JeS. to the NEWS

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AFRICAN "LIBERATION"

The stalsnate of the talks on Rhodesia has dismayed those pushing hard for a praupt and painless cba!¥Jecwer fran white-minority to black-majority rule. Those advocati.D;J avert or covert u.s. financing for an invasiai of the prosperous, peaceful government of Rhodesia should reflect on other examples of enforced "liberation" in Africa.

The custanary result of camumist-styl.e "liberatiai" is social and political chaos, a drastic decline in ec:x>nanic producticn, a breakdown in transpartati.al and cxrmrunications, ard terror tactics against political opponents.

In the mid-fifties, a Ccmmmist terror organization called the Federatiai for National L.iberaticn started the nx,ve to "liberate" Algeria fran French rule. '1housands of !-k)slems were killed, multilated or tortured during several years of bloodshed.

In the early 1960s, the "liberators" chased the Belgians out of the Ccngo and replaced thsn with a Ccmmmist, Premier Patrice Lmunba. An outstanding anti-ccmnunist black, !-k)ise Tshanbe, then led Katanga in seceding £ran the Ccngo.

The United Natioos, which does not approve of black majority rule if it is anti--Omnunist, then raised an anny and invaded Katanga. After 14 months of this UN war, Katanga was subdued. This UN war cost $420 million, of which the United States was persuaded to pay nm-e than half.

Five neighboring oountries of Rhodesia annoonced ai Septsnber 26, 1976 that their guerrilla war against Rhodesia would oontinue until Ian Em.th accepts their plan for black majority rule. z.t>st of these countries do not thsnselves permit majority rule.

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Since Mozani:>ique ousted the Portuguese and established a camumist dictatorship, thousands of people have been a:rbitrarily ramded up and imprisoned. Mozambique even held three Anm"ican missicnaries up to 13 months without any charges, and jailed another American for 35 days after arresting him while reading a map of Africa a,. a city street.

After Portugal was chased out of Angola, the U.S. State Department enoouraged SOuth African forces to intervene and defend Angola against a Cuban-So\riet takeover. '!he South Africans did so and pushed the Cubans back hundreds of miles. HcMever, when the South Africans did not receive the U.s. aid necessary to protect their troops, they pulled out and the Cubans, equi with Soviet weapons, a::,nquered all of Angola.

For manths, Henry Kissinger has appeared eager for Rhodesia to surrender to its invaders. On his African visit last fall, hepranised millions of U.S. dollars to Mozambique, Zambia, and Tanzania even after they threatened to invad.e Rh<xlesia. There is no authority in the U.S. Canstitutioo for a Secretacy of State to pranise U.S. taxpayers' 11D'lElY to induce or support an invasioo of a friendly country.

Sane cnmentators have speculated that the explanation for this \mprecedented behavior is that Kissinger was conoer.ned lest a Soviet defeat in Africa interfere with the **SALT II** talks. **Ot.hers ocnjeeture** that the purpose for his maiet:a:ry premises was to win a large black vot.e for President Ford who had pranised, if reelected, to CO!ltinue Kissinger as Secretary of State.

It is a tragedy if Kissinger has opened up Rhooesia to the kind of liberation visited **on#t 0, MouWtl.'f'-,** a.TJd Angola for the sake of a campaign ploy. Black icans have ·too much good sense to be fooled by suoh an election sch.me.

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