30: article, "British Rupture Seen Aimed at Toppling Amin" by Bernard Nossiter states that "Britain has broken relations with Uganda as part of an orchestrated campaign to topple President Idi Amin," which "embraces the United States and Kenya..." Citing informed sources, Nossiter continues that "Close coordination is said to be taking place among the three capitals.

According to one source, the Anglo-American-Kenyan plan is to try to force Amin out by late fall.... Nairobi has already begun the task of bringing Amin down by cutting off his oil.

"Western diplomats, who acknowledge that a coordinated effort is taking place, insist that it cannot be described as a classic plot. They describe it as a steady drumbeat of economic and political pressure to speed along a process already taking place. These sources do not rule out the possibility of money and guns being shipped to potential coup leaders, however."

Although British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crossland denied that the cutting of diplomatic ties was aimed at dumping Amin, he said "That's for the Ugandan people to decide."

Nossiter continues: "The United States, it is thought, could make a substantial contribution by quietly urging Sudan and Zaire to join the front against Amin. Sudan's President Jaafir al Nimeri is believed to have every interest in breaking up the alliance between Amin and Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi.

"The biggest reason for U.S. involvement, diplomats here (London) say, is the chance to rid Kenya and President Jomo Kenyatta of a clear and present danger. Kenya is seen as a bulwark against Soviet influence in East Africa."

Wall Street Journal, July 26: Reporter Ray Vicker uses Algerian support for the Western Sahara liberation movement, Polisario, as the basis for a scenario for a major regional war between Morocco and Algeria. He cites the Moroccan Information Minister, Ahmed Taibi Behhima, who says: "Algeria is paying a few dollars a day each to some of these people to stir up trouble." Vicker himself writes: "Last month, in a venture that rivaled Israel's operation in Uganda in audacity if not in results, hundreds of Polisario troops in motorized transports crossed the Algerian border," and got within one day of Nauakchott, Mauritania, before they were spotted, and some of them captured.

Vicker continues to give away the real reason for the conflict: "One of the sources of friction between Morocco and Algeria is that the latter sees itself as the leader of the developing Africa and the Third World."

Vicker then quotes an ominous recent Moroccan diplomatic communique: "As if the horizon is not stormy enough, Algeria is rashly handling the detonator of a fratricidal war and is opening an era of regional cold war. Other subversive forces could soon be involved in the situation, and Africa would then become the stakes in a game of unknown dimensions."

LeMonde, July 27: Article reports that President M. Kerekou of the Popular Republic of Benin met with a representative of the newly proclaimed Arab Saharan Democratic Republic on July 14 in Algiers to discuss diplomatic action to be taken concerning the Western Sahara at the Colombo, Sri Lanka non-aligned conference in August. Benin is expected to make the Saharan controversy, pitting Algeria against Morocco and

Mauritania, a major issue at the Colombo summit as it did at the Organization of African Unity conference in Mauritius this month.

Le Monde also reports that an escalation of tension between Morocco and Algeria over the Sahara issue is probable, due to demands by the Moroccan Army General Staff for the "right of hot putsuit" against Saharan refugees at Tindouf, Algeria.

London Times, July 29: Op-ed article on Nigeria by Hugh Fraser, Conservative Member of Parliament who has served in the Colonial Service and is director of Sun Alliance, a Rothschild insurance company, under the title, "Nigerian unity and the case for bringing the Ibo here out of exile." Fraser begins by noting that it is the first anniversary of the fall of former Nigerian President Gowon from power, and the tenth anniversary of his assumption of power, and says that Gowon's nine-year rule was "a rule to which Britain gave a level of backing never extended to any ruler in any military junta, in or out of the Commonwealth, before or since. Today the Nigerian government finds itself wrestling with enormous and growing problems" in the economy.

Fraser claims that Gowon made pledges to integrate the Ibos after the "Biafran" civil war, and says that Nigeria's current problems stem from his inability to bring up the wounds of that civil war. "Regrettably, behind a cosmetic facade, these (pledges) were never fulfilled.... Those who took General Gowon's pledges as serious and came back to western and northern Nigeria returned rebuffed...."

Fraser complains that now new Ibo leader has arisen to replace former wartime "Biafran" leader Ojukwu, upon whom he lavishes praise.

The Ibos' "exiled but undisputed leader ... a man of authority, integrity and great ability, qualities which should be harnessed to the great needs of Nigeria... He is the one man who could summon the Ibos from the depths of their despair. He alone perhaps could set them on the road to their national integration.... There could be little to lose and much to gain if General Obasanjo (present Nigerian head of state) and his colleagues chose to talk once again to their Ibo former fellow officers."

Die Welt, July 28: "The 'Crazy Man of Libya' — An Arab Leader?" by Manfred Rowold, Bonn — "The Libyan chief of state has been shot by an attempted insurgent. This is hardly surprising.... Murder has become a current topic once more since Muammar El-Qaddafi began to run amok, becoming weirder and weirder, above all to his Arab neighbors and brothers.... Whenever recent unrest and putches have been fomented, the same Qaddafi comes up as an imputed wirepuller.... Qaddafi — a man without principle? Qaddafi became still clearer when he replied in 1973 to a question by a Lebanese journalist as to whether he advocated the elimination of Arab leaders. 'If the result of their elimination would serve to accomplish unity, then I favor it. Nations must unify themselves, no matter what sacrifices have to be accepted, for there exists no other solution but unity.'"

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, July 28: "Moscow to Carry Out Electronic Surveillance of Indian Ocean," Johannesburg (DPA) — "With the utmost secrecy, the Soviet Union is presently installing an electronic surveillance system in Mozambique near the South Africa border. This was reported by the South African military newspaper "Armed Forces" on the basis of reliable informants. According to the report, the installation is located a hundred kilometers south of the Mozambican capital of Maputo (formerly Marques) near the border city of Ponta do Oura. 'Armed Forces' alleges that this installation is to carry on surveillance of radio transmissions in the Indian Ocean and in particular to destroy the radio capability of the South African military in the event of war. At

Simonstown on the Cape of Good Hope, the South African armed forces maintain an electronic surveillance station from which all transmissions in the Indian Ocean and the South Atlantic are observed. Simonstown and Ponto do Oura are only 1700 kilometers apart."

Süddeutsche Zeitung, July 28: "The Revolutionary Auxiliaries Become Policemen Without Cuban Aid, the MPLA Regime Could Barely Hold Out For Long In The Newly Erupted War," by African correspondent Peter Seidlitz — Seidlitz reports that the Cubans have taken over the police role of the Portugese in Angola and that new fights with Unita and the FNLA, last year's civil war opponents of the MPLA, have broken out. Angolan President Neto is quoted as calling Paris the center for "all reactionary groups which want to subvert the progressive African states," and Seidlitz adds that this points to French weapons deliveries to Zaire and South Africa. The article says that Neto has warned against "lack of discipline in the MPLA" and accused certain comrades of meeting secretly and failing to report to the Central Committee or the Politburo. "Diplomats" in Luanda are said to find interior minister Nito Alves to be the main troublemaker. He is described as a "militant Moscow Marxist" who "distinguished himself as the courageous commandant of the FAPLA (Angolan Armed Forces) and is popular with the cadres for still another reason: he is a full-blooded African. The black population honors him more than Neto, the nostalgic poet, who is married to a white Portugese woman and lacks the charisma of a popular hero...."

Exclusive Translation from Pravda

"The Pretorian State"

July 22 (NSIP) — The following are excerpts from an article appearing in yesterday's Soviet Party paper Pravda by political observer Georgii Ratiani.

Recently, in the western press many commentaries have been evoked by the growing attention of the USA to Africa, especially to southern Africa, and mainly the South African Republic. Recently there was a highly significant meeting between U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger and the Prime Minister of the Pretoria government Vorster in the Bavarian town of Bodenmais and the village of Grafenau. Upon his return home, Vorster announced there will soon be a second meeting between them. The American press mentions August. How does such diplomatic activity fit into the general foreign policy strategy of Washington?

After the American dream failed to materialize, and the empires of the main colonial powers did not pass over to the USA as a result of World War II, after the policy of forming large regional military blocs, grouping the developing countries under American leadership (the Baghdad pact, SEATO) also did not produce the desired results, the United States moved to create enclaves similar to the old North American military forts, which were built up on the territory of the Indian tribes in order to capture their land and establish the rule of the conquerors.

The same strategy was used for the African continent, where the "fort," half surrounded by liberated countries, is the racist South African Republic with its aggressive policies in relation to Angola, Mozambique, and other neighboring states....

The fascist regime in the South African Republic is condemned by all of world public opinion, by decision of the United Nations Organization, which established an embargo on any arms sales and limited economic ties. But the heads of the imperialist powers continue to develop economic, military and political relations with South Africa; while formally condemning apartheid, they are in fact supporting its racist-fascist system. They understand very well that this state can serve as a bulwark for further neo-colonialist plans...

All commentaries in the American press are full of allusions to the fact that Kissinger 'convinced' Vorster to give the Pretoria regime a more "respectable" appearance, to facilitate some kind of compromise in Rhodesia and Namibia, so that Southern Africa will not resemble a huge bomb with a timing mechanism, threatening to go off. In Washington, they understand very well that such an explosion would put American politicians in an extremely difficult position....

The official Washington version is limited to assertions that in Bavaria they just "convinced" Vorster. But there is another, more important side to the matter. This is reported by the South African correspondent of the agency France Presse. After Vorster's return home, he honestly transmitted the opinion that was reached among the ruling circles in Pretoria. They called the meeting "an indisputable diplomatic success of South Africa, due to the fact that it had received "support of the USA for the principle of joint defense of the strategic interests of the west in Africa." They stressed the "new interest" of the USA in the South African Republic as a "major stake in the confrontation between East and West," pointing out that South Africa "plays a vanguard role" in this plan. The South African newspaper, Sunday Tribune writes that Vorster returned "convinced that the United States and the European community have joined in an unofficial alliance, whose goal is to save South Africa for the West...."

It must be kept in mind, that the South African Republic is not among the countries that have signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. At the same time South Africa is second in supplies of uranium in the capitalist world. The President of the South African nuclear agency, L. Alberts, has stated that it (South Africa) can acquire an atomic bomb "if it becomes necessary."

And now some facts which have caused a great uproar in the western press recently. The West German magazine, Stern, acquired secret documents on the trip to South Africa on a special mission of the Bundeswehr general Guenther Rall, a representative of the Federal Republic on the military committee of NATO. He visited the nuclear center in Velindabo, had talks with the president of the (South African) Atomic Agency, visited laboratories....

In June, the French weekly, *Nouvel Observateur* wrote: "When the South African Prime Minister Vorster recently revealed the fact that South Africa has reached the threshold of nuclear armament, African countries know to whom the racist regime of Pretoria was obliged for this — West Germany and the United States. West Germans had been training South African scientists, and the nuclear institute in Karlsruhe the necessary "know-how" which allowed South Africa to work out a new process for the enrichment of uranium. The Americans, in connection with a secret agreement with Pretoria for nuclear cooperation, gave the South Africans not only computer equipment for factories which enrich uranium, but also hundreds of kilograms of highly enriched uranium, needed both to get the program going and for the creation of bombs. But these questions are not talked about much, either in Washington or in Bonn...."

The magazine, *Jeune Afrique* recalls that a law was passed recently in South Africa on defense, which permits armed interference of the South African armed forces in any part of the continent south of the equator, and asks: "Is not some kind of 'nuclear plot' being prepared at the present time, which involves, in particular, the strategic and political interests of the west and its allies? When the Pretoria regime deploys atom bombs, it will be able to constantly have recourse to blackmail and threats...."

The downfall of the Portugese colonial empire created a new situation on the African continent. In response, the enemies of the liberated African peoples are hurrying to organize the defense of their neo-colonialist interests, enflaming tension in that region of the world.