

play on the ignorance and the gullibility of the masses. In the long run, it never pays. What is true is that the nuclear weapon can be the far off by-product of nuclear plants, when, after about three years, the irradiated fuel of the plants is recycled. Recycling nuclear fuel is a little like recharging a battery, except that it is a considerable, extremely complex, extremely difficult industrial operation, and which only France at the present time has perfected on a commercial scale.

In addition, this operation engenders, as a direct by-product, plutonium with which one can either make bombs or feed fast-breeder reactors. But you can see that the plutonium appears far away from the electro-nuclear plant (process), and only after very lengthy, very complicated, very expensive operations which, once again, only France at the present time in the world knows how to do on a commercial scale. Now the Framatome contract with South Africa for the construction of two electro-nuclear plants in Koelberg near the Cape, precisely calls for the recycling of the fuel from these plants to take place in France and the plutonium will not be sent back to South Africa. It is thus contrary to the truth, and perfectly dishonest, to say that these plants could help South Africa acquire the atomic weapon. But unfortunately, there are even some Frenchmen who affirm this. They are lying, and are, unconsciously I hope, acting as foreign agents and as enemies of our country.

(On Rhodesia:) We did not condemn the French who left Algeria to death, nor those who stayed. And if the rule of the majority is finally to be accepted in Rhodesia, and you are right to say Zimbabwe, because then it would

be called Zimbabwe, a great number of Whites can stay there; this is one of the features of the Owen-Vance plan which will be proposed to Mr. Smith.

(With respect to the provocative demonstration against France in Tanzania:) First of all, I do not think that President Nyerere personally wanted to set a trap for me. Tanzanian leaders certainly tolerated and facilitated a demonstration which was unacceptable, especially since it occurred in the presence of the Foreign Affairs Minister who was welcoming me and since he did not lift a little finger to try to interrupt it. This is what I reproached him with. I do not think it occurred on the level of President Nyerere, but on a much lower level and I certainly do not put President Nyerere into question. Some time ago he made hostile declarations towards France. Such a statement was played on our radio waves Saturday, but, if I am not mistaken, was a month old, and it put into question because of our arms sales and the nuclear contract with South Africa. We will certainly be attacked again in Lagos (at the U.N. Conference on apartheid—ed.) for our arms sales, for this nuclear contract. We must clearly see that the majority of Africa is not Francophone and an intimate friend of France, as we too easily believe. It is Anglophone. Add up the populations of the countries we visited and their neighboring countries, and see what it represents. If you add Nigeria to this, which alone represents 80 million inhabitants, this entire part of Africa receives American or English mass-media, which silences the considerable Anglo-Saxon interests in Africa and points a finger towards this little France which sells arms to South Africa. It will be the same thing in Lagos. The French delegation will respond appropriately.

French Peace Moves In Southern Africa Target Of Anglo-American Sabotage

Following the cancellation by Tanzania of French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud's planned visit, Carter's UN Ambassador Andrew Young and other American officials Aug. 24 leaked details of new Anglo-American proposals for a settlement in Rhodesia. The proposals include the disbanding of the only military force of black Rhodesian nationalists, the Zimbabwe People's Army (ZIPA), and replacing both ZIPA and the white Rhodesian army with a peacekeeping force under United Nations or other auspices.

The Vance-Owen proposals are intended to sabotage the French diplomatic initiative in Africa, an initiative which appears to be aimed at bringing about black majority rule in Rhodesia without a bloodbath, and without the installation of a blackface puppet government run by Ian Smith. If Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere capitulates to Anglo-American pressure and follows through on initial indications that he would support the Anglo-American proposal, a Rhodesian-South African war against Mozambique in the short term is on the agenda.

Since the Anglo-American plan provides for the

castration of the Patriotic Front, it will be completely unacceptable to Mozambique and Angola in particular. Mozambique, the base of the ZIPA guerrilla forces would then be isolated, for attack by Rhodesia.

This scenario — isolating the governments of first Mozambique, and then Angola, was Henry Kissinger's goal when he plunged into southern Africa following the MPLA victory in Angola.

If, on the other hand, Nyerere reaffirms his solidarity with the other frontline states over the weekend, the rejection of the Anglo-American plan by the frontline states, coupled with Smith's rejection of the plan, sets the stage for implementation of what Smith has termed his "internal solution." In that case, the danger is that South Africa would reject the French option and support Smith in his quest for an "internal solution," thus ensuring continued war between Rhodesia and the frontline states.

In either of the above cases, southern Africa will be turned into a Vietnam-like slaughterhouse and the French effort to defuse the southern Africa hot spot will be sabotaged. Peace and a real settlement can only

result from a South African decision to throw in its lot with the French diplomatic initiative.

Guiringaud last week visited frontline states Kenya, Zambia, and Mozambique. While in Mozambique, the French foreign minister held productive talks with Mozambique President Samora Machel and Robert Mugabe of the Patriotic Front. After pointing out the unsavory aspects of past French policy in the Third World, Machel congratulated Guiringaud on his country's change of course, and spent most of the time discussing the Rhodesia problem. Mugabe told reporters that he was convinced that "France wishes to change its policy in regard to southern Africa," an allowance he has never made for the United States or the United Kingdom.

"Up to now," said the French daily *Le Monde* Aug. 22, "the French government has ignored Mr. Mugabe It is possible that this failure will be reversed soon. In any case, the French government will do its best so that what Mr. Mugabe says will be heard in the West."

Sabotage in Tanzania

Five hours after Guiringaud's afternoon arrival in Tanzania, there was still no activity at the hotel where Guiringaud was to be hosted at a reception. The Tanzanians had cancelled his visit. Circles around Guiringaud blamed the sabotage of the visit on networks

closely tied to the U.S. State Department and the British Foreign Office. Tanzania is full of British-style Fabian "socialists," U.S.-trained Maoists and assorted other Anglo-American counterinsurgency networks which make up a significant party of Nyerere's political base; these networks were used to abort Guiringaud's visit, as well as to force an initial tentative acceptance by Nyerere of the Anglo-American plan.

Nyerere may have convinced himself that he has made a deal with Carter. "It is possible to advance a little," he told reporters Aug. 23, "We have agreed on an essential point. Smith will give up power and his army also, and ZIPA will be the future army of Zimbabwe." His "deal" with Carter and the plan as leaked Aug. 24 are two entirely different things, yet Nyerere is reportedly prepared to provide troops for the Anglo-American "UN force."

Five thousand black Rhodesian troops, according to the *Washington Post* Aug. 25 "trained and equipped in Tanzania are also to play a major role in the transition, according to the plan.... They constitute an independent force in Tanzania outside the control of the Patriotic Front's guerrillas..." Observers believe this force is being used as a threat against Nyerere himself, accounting for his apparent compliance with Anglo-American operations.