S© to the NEWS

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KISSINGET ON 1\FRICA

Henry Kissinger chose Philadelphia as his launching site for a new crusade which he now labels his 1'most urgent priority.!! It is a program to overthrow and change two governments some 8,000 miles away Hhodesia and South Africa.

One would think that Secretary of State Kissinger would have so much to tlo looking after the interests of the United States that he wouldn't have time to do any kingmaking for countries so faraway.

Kissinger, however, says he must speak out a§ the ''conscience of humanity" in order to solve the racial problems in those two African countries. It is not clear why Kissinger t!1inks he has the capability to accomplish this. If he has a hidden talent along those lines, he should first practice it on South Boston, Louisville, or even London.

If Kissinger thinks he can wave a magic wand and wipe out long standing enmities that have brought about many senseless killings, why doesn't he devote himself to the problems of Northern Ireland? Terrorism, tortu es, and star chamber proceedings have plagued that area for years.

Kissinger's statements about Southern Africa, beginning last April with what is now known as his Lusaka Doctrine, are inconsistent with his other policies all over the world. Take, for example, the matter of interfering in another country's internal affairs.

hen the Senate was considering Jackson's proposal to halt credits to the Soviet Union until the n.ussians allowed emigration by the Jews, Henry Kissinger worked overtime to stop what he considered a grievous U.S. interference Russia's internal affairs.

(more)

Kissinger successfully persuaded !)resident Ii'ord to !3i(;l1 the HE!lsinkt agreement u.n.der which the Un:i.ted States solmmily took a·· Pc tius-Pilate...we-wash-our-hands a-tti tudi toward t.hf:.1 religiQus, :t·ae:tal m' and e·thn:i.c persecution in the co1mtrtes 1H.d1t:r1d tlrn Iron Curtain. '\;Jorso still, -the Helsinki ais;reemen't placed the seal of a1J1n·oval on the Drtrnh11ev Ooctrine 1.m.der which the JI1 em.lin asserts tt:: right to send in rn:D i ta:ry **force** to suppress any demand f'o:r. LUJurntiou o:ı ıl or:l ty xuliJ wlthin the Captive Nations.

Likewise, Kissinger hee favored the lifting of ɔconomic sanctions on i.."',as"t,ro ti,'.''„,',,,,J...nE' -,·J"",·-"'.','<_-111.'s'o";. t•,1..0„t ...tbJ.,- i„ P_ C',..·.,.·t•.."..".·.' .\V.-\CcIL.-, a o·n n:la . Crn,.mm.nist: etntor who eliminated his political opposition by firing squads, it is not our place to in-tE;rfere.

Kissinger d,escril,es the 1U1odesian gover-:umeirrl; as o:i.11oga1. 11 It certainly is an m1-Bict-:m·t.eunial noti<l"Hil thi,t a govermih-:rnt which dfH;Jares its independence from the British Crov.111. .must he callt,d HD.legal. 11

Southern Africa is of immense s'trateg,:tc :im.portam::e to the Western 1,,rorld. Most o:f -tlrn .Middle });as.tern oil headed for Wester:n Europe and the U:nited States trt,velc{ by t,anlrn:r. arow1d ·the CaJH;ı of G Jod Hope. MorB than 90 percent of "the kno·Nri !'(HH:1:t·ves,; of chrom1 in the uou .nomim:md st world are in Rhodesia and South Africa. Chrome is absolutely indis-pen$able to the p:iroduetion o:f stainless steel and ma:uy es1rnnt.Ud litary and civilian i.tums. We have n.o chrom:e i:n the Un:lt.ed St.rrtes.

It makes 110 sense "to try to overturn ·the two goven1111 nt., that are friendly and :reliabli;: sou.rceB o:f strategto m.aterialS> ·,;he U:i:dted States must acquire from abroad.

Secretary Kissinger's foray into the ternal affairs or :.Hi devoid lrntl1 of :intellectual consistency aud of eo:utH3r:1.1 *i.mc* Americau security. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that he embarked on these untried waters because President Ford wants Kissinger as far away as possible from involvement in the current sidential election nampaign.

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