

Zaire Rebellion Came From Brussels

Brzezinski suppresses CIA report showing no Cubans involved

The unfolding crisis in Zaire, although apparently stabilized by French military intervention, emerged last week as the vanguard of a general British-orchestrated counterattack against the historic treaty signed earlier this month in Bonn between the USSR and West Germany.

The partial success of the Zaire crisis in poisoning international relations has not only cast a pall over the crucial disarmament talks at the United Nations and the potential for a U.S.-Soviet SALT accord, but has overshadowed efforts by France and America for the industrial development of the African continent.

According to the terms of the 25-year treaty signed between the USSR and West Germany, joint economic development will become the cornerstone of a long-term political entente between East and West. French President Giscard d'Estaing, who played host this week to 21 African heads of state including Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko, is attempting to expand the West German-USSR "Grand Design" (as one Gaullist magazine recently called it) to include Africa.

The pawns activated by the City of London to manufacture a potential superpower confrontation in Africa include National Security Council chief Zbigniew Brzezinski and his deputy David Aaron; CIA Director Stansfield Turner; Henry Kissinger; NATO Supreme Commander Alexander Haig; the Belgian government of

Leo Tindemans and Henri Simonet; the European Second International apparatus led by Willy Brandt; and, especially, the anti-industrial "Bukharinite" faction in the Soviet Union itself.

Evidence compiled by this news service proves that the invasion of southern Zaire's Shaba province by former Katangan gendarmes and Lunda tribal rebels was set into motion by Belgium and NATO. The invaders, far from being a Soviet- or Cuban-backed force, were trained and financed by the Belgian Soci t  Generale and the old Union Miniere, the large Belgian mining conglomerate controlled by the Belgian royal family of King Badouin which formerly ran copper production in Zaire.

Despite the fact that much of this evidence is publicly available, neither the Soviet Union nor President Carter and the State Department have denounced Belgium or the City of London for the invasion.

Why not?

The Soviet Problem

It is certain that Soviet intelligence is fully aware that the invasion of Zaire and the subsequent crisis was created by the Tindemans regime and NATO. Cuban President Fidel Castro has officially disclaimed any responsibility for the invasion, and the Soviet press has not supported the Shaba rebels. But, following the French intervention, *Izvestiya*, *Pravda*, and TASS each condemned the French for "neocolonialism," neglecting entirely to mention the role of Belgium!

The responsibility for this gross Soviet omission, which already threatens to undercut relations between Moscow and Paris, is the tightly organized "left" Bukharinites in the Soviet leadership who oppose President Brezhnev's opening to the West in Bonn, and who are demanding a "hard-line" (that is, adventurist) Soviet policy in Africa, the Middle East, and other parts of the Third World.

Politically, this Soviet faction is aligned with the left Socialist International bloc of British intelligence, and has historical links to the old British Fabian environment in which the Communist movement developed. For Brezhnev's policy of seeking an alliance with the West's industrial faction, the so-called "military-industrial complex," the Bukharinites must be crushed.

On the American side, *the New York Times*, *the Washington Post*, the Zionist Lobby, Henry Kissinger, and their allies began a Big Lie campaign to blame the Shaba revolt on Cuba, and to call for American inter-

Included in this special, expanded INTERNATIONAL report:

- A chronology that shows how the Zaire crisis unfolded;
- A report on the Franco-African summit in Paris;
- An analysis of the open factional brawl inside the Carter White House;
- Extensive excerpts from UN Ambassador Andrew Young's recent statements on the development solution for Africa;
- The exclusive story on the CIA report that Brzezinski had to suppress;
- and a call from U.S. Labor Party chairman Lyndon LaRouche to Leonid Brezhnev to clean out the opponents of development inside the Soviet leadership.

vention in Africa. Although Carter did not crack under the pressure, in part because the sudden French intervention eased the immediate crisis, not a single U.S. political spokesman or group outside of the U.S. Labor Party had the courage to challenge Kissinger's crisis-mongering and pin the blame on Belgian royal neocolonialism!

As a result of the Big Lie's success, the CIA and National Security Council have intensified pressure on Congress and the Administration to unleash American troops and covert aid into Africa.

France's Role

The Giscard government played a critical stabilizing role at the height of the African crisis. In the midst of an overt effort by Gen. Haig and Tindemans to coordinate a NATO military action into Africa — with all NATO defense ministers present in Brussels! — the French leadership met and secretly began an intervention to put down the rebels in Shaba.

By that single action, the French prevented the rebellion in Shaba from spilling over into Angola and Zambia, the possible overthrow of President Mobutu, and a world crisis over Africa.

Who initially protested the French action? The rebellion's sponsors! Tindemans and Simonet bitterly criticized the French. Their allies in France, led by Socialist Party Chairman Francois Mitterrand, attacked the party of President Giscard. From Algeria, Willy Brandt pronounced himself to be opposed to any and all intervention into Africa, implicitly hitting the French. The British press, led by the *Daily Telegraph*, accused

the French of neocolonialism. And at an EEC foreign ministers meeting in Denmark, British Foreign Secretary David Owen singlehandedly attacked France for not "consulting" its EEC and NATO partners before moving into Africa!

France's move had blown the Belgian-British conspiracy.

Meanwhile, in Paris, Giscard and key African leaders began to map out a plan for the rapid development of Africa. In a series of speeches, reported below, French and African statesmen reiterated that only through economic progress and development could dangerous tribal, border, and regional conflicts in Africa be stabilized before they led to major flareups.

The focus on African development was only one of a series of far-reaching proposals and plans that spanned the globe in regard to development.

Mexican President Lopez Portillo initiated a large-scale Soviet-Mexican accord for petroleum and industrial development. In the Pacific, Japan proposed an immense \$20 billion scheme for energy and steel development among Mexico, the United States, Canada, and Japan. Hans Friederichs of West Germany's Dresdner Bank outlined a gigantic plan for Middle East industrialization based on nuclear energy, and a top West German economics official toured the Persian Gulf, including Saudi Arabia, to discuss nuclear power plant construction. King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, meanwhile, prepared for a state visit to France, and his No. 2 man, Prince Fahd, will soon make a major visit to West Germany at the head of a big industrial development delegation.

—Bob Dreyfuss

How The Zaire Crisis Unfolded

May 11-13: Exiles opposed to the government of Zaire President Mobutu invaded the mineral-rich southern province of Shaba and immediately attacked the city of Kolwezi, a mining center of 35,000. The exiles, primarily members of the Lunda tribe (which lives in southern Zaire, northwest Zambia, and eastern Angola) entered Zaire from Angola via Zambia. (According to reports in the *International Herald Tribune*, the rebels arrived in civilian clothing. They had already stockpiled large quantities of arms in and around Kolwezi.)

The rebels quickly occupied the airport and other strategic points, taking control of the city, with the goal of blackmailing Mobutu by threatening the economic backbone of Zaire. Minerals exports account for about two-thirds of the foreign exchange earned by the weak Zaire economy. About 2,700 highly skilled European technicians and management personnel, necessary for the functioning of the mining and mineral processing industry, were living in Kolwezi.

May 14: Mobutu's initial reaction was to charge that the invasion was a plot to topple his government backed by Cuba, the Soviet Union, Algeria and Libya. Mobutu appealed to all friendly countries, including the United

States, France, Morocco, Britain, and Belgium, for aid. The rebels were reportedly holding European hostages.

May 15: The initial reaction by the U.S. State Department was cautious, with spokesman Hodding Carter III saying: "We are, as last year, concerned about the territorial integrity of Zaire. . . ." The spokesman added that the U.S. had not yet determined "a definite course of action."

That evening, however, Henry Kissinger was on national television demanding that President Carter "draw the line" in dealings with the Soviet Union, citing the Zaire invasion as an example of the Soviets expanding their empire in Africa. This was accompanied by a crescendo of articles and editorials in the press raising the specter of Cuban and Soviet expansionism in Africa, and asking what the West, and the U.S. in particular, was going to do about it.

May 16: The *Washington Post* editorially called for the U.S. to intervene into the crisis caused by the invasion, which the *Post* termed "a communist-supported attack."

"Just as the Administration seems more primed to counter another communist-backed advance in Africa,