

to discern indications that Barre was "moving toward the West," Barre was restrained in his criticisms of the Ethiopians, and roundly denounced the Saudi-Sudanese "Arab Lake" idea saying that no power has a right to monopolize the Red Sea.

The option of overthrowing Barre if he refuses to play out the war scenario was indicated by an article in the

French daily *Le Figaro* May 17. The paper charged that pro-Soviet army officers were plotting against Barre, who has been at the center of his country's relations with the USSR since he came to power in 1969. Such a charge provides the pretext for right wingers in the hierarchy to plan a "defensive coup."

## 'State Of War' In Southern Africa

Following a campaign of military threats and incursions by the white supremacist Smith regime in Rhodesia, Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda announced last week that a state of war existed between Zambia and Rhodesia.

Three of the five front-line African states were attacked this past week, as the military pressure against them mounts. Pro-Soviet Angola was hit the hardest, suffering multiple attacks from Zaire. Botswana and Zambia were attacked by Rhodesian forces.

Coincident with the attacks on the front-line states, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young and Vice-President Walter Mondale are in southern Africa to impose a U.S. "settlement" of the Rhodesian crisis on the front-line states. A breakaway ally scenario in which the Republic of South Africa, in ostensible opposition to U.S. policy, would provide the muscle for full-scale war against the front-line states, is the club with which Mondale and Young are attempting to intimidate the Africans.

### *The Military Situation*

French- and Egyptian-piloted Mirage jets have conducted bombing runs into Lunda province of Angola, according to the Cuban press agency *Prensa Latina*. Lunda province adjoins Zaire's Shaba province, site of the April military buildup coordinated by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Well-informed diplomatic sources reported this week that attacks by the U.S.-backed FNLA and its U.S. Special Forces back-up have once again resumed attacks into northeast Angola from Zaire. The goal is to cut rail and road traffic, making the area ungovernable.

In addition, the U.S.- and French-linked terrorist gang, the Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda (FLEC) is threatening to destroy Gulf Oil's operation in the Angolan province of Cabinda. "Gulf Oil must die within the next month," said a FLEC communique released this past week in Lisbon, and addressed to Gulf. "If we stop the royalty payments, the MPLA (Angolan government — ed.) will fall. If we do not receive a reply from Gulf, the order will be given to destroy all pumping stations, rights and installations as well as the docking quays."

Ian Smith's outlaw Rhodesian regime was the source of threats and attacks against Zambia and Botswana. British Foreign Secretary David Owen, who is working closely with the Carter regime, delivered a note from Smith threatening an attack on Zambia to Zambian

President Kenneth Kaunda. Referring to Rhodesian national liberation forces based in Zambia, Smith's note to Kaunda threatened that Smith "might have no alternative but to strike against bases in your country."

A few days later Kaunda put his armed forces on alert, and declared that a "state of war" existed with Rhodesia. On May 19 Kaunda charged that Rhodesian forces had placed land mines in Zambia which claimed several Zambian victims. Fifty Rhodesian troops also carried out a raid against Botswana, ostensibly pursuing ten guerrillas, and attacked a Botswana police base.

Military backup has been pledged to Kaunda from several countries, undermining Smith's efforts to terrify Kaunda into breaking ranks with the other front-line presidents, the necessary first step towards isolating Angola for continued attacks.

Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Paolo Jorge pledged to stand by Zambia in case of further attacks by Smith, adding that Angola considered an attack on one front-line state an attack on all of them. Tanzanian Defense Minister Rashidi Kawawa said Tanzania would not sit with crossed arms while Rhodesia attacked Zambia, and also pledged military support. Tanzania has demanded that Britain stand behind the front-line states militarily in case of attack by Smith. The Yugoslav ambassador to Zambia has said Yugoslavia would come to the aid of Zambia if it were attacked by Rhodesia.

Fearful of the consequences of a war in southern Africa, British Prime Minister James Callaghan, indicating he did not approve of his Foreign Minister's complicity in Smith's threat to Kaunda, sent Smith a strong message condemning any preemptive strike, and warning him of the "grim consequences" that would ensue.

The London *Financial Times*, also worried about war, warned that "there are grave worries about the potential destabilizing effects of Rhodesian military action against Zambia." A May 18 *Financial Times* editorial raked Foreign Secretary Owen over the coals for his role in the Smith provocation to Zambia. "The only justification for communication between London and the illegal Smith regime is in pursuit of a negotiated settlement on Rhodesia's future, and that end is hardly likely to be promoted by the transmission of belligerent messages... Dr. Owen can only have made matters worse" by his actions, said the newspaper. The *Financial Times* added that the goal of British diplomacy in southern Africa should be "to bring about a change of regime in Rhodesia."

The *Financial Times* ridiculed the attempt to use imminent attack from Zambia as the pretext for striking into Zambia, observing that Kaunda had always been the most willing to enter into negotiations with Rhodesia and South Africa to arrive at a settlement, and noting that Kaunda is supporting the guerrilla movement "because of the failure of the responsible powers to bring about a peaceful settlement to the Rhodesian problem."

#### *Amos 'n Andy*

Coincident with the attacks against the front-line states, Trilateral Commission ambassador to the U.S. Andrew Young, and Vice-President Walter Mondale are coordinating their efforts in an attempt to dupe Africans into finding Carter's solution to the southern Africa crisis an acceptable alternative to that of general war.

Young is attending a U.N. conference on Namibia and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) in Maputo, Mozambique which began May 16. Young has been trying to convince the African delegates that the nonviolent methods of the civil rights struggle in the U.S. could achieve success in southern Africa. He has also been peddling the line that the Carter Administration is fundamentally different from past U.S. administrations and can be counted on to bring about acceptable resolution of the southern Africa situation.

Young's shenanigans occurred simultaneously with the Vienna meeting between Mondale and South Africa's Prime Minister Vorster, which has been widely billed as a showdown in which Mondale would demand concessions by South Africa in Namibia and Rhodesia, as well as changes in South Africa's apartheid system of racial separation. This Mondale 'hard line' feeds the 'breakaway ally' mentality in South Africa. But it has also been widely reported that despite the much-touted differences between Mondale and Vorster, Vorster will

"concede" some kind of formula for granting independence to Namibia.

Young will use any Carter Administration "accomplishment" to aid his selling job at the Maputo conference to achieve the real goal of the entire operation as revealed by the May 19 *Christian Science Monitor*: "...Young is trying to transform the entire chemistry of U.S.-Africa relations to grab the initiative from the Soviet Union in southern Africa."

Claiming in his May 19 speech to the conference that the struggle in southern Africa "brings tears to my eyes." Rev. Young made a plea for time by self-righteously claiming he knew all about exploitation because of his experience in the U.S. Young also claimed that Carter understood the Africans' situation because he had grown up in the South, and had played with black children. He also attempted to convince the Africans that a "revolution in America" had taken place with respect to racial matters, evolving slowly due to economic boycotts. As proof of the success of this tactic, he said "the hands that used to pick the cotton now pick the President."

The delegates were not taken in. "It was a collection of platitudes," said the U.N. Ambassador from the moderate state of Nigeria, Leslie O. Harriman, who is also the head of the U.N. committee on apartheid. "I would have listened to such a statement 10 years ago in Atlanta with patience, but I listened today with some irritation," said Harriman. "One had hoped to see Young contribute to this conference, rather than lecture us."

Robert Mugabe, co-leader of the Patriotic Front for the liberation of Rhodesia was not convinced either: "He (Young) speaks of an internal fight, we have an external struggle. He speaks about U.S. civil rights, we are talking about a colonial struggle." As for economic boycotts inside Rhodesia, Mugabe said: "We have tried those methods; our people got shot."

## Cubans Expose U.S. African Policy

*Prensa Latina, the Cuban press service, released three dispatches last week which clearly state Cuban and Angolan perceptions of U.S. policy in Africa and African rejection of the policy. The dispatches are reprinted below.*

Luanda, May 13 (PL) — Less than three days before the opening in Maputo of a conference on southern Africa, the U.S. representative at this meeting, Andrew Young, has indicated that the U.S. "should increase its presence" on this continent.

The ambassador of Washington to the United Nations, who made these declarations at a meeting of U.S. ambassadors in Africa held in Accra, called for a greater "economic interchange" between his country and African states.

"The government of the U.S.," he said, "is concerned about the current situation in southern Africa and supports British negotiations in the region."

Young's pronouncements, in the opinion of specialists, constitute a variant of U.S. policy for this continent which indicates the intention of the current administration.

Shortly after his designation as ambassador to the UN, Young undertook a tour of Africa which was called an "exploratory trip to learn the realities at first hand."

From that point on, Young has reiterated the "necessity" for his government to participate actively in African questions, in apparent contradiction with the position adopted by President James Carter.

The U.S. President has not publicly retracted the statements of his ambassador, however. On the contrary, Young figures *de facto* among those responsible for Washington policy for this part of the world...

Concerning Namibia and Rhodesia, Young stated that the future of these territories "depends on the efforts of all parties to achieve a rapid solution."

In this regard, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, a