

## AFRICA

# African Summit Rejects Kissinger's 'Mediation,' Destabilizes His Scenario

Sept. 10 (NSIPS) — The summit of southern African heads of state and liberation movement leaders in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, which ended Sept. 7, dealt a stunning defeat to U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's grandiose scheme to isolate and liquidate anti-Atlanticist political forces in the entire southern Africa region. The unexpected inclusion of Angola at the summit enabled Angola, Mozambique and Tanzania to dominate the summit, thereby ensuring that the summit would not capitulate to Kissinger's threats and issue him a formal invitation to come to Africa as an ostensible mediator between the region's blacks and the white racist regimes of Rhodesia and South Africa. An invitation from the summit would have permitted Kissinger to kick off his shuttle diplomacy, initiating a deadly scenario similar to his Middle East shuttle a year ago which resulted in the bloody war in Lebanon.

After meeting South African Prime Minister John Vorster in Zurich to coordinate final arrangements for the scenario, all Kissinger needed to get his shuttle underway was an invitation for the Tanzanian summit. However, the presence of Angolan President Neto at the summit caught Kissinger by surprise. Neto ensured that the wavering Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda — who has sometime cooperated with Kissinger — along with the agent sometime leaders of two of Rhodesia's liberation movements, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Ndabaningi Sithole, could not swing the summit to discuss Kissinger's proposed mediation. With no chance of being invited, the frantic Kissinger issued himself an invitation of Sept. 7 to go to Tanzania, claiming that the invitation came from Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

On the way to his meeting with co-conspirator Vorster, Kissinger laid out the threat that he hoped would force the African nations to accept his shuttle proposal: "Time is running out. If we can't get negotiations started in Rhodesia by the end of the year, it will be a bloody mess." However, as soon as Kissinger claimed that he had received an invitation from Nyerere, a Tanzanian spokesman immediately clarified the issue: "He is not coming on our invitation. He asked to come and we said: 'All right, come along.'" The Tanzanians further clarified this response by adding that Kissinger's trip was not requested by the summit, specifically pointing out that his self-invited visit to Tanzania will not be in the context of shuttle diplomacy. Kissinger then changed his line, saying that he tentatively "expects" to go to Africa next week. He then sent Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, William Schaufele to Tanzania to see if some kind of visit could be salvaged. The latest reports from Schaufele's trip are that the "decision remains to be made."

Noting that the summit ignored Kissinger's pleas to let him become the mediator in the crisis he himself is heating up, one diplomatic source said that "if he does visit Africa, he will only be attempting to circumvent the decisions of the summit."

### How Kissinger's Shuttle Was to Work

According to highly placed diplomatic sources, Kissinger had worked out a scenario for southern Africa very similar to his shuttle maneuvering over the Sinai issue more than a year ago.

Before leaving for Zurich, Kissinger was very confident that Kaunda, Muzorewa and Sithole could force through an agreement of unity at the Tanzanian summit based on the "lowest common denominator" of presenting a front for Kissinger to negotiate with on his proposed shuttle. Once this was accomplished, Kissinger's first move was to have been to obtain concession from South Africa on the question of independence for Namibia, which South Africa illegally controls. Kissinger then intended to use these supposed concessions to split the more moderate forces away from the progressive forces in the front-line states and liberation movements, leaving them effectively isolated when he next began to deal with the question of black majority rule in Rhodesia. With the progressive forces thus isolated, he expected to install a puppet regime in Rhodesia which could have the appearances of a majority government. Then the stage would have been set for a long-term situation of political tension and destabilization, which could be drawn out as long as necessary to eliminate the left entirely, as Kissinger is presently attempting to do in Lebanon, the final stage of his first shuttle scenario.

The fact that the summit made no attempt to arrange the fraudulent unity of agents and legitimate forces in the southern Africa region, as desired by Kissinger, is extremely significant. This demonstrates the determination of Angola, Mozambique and Tanzania, in combination with non-agent liberation movements, to concentrate on developing a disciplined cadre force capable of actually running an independent Rhodesia. The final statement issued by the summit explicitly stated that the primary concern of the summit was attaining independence for Rhodesia. Kissinger's machinations were not discussed at all, and the hodge-podge amalgam he calls unity was a monor point on the agenda.

This shuttle hoax is pretty much in shambles after the actions in Tanzania. African distrust of and denunciations of Kissinger's shuttle hoax based on close cooperation with Vorster are escalating:

\*Headlines in one Tanzanian paper on Sept. 8 openly predicted that Kissinger's trip would be a failure.

\*The Tanzanian daily "Mzalendo" of Sept. 8 accused Vorster and Kissinger of discussing "plans for installing black puppet governments which will insure that the interests of neo-colonialism and imperialism in general continue to be protected and maintained in southern Africa."

\*Responding to reports that Kissinger and Vorster had agreed to an international conference to discuss the independence of Namibia, which would include the Namibian liberation group Swapo as an equal among 20 puppet tribal organizations, Swapo President Sam Nujoma said on Sept. 6 in Dar es Salaam that he is ready to discuss directly with South Africa the handover of power to Swapo at an international conference. But Nujoma rejected the groups currently participating in constitutional talks with Pretoria as "puppets" and said they would have to be regarded as part of the South African delegation at such a conference.

\*President Bongo of Gabon dismissed the Kissinger-Vorster talks as "nonsense, a waste of time." "Vorster will not change