

Sept. 13 as was scheduled, but only to become deadlocked on this important and decisive question.

There is no possibility of constructing any just order in international economic relations without resolving the problem of the foreign debt of our nations. Not only the oppressive magnitude of indebtedness — \$200 billion by the end of this year — not only the economic and social bloodletting which meeting those payments means for underdeveloped nations, but the now evident fact that this horrible burden impedes our development and by looting leads to the destruction of the necessary instruments of progress, undeniably result in the following conclusion: Either the huge foreign debt is thrown aside or the new international economic order will be unrealizable. In the latter case, the consequences can scarcely be described: the Chileanization — or Argentinianization, its all the same — of our economies and, sooner than later, the appearance of political conditions that will lead to general war.

Many leaders of the so called Third World, are today discussing this dilemma and voices of great political and moral authority have been raised to point out that after long years of controversy the time for action has arrived. The intransigence of Nairobi and the intransigence of Paris demand a reply. For any honest human being it is disgusting that a handful of financiers and international bankers insist on collecting inflated

credits through unimaginable tricks while the world food shortages grow. Today, for example, over 20 million tons of grain are wanted to satisfy the needs of humanity — epidemics ride on the heels of malnutrition, resources are decreasing for all types of social services, and the necessary investments for the industrialization and the urgent modernization of agriculture in our countries are being strangled. In short: Enough is enough, as the saying goes.

At Colombo, the "Non-Aligned" countries decided upon the initial mechanism to set the new international economic order into motion. And they decided to confront the imperialist intransigence with the adoption before the year's end of joint unilateral measures. Such measures include, in the first place, the suspension of the foreign debt payments denominated in dollars.

There is the conviction that the moment has arrived to begin the decisive battle for our future, for the future of humanity, and in the resolutions of Colombo the battle plan is laid out — nothing remains but to apply it. As to the "economic warfare" of which the press agencies spoke after the conference in Nairobi one must use his best weapons, comparable to those of the enemy. If our indebtedness is the iron hand with which they plan to strangle us, the unilateral suspension of the foreign debt payment must be the arrow aimed at the heart of international financial capital.

AFRICA

Kissinger's Rhodesian Peace Plan Designed To Ensure War

Sept. 25 (NSIPS) — The reluctant approval by Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith last night of the so-called Kissinger proposal for eventual "black majority" rule in Rhodesia is being wildly acclaimed today as a major diplomatic success by the Atlanticist-controlled press. In fact, the Kissinger proposal is designed to be totally unacceptable to the five front-line African states who will meet today in Lusaka, Zambia to consider it. By advancing an unacceptable proposal, Kissinger has contrived to shift the blame for the war he is setting up in southern Africa onto the African states and their Soviet supporters.

The Kissinger Proposal

The "peace" proposal proffered by the U.S. Secretary of State on his just-concluded southern Africa shuttle calls on African states to lift sanctions against Rhodesia's Smith régime and dismantle the Zimbabwe Liberation Army in return for Ian Smith's establishment of a "biracial" government dominated by himself and which will include blacks hand-picked by Smith. According to Smith's official announcement, Kissinger promised him that "sanctions (that have made Rhodesia an outlaw state among the community of nations for the last 11 years—ed.) will be lifted and there will be a cessation of terrorism"—the latter is a euphemism for the dissolution of the Zimbabwe Liberation Army, the only liberation force recognized by the front-line states of Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Angola and Botswana.

Kissinger's proposal also provides for an interim government comprised of a council of state and a council of ministers, with the supreme body, the council of state, having equal numbers of blacks and whites and a white chairman. Smith emphasized that the members "will be chosen by Rhodesians," and the constitution this council draws up "will not be imposed from outside,"

another reference to the Zimbabwe Liberation Army now in forced exile in Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania.

Smith and Kissinger both recognized that they could not pack the council of state with docile blacks agreeable to Smith without excluding the legitimate liberation force. Kissinger assured Smith that "they will be able to insure the implementation of this condition," even if it means war: "Even if we are realistic," said Smith publicly, "we must accept that terrorism cannot be halted at the drop of a hat and it will therefore be incumbent on the security forces and all those living in the affected areas to act accordingly. Indeed, it is likely that there might be an immediate and temporary increase in terrorist activity."

Thus, Kissinger is not keeping it a secret that he intends the Smith acceptance to set in motion a long process of tension and war designed to keep Third World nations off balance at the precise moment that they are closest to declarations of debt moratoria. Kissinger told Washington Post reporters accompanying him that this was the beginning "of a diplomatic drama that would run through many, possibly countless acts before a conclusive outcome."

Kissinger has an entire stable-full of stooges ready to take designated positions in the Smith government. Leading the pack is Joshua Nkomo, portrayed by the press as the most likely candidate for top African in a Smith government. Diplomatic sources have reported that Nkomo is provided houses and Mercedes autos by mining companies with interests in southern Africa, including American Metal Climax. Some other Africans of Nkomo's ilk are assigned more militant postures, and are therefore slightly more critical of the Kissinger proposal, just for the record.

Although the front-line African states have repeatedly made it

clear that the Zimbabwe Liberation Army is the only legitimate liberation force, the Atlanticist press is churning out article after article about Nkomo and other clowns claiming them to be heads of liberation groups; they have all long been discredited, have no followers, and represent no organizations. But the myth of "quarreling liberation groups" is to be the cover for elimination of the Zimbabwe Liberation force by the Rhodesian Army during the interim period. "Kissinger," writes the Washington Post, "is counting on the four black 'front-line' presidents (he leaves out Angola)... to select a black negotiating team out of squabbling factions."

Soviet Denunciations, British Snub

The Soviet news agency Tass, in a release from Mozambique charged that the Rhodesian plan advanced by Kissinger was designed "to create a buffer zone between independent Africa and South Africa," adding that "it fails to take into consideration the black population. Kissinger's plan is aimed at saving the racists. Only conciliatory blacks will be in the government."

Even the British want to separate themselves from Kissinger's scheme. The British refused the proposal for an immediate constitutional conference, according to the French daily *Le Figaro*, and Foreign Secretary Crosland said "It is improbable that a constitutional conference will be held — it is up to the black nationalists and the white government to discuss the setting up of a conference," the British could not convene one. Since Rhodesia is a British colony which unilaterally declared independence, the British must be legally involved in any settlement.

Kissinger was so annoyed by the British "pessimism," according to yesterday's London Daily Telegraph, that he sent a message to the Foreign Office asking for a change of tune. The Foreign office then issued a statement praising Kissinger's skill and enthusiasm. However, there was still no enthusiasm coming from the British themselves.

Yesterday's London Daily Express noted editorially that Prime Minister Callaghan "has all along given greater priority to being at today's N.E.C. (British Labor Party executive meeting) than he has to hearing from his friend Dr. Kissinger about attempts to reach a settlement in Rhodesia."

Angola and Mozambique:

Fight for Housing and Literacy

The following are two releases from the Cuban press agency Prensa Latina, on the current struggle of the pro-socialist governments of Mozambique and Angola to pursue a policy of raising the standard of living of their populations:

Angolan Construction of New Housing

Sept. 10: The Angolan Minister of Housing, Public Works and Transportation, Rascende de Olivera, announced the construction of 20,000 new housing units by the end of next year, and assured everyone that the poor areas will be eliminated.

Some of the brigades of construction were involved in teaching alphabetization to other workers after the day's work. De Olivera said that the policy of personnel development was being subsumed by the transportation sector, and that literacy, technical improvements, and cultural development must go forward together.

The Minister also announced that for the next year a plant for pre-fabricated housing would be built, and that Cuban technicians would arrive to help with the construction.

Besides the construction of new homes and communities throughout the country, the Housing Minister also has the important task of building bridges and highways destroyed by the

enemies of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola during the civil war.

De Olivera said that his country acquired 2,000 trucks, 300 omnibuses, and 100 autos, to serve as taxis, ambulances, and fire trucks, and other means to resolve urgent problems.

The Angolan official also referred to the formation of a National Maritime Company and the establishment of a navigation system to join the ports of Labinda, Luanda, Labito and Mozamedes.

Housing in Mozambique

Sept. 13: Maputo: The Mozambique Liberation Front is developing a campaign to solve the housing problem. The central theme of the campaign, which is being developed under the theme: "Normal housing conditions for the workers," is to accelerate the moving of people who presently live in bad housing to new and better buildings, eliminating the miserable areas left over from colonialism.

The administration of this housing construction is also working on residential housing for more than a thousand working families affected by the floods.

In order to supplement the low number of workers capable of construction, the Mozambique government announced the formation of volunteer associations, which would help with materials, and would construct their own homes.

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