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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES

Since the nominating conventions, the author notes, neither Ford nor Carter has delivered a single memorable speech on the problems of the next 4 years, although this is precisely the term for which the president is elected.

Essentially they have not even remained faithful to themselves, never mind in the future of the whole country. Recently they have displayed their worst qualities and tried to win on tricks and tactics, and this is very bad, Reston concludes.

KISSINGER REMARKS ON SOVIET TACTICS IN AFRICA HIT

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Oct 76 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Worthless Methods"]

[Text] Washington, 15 October--In an interview with a television company U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger has attacked the policy of the Soviet Union which, as he put it, is "thwarting U.S. peace initiatives in southern Africa." Here he stated threateningly that "this can affect U.S.-Soviet relations."

This is not the first time that U.S. statesmen have resorted to threats against the Soviet Union which in Africa, as in any other part of the world, seeks only to insure recognition of the sacred right of every people to determine their fate for themselves and choose their own path of development. Such threats naturally cannot frighten the Soviet Union.

As for southern Africa the United States' "attention" to it was by no means been engendered by the desire to promote the solution of this region's urgent problems. It is a question of the neo-colonialist policy of the United States which seeks to safeguard its own interests and above all to salvage the racist regimes whose existence enables the West to keep under its control a considerable share of Africa's valuable natural resources and to use the south of the continent for its own military-political purposes.

These designs, incidentally, are confirmed by the numerous statements by Smith, head of the illegal racist regime, who is demanding--and not coincidentally--the unconditional acceptance by the Zimbabwe people's national liberation movement and the independent African states of the U.S.-Britain plan for a so-called "settlement" in Rhodesia.

As is well known, this sort of policy is resolutely rejected by the leaders of the African countries and all freedom fighters. The implementation of this plan would lead only to the perpetuation of the racist regime furnished with the false label of African majority rule, Tanzanian President J. Nyerere, for instance, has stated,

CIA USE OF GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS EXPOSED

Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 16 Oct 76 LD

["Under the Patronage of CIA"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, October 16, TASS--TASS correspondent Georgiy Tsaritsyn reports: New facts of wide use of German war criminals by the Central Intelligence Agency for espionage purposes are becoming known to the U.S. public. In defiance of international law, and mocking the memory of millions of victims of fascism, the CIA has been for long sheltering in U.S. territory former Nazi executioners from retribution in token for "gratitude" for their "services" to U.S. intelligence services.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
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Kigars Laipieks, former collaborator of the Nazi police in the Nazi-occupied territory of Latvia, is guilty of committing at least 37 war crimes. Acting among a special punitive team, the executioner took an active part in killing 60,000 people of Jewish nationality. For fear of retribution, the war criminal fled to the West after the rout of Nazi Germany. In the West the killer's experience was made use of immediately. A military instructor in France, in Chile, an agent of the U.S. CIA is the subsequent "service record" of the Nazi executioner. According to Laipieks, who now lives in San Diego, he up to 1968 roamed the world on CIA assignments, collecting information about the Soviet Union.

Gubertas Strughold was the director of so-called medical research institute of the Luftwaffe. The elaboration of barbarous torture methods was conducted under his immediate direction. The "researchers" conducted atrocious experiments on the inmates of concentration camps. At present, Strughold, with the help of "benefactors" from the CIA, likewise found refuge in the U.S. territory.

These examples are far from being the only ones. As the New York TIMES newspaper points out, there is evidence of the use by the CIA of a number of other former war criminals who are subject to trial for their crimes against humanity.

Under the pressure of the international public that came to know of the concealment of former Nazi executioners in the USA, the U.S. authorities had to start an inquiry. In this case, too, however, the "benefactors" from the CIA hurried to the aid of their agent by exerting gross pressure on the investigating bodies in the attempt to hush up the case. Laipieks recently received a letter on a CIA's official form in which his higher-ups reassured their agent by stating, in particular, that, as they understand it, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service recommended its San Diego branch to suspend the proceedings instituted against him. They write that if this does not help, he should let them know immediately, and that they express once again gratitude for the services he rendered to the CIA in the past. The commentary, as the phrase goes, is superfluous.

Should one be surprised after that that a reception for various kind of emigre rabble that come from East European countries was held in the White House the other day.

#### CIA STRATEGY IN CANARY ISLANDS REVEALED

Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 18 Oct 76 LD

["Canary Islands--CIA's Target"--TASS headline]

[Text] Paris, October 18 TASS--The Central Intelligence Agency and Defence Intelligence Agency of the United States intensify their activity on the Canary Islands, writes the AFRICASIA magazine that appears here. The Central Intelligence Agency psychologically conditions and bribes representatives of the authorities of the Canary Islands appointed by the Spanish colonial administration, a number of intellectuals and tribal chiefs, AFRICASIA writes. In this, the CIA relies on its long-time agents in the local administration.

The new U.S. strategy in Africa that was clearly manifested by the U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger during his latest trip to South Africa has the purpose of strengthening of the Pretoria regime and creating new imperialist bases on the continent, the magazine writes. The Canary Islands assume the unprecedented significance in the framework of this expansionist strategy.