

Britain To Negotiate Majority Rule For Southern Africa

Oct. 9 (NSIPS) — British Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Secretary Anthony Crosland announced last night that a full-scale constitutional conference to set up an interim government for Rhodesia will assemble in Geneva on Oct. 21 with a view to a formal opening on Oct. 25.

Crosland's move has the support of the five African "front line" presidents of Mozambique, Angola, Zambia, Tanzania, and Botswana; India; Italy, and other West European countries. Crosland's announcement also provoked an immediate and hysterical outcry from Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith. The Prime Minister has now been forcefully told that the cozy deal he made with Secretary of State Kissinger last month in Pretoria is now off, and that he will be negotiating an honest transfer of power to the black majority in Rhodesia.

Referring to the Five Point Rhodesia "peace plan" worked out between Kissinger and Smith, Crosland announced at the United Nations on Oct. 3, "None of these is negotiated in advance. Nobody will have the right to come to the conference and claim that A or B or C were preagreed."

Three days later, after a full day of consultation with the Rhodesian cabinet Ian Smith charged Britain with reneging on the peace settlement plan. "I was informed by Dr. Kissinger that the proposals had been drawn up in consultation with the British government and had been agreed to by the black presidents whom he had consulted. For that reason I would have to accept or reject in its entirety, and I was assured if I accepted it, no new demands would be raised. I wish to make it clear that my colleagues and I will be going to the forthcoming conference with the positive aim of getting the interim government established in terms of the Anglo-American proposals which I accepted. It is in the interest of all the whites, that this should be achieved as soon as possible. I hope that the conference will not waste time on extraneous matters which fall outside of the scope of the agreed proposals....(Mr. Crosland's speech) appears to indicate that the British government is departing from the terms of the Anglo-American proposals which were put to me in Pretoria on Sept. 19 by Dr. Kissinger."

Both Crosland's and Smith's statements were widely covered in the international press.

India To Mediate

In collaboration with British moves, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi accompanied by Defense Minister Bansi Lal, left yesterday for a trip to southern Africa, including stops in Mauritius, Zambia and Tanzania. Before leaving, Mrs. Gandhi was briefed by Michael Foot, Labour Party Deputy Leader of the British House of Commons, on Britain's initiatives to help bring about a peaceful settlement in the region.

Mrs. Gandhi's trip follows a ten-day trip to the region at the end of September by Indian Deputy Foreign Minister Bipin Pal, who visited Mozambique, Botswana and Lesotho. Both visits were accompanied by announcements of greater economic cooperation in general between India and southern African countries, and in particular a larger Indian contribution to the liberation fund for southern Africa, in response to resolutions taken at the Non-Aligned Nations meeting in Colombo.

Threaten Sanctions Against Mozambique

British forces have let it be known in South Africa that they will not sit idly by and allow the Vorster government to implement Kissinger-approved threats of economic sanctions against the socialist government of neighboring Mozambique.

Bruce Loudon of the Daily Telegraph reported Oct. 4 that a

South African Cabinet Minister had revealed "...if it comes to the crunch, we will act unhesitatingly and end all assistance to Mozambique," and quoted another source to the effect that Vorster had received the go-ahead from Kissinger to "remind" Mozambique of the extent to which their allegedly fragile economy is dependent on South Africa. Mozambican Vice President Marcellino dos Santos has recently accused Rhodesia and South Africa of "waging a war of economic sabotage and suppression" against his country.

The Telegraph, a right wing paper, strongly castigates this South African attitude, warning that the country will lose its remaining holding in Angola and elsewhere in southern Africa and incur increased hostility of the rest of black Africa if they move against Mozambique.

Mozambique's President Samora Machel issued an Oct. 4 statement on Rhodesia through the Mozambique Press Agency. "I am sure the armed struggle will continue until full independence is achieved," adding: "The socialist countries — above all the USSR, the premier socialist state in the world — are our natural allies, in contrast to the West, which has always been allied to the colonialists and racists."

Oct. 9 (NSIPS) — What follows are excerpts from an article entitled "Africa — The Last Phase" which appeared in the Sept. 12 edition of Link, a weekly pro-Soviet political news magazine published in India:

As the Heads of the five African States were meeting in Dar-es-Salaam, US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was engaged in frenetic consultations with South African Premier John Vorster in Zurich, President Giscard d'Estaing in Switzerland and Prime Minister James Callaghan in London to win support for a new strategy he intends to implement after he has invited himself into the inner circle where it is going to be decided how the Rhodesian, Namibian and South African racist regimes are to be handled. His manoeuvres are both suspect and dangerous to African aspirations because the Secretary of State's record and the performance of the US Administration of which he is a part has been partisan to say the least and weighted heavily in favour of the racist regimes...

Kissinger's Schemes

Kissinger's eagerness to get into the centre of the new moves for the liquidation of racism and oppression in southern Africa is by itself ominous. The last time Kissinger undertook shuttle diplomacy in the West Asia crisis he left behind the germs for the Lebanese tragedy and disunity among the Arabs. The stakes are higher in southern Africa where the racists are fighting a last ditch battle in an area rich in natural resources. Can anyone believe that Kissinger and Vorster would do anything to upset the status quo, to let the Black majority emerge without arranging for the hindering counterbalance of inimical forces?

In the racist bastions in Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa the defences are being shored up. Israeli tactics are being studied and the pre-emptive strike is being used to intimidate the Africans. Mozambique and Zambia have both been victims of it. Ian Smith has refused to hand over rule to the majority and is trying instead to drive a wedge among several groups that are fighting for Zimbabwe nationhood....

The heads of the southern African States are aware of this danger and that is why they are attempting, at Dar-es-Salaam, to weld them into a cohesive group with a common purpose so that their ranks may not be split and the situation exploited by those who are inimical to change in the dark continent....



LaRouche On Ballot In Florida —25th State

Oct. 8 (NSIPS) — Judge William Stafford ruled yesterday in Federal District Court for the Southern District of Florida that the name of U.S. Labor Party Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. be placed on the Florida ballot as an independent for the November election, bringing to a total of 25 states carrying 311 electoral votes the number of states in which LaRouche has qualified. The judge reported he made his decision on the basis of documentary evidence submitted by the USLP demonstrating LaRouche's qualifications as a major third party candidate nationally; he distinguished sharply between LaRouche-Evans and other third party candidacies which he said had not demonstrated national support.

The following affidavit and appendix was submitted by LaRouche as part of the package of evidence presented to Judge Stafford.

LYNDON H. LAROUCHE, JR., begin duly sworn, deposes and says that:

1. I am a native-born citizen of the United States, I am 54 years of age, and I meet all of the qualifications for the office of President of the United States, for which office I am presently a candidate....

4. I announced my candidacy for President of the United States in March, 1975....

6. I am running for the office of President of the United States both as the candidate of the U.S. Labor Party and as an independent.

7. My running-mate for the office of Vice-President is Wayne Evans of Beaverton, Michigan....

9. My campaign is a serious effort to win the Presidential election in November. I am certain of being on the ballot in 24 states; these states contain 54 per cent of the votes of the Electoral College. See *Exhibit A*.

10. Legal action is pending or underway in 10 additional states for the purpose of putting my name on the ballot in those states.

11. My presidential campaign centers on proposals I have developed and put forward calling for debt moratorium, the creation of an International Development Bank, and my proposed Emergency Employment Act of 1976.

12. Since July of 1975, direct sales of my basic campaign documents are as follows:

LaRouche-Evans Campaign Platform, "A New Kind of World Leadership for the U.S.A."	95,000 copies
The International Development Bank	55,000
The Emergency Employment Act of 1976	80,000
TOTAL:	230,000 copies

State	Electoral Votes	Signatures Required	Signatures Submitted	Certified?
New York	41	20,000	38,000	pending Oct. 8
Pennsylvania	27	30,000	50,000	yes
Ohio	25	5,000	10,000	yes
Michigan	21	17,500	36,000	yes
Illinois	26	25,000	50,000	yes
New Jersey	17	900	1,900	yes
Mass.	14	37,500	50,000	yes
Indiana	13	9,000	18,000	yes
No. Carolina	13	permanent status		yes
Virginia	12	9,000	18,000	yes
Wisconsin	11	3,000	5,000	yes
Kentucky	10	1,000	2,000	yes
Minnesota	10	2,000	2,800	pending Sept. 30
Connecticut	8	14,000	25,000	yes
Iowa	8	1,000	2,000	yes
Colorado	7	5,000	7,000	yes
Washington	9	party convention held		pending Oct. 15
Idaho	4	1,000	1,900	yes
N. Hampshire	4	1,000	2,000	yes
Delaware	3	2,500	6,800	yes
Tennessee	3	75	200	yes
Vermont	3	1,400	2,000	yes
No. Dakota	3	300	600	yes
D. Columbia	3	2,700	5,000	yes
TOTALS	295	188,400	334,900	3 pending 21 certified

sell a comparable amount of campaign literature.

14. The basic features of my campaign proposals are embodied in the resolutions for a New World Economic Order adopted by the representatives of 85 countries at the recent Conference of Non-Aligned Nations in Colombo, Sri Lanka. These policies, as originally developed by me, are at the moment being advocated and discussed by spokesmen for the developing countries and various advanced-sector countries at the General Assembly of the United Nations which opened on September 27.

15. Widespread support for these proposals exists among significant sections of the American people, especially industrial workers, scientists and technicians, and industrialists and businessmen, who recognize in these proposals the only sound

13. Most of these documents have been sold at a price of \$1.00 each. I do not believe that any other candidate or party, including the Democratic or Republican parties, are able to directly