

Angola On Alert As NSC Prepares Attack

Angola has put its border troops on full alert, according to the Yugoslav daily *Politika*, as a broad spectrum of forces coordinated by the U.S. National Security Council (NSC) get set to launch an onslaught to topple the Angolan government.

The NSC operation includes South Africa, France, Brazil, an assortment of African puppet governments, as well as several mercenary gangs left over from the 1975 Angola war for liberation, which are being resurrected for this operation.

In a speech on May 1, Angolan President Agostinho Neto urgently warned of the dangers posed to Angola by the U.S.-backed mercenaries of the so-called National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the South Africa-backed UNITA, and announced that the activity of popular defense organizations will intensify and spread throughout the country to counter the attacks.

However, if the Carter regime is able to activate this full operation against Angola, it will at best, bog him down in a new "Vietnam" with little hope of victory. Carter's overall goal is to extend Trilateral Commission influence over all of Africa, and reducing Soviet influence in Africa to zero in the process. In mid-April the *Jerusalem Post* cited well informed sources who reported that Carter had ordered National Security Council chief Zbigniew Brzezinski and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to begin taking concrete initiatives to counter Soviet and Cuban penetration in Africa.

Notwithstanding the array of surrogate warriors prepared to fight for the NSC, the Angolans and their Soviet allies have built up a sufficient and military basis for meeting this confrontation. *At this point*, for instance, the Warsaw Pact nations would have the hearty endorsement of many African nations if they had to escalate their aid in defense of Angola, and — unlike the Mideast-Red Sea situation — this would not by itself entail a thermonuclear showdown between the two super-powers.

Pretext Created

A supposed ambush of Zairean and French-transported Moroccan troops on May 3 in Zaire's Shaba province, which borders on Angola, is the latest development in preparing the pretext for a direct attack on Angola. Although no reporters are allowed in Shaba, the U.S. press called the event the "most serious battle" of the insurrection against Mobutu there. This sets the climate for "hot pursuit" raids on Angola which, according to the controlled Western press, harbors the Shaba rebels.

President Mobutu provided more grist for the Western war propaganda mills on May 2 when he broke off

relations with the German Democratic Republic charging that Warsaw Pact country with supporting the rebels. This follows an earlier break in relations with Cuba, and declarations by Mobutu that the Soviet Union is Zaire's "number one enemy." Mobutu is now hinting that he may break relations with the Soviet Union itself.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who is acting as

FNLA Recruiting Mercenaries In South America

The National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) has been active over the last months organizing South American countries to support their effort to bring down the Angolan government. In March an FNLA delegation attended an Air Force conference in Paraguay asking the military representatives of Latin American countries for aid. In addition the would-be Foreign Minister of the FNLA, Hendrick Vaal Neto, just spent two weeks in Brazil organizing mercenaries for his anti-government operation.

Brazil at first refused to participate directly in operations against the Angolan government, not wanting to risk getting involved officially in a potentially disastrous war. Now, a different tactic is being followed: with the resurrection of the countergangs, Brazil is granting them belligerency status. Brazil can now serve as a staging area for diplomatic initiatives on the part of the FNLA, — such as weapons supply, recruitment of mercenaries, and other operations necessary for war against the Angolan government — without having an official combat status. The announcement of the phony Cabindan government was prominently reported May 3 in the Brazilian daily *O Globo*.

The cooperation of Brazil, France and South Africa in the anti-Angolan effort constitutes a functional SATO — an extension of NATO originally proposed by Rockefeller planner Henry Kissinger in the Trilateral Commission — without it being formally constituted. Said one Washington-based thinktank analyst this week: "1,000 good soldiers of fortune from Brazil, plus a good unit from the French Foreign Legion" is what is needed he said.

Carter's chief surrogate in the Arab world, this week sent 50 pilots and mechanics to Zaire to take control of the Zairean Air Force. This ensures a functioning air force capable of delivering scorched-earth attacks on Angola.

The full border alert in Angola was declared following an attack by the mercenary FNLA gang on the Angolan province of Cabinda. Oil production in Cabinda provides a large percentage of Angola's foreign reserves.

Another mercenary gang, the Liberation Front of Cabinda (FLEC), which operated in Cabinda during the Angola war, has just announced from Paris the creation of a secessionist provisional Cabinda government. This is the latest attempt to portray the Angolan government as unpopular and not in control of the country. Bernard Bory, describing himself as the "foreign minister" of the so-called FLEC forces, claimed that FLEC had driven Cuban troops from a key air base in Cabinda and sent them reeling in retreat. Bory made this comment after visiting the U.S. Embassy in Lisbon seeking aid and weapons. He said FLEC wanted surface-to-surface missiles to attack offshore oil rigs operated by Gulf Oil Company, in cooperation with the Angolan government. Bory claimed that FLEC controls two-thirds of Cabinda.

The French Communist Party daily, *L'Humanite*

charged May 4 that French and U.S. companies are behind FLEC, and added that "the proclamation of the puppet government could not have happened without the support and approbation of the French government."

This week, French President Giscard d'Estaing increased his commitment to the NSC's operation; ordering massive French naval deployments in the Red Sea-Indian Ocean area — within striking distance of both Africa and the Mideast.

No one is being fooled into thinking that Giscard is carrying out this activity on his own. The Algerian paper *El Chaab* charged this week, "The military interventionist policy of France in Africa has been planned in collaboration with Washington, in the context of the new world imperialist strategy. The mission which has been given to France is that of being the policeman of Africa."

On May 5 Angolan President Neto denounced the FLEC maneuver as a hoax, and asserted that the Angolan armed forces were in control of the entire Angolan territory. He added that this is not the first time that France has been involved in maneuvers to upset the peace in Angola and misinform international public opinion.

Carter Bids To Split Front-Line States With African 'Concessions'

Vice-President Mondale has been given responsibility to coordinate African policy for the Carter Administration. On his upcoming European tour, Mondale will meet with South African Prime Minister Vorster in Vienna on May 19 and 20, in order, according to Administration-leaked reports, to force concessions from the South Africa regime. These would include not only the granting of self rule to the occupied territory of Namibia, but also the abandonment of the apartheid inside South Africa.

Carter hopes to split the front-line African states over the question of the transfer to majority rule in Rhodesia, and has targeted Tanzanian President Nyerere and Zambian President Kaunda as the splitoffs. Using the supposed South African concessions as bait, Carter plans to get them to go along with his unacceptable solution of installing a U.S.-controlled regime in Rhodesia.

In the case of such a break-up of the front-line presidents, an array of agents inside and outside the Rhodesian nationalist Patriotic Front will act to ensure that the Patriotic Front will not remain united on the question of Rhodesia and U.S. participation. In addition to such long-time U.S. State Department agents in the Rhodesian nationalist movement as Bishop Muzorewa and Reverend Sithole, agents in the Front itself, such as Josiah Chinamano, a close aid of Front leader Joshua Nkomo, will push for cooperation with Carter.

A Public Relations Job

Some South African officials are reinforcing the idea that the country is responding to Carter pressure. Dr. Eschel Rhodie, secretary for South African Information Minister C. Mulder, in his annual report to parliament, said that only "imaginative, large-scale moves away from racial discrimination" can improve hostile foreign attitudes toward South Africa. Rhodie is a member of Vorster's ruling Nationalist Party. However, Vorster's comments following a recent meeting with representatives of the U.S., Canada, Britain, France, and West Germany on the Namibia question indicated that the reports of pressure on Vorster are only a public relations line. Vorster was happy that "the importance of our country in southern Africa is recognized," and added: "There has never been as much discussion in high places between South Africa and the western world as at this moment."

Chinamano, slotted to be Foreign Minister of Zimbabwe after a fraudulent settlement, spent the first three weeks of March in Washington, D.C. and New York, receiving much attention from Carter Administration officials. He talked to policy makers working with Brzezinski and Vance, and was warmly praised by the State Dept.