

Belgium Attempted Sabotage Of French Intervention, Incited Massacre

Evidence points to Belgium as chiefly responsible for the massacre of white civilians in Kolwezi. On May 18, at approximately 11:00 AM, the Belgian press agency *Belga* announced an impending airlift of French paratroop units to the Shaba province of Zaire. In the ensuing hours before the French forces were dropped in force over Kolwezi, the center of the Katangese seige, a massacre of European families living in the area took place, with particular vengeance against the French.

According to wounded French officers who were among the first to be evacuated, the Katangese conducted house-to-house searches, demanded that the inhabitants produce passports, and if they were French, killed them. "There was a hunt for the French," was the way one officer put it, according to the *New York Times*.

Even before the French paratroopers landed, the Belgians, under the guise of a "humanitarian aid" mission, first tried to stall the intervention. After the French arrived, the Belgians are known to have caused maximum chaos and panic in Zaire with large-scale evacuations of skilled Western technicians. With these technicians gone, Zaire's mining operations, the core of the economy, are threatened with total collapse — as is the regime of President Mobutu.

Contrary to this, French President Giscard d'Estaing spoke on national television on Saturday, emphasizing that the aim of the French deployment was *not* a large-scale evacuation of Westerners, but to drive out the

Katangese invaders and safeguard the lives of those technicians so that they could continue to carry out their vital activities, concomittant with other French stabilizing initiatives in Africa.

Historically, going back to at least a century ago under King Leopold, the Belgians have been the tools of British political and financial imperialist circles against the French. A century ago, the British were directly using the Belgians in portions of the Middle East and Africa where the French were active, as either a buffer zone or a battering ram against the French. That relationship has to a large extent subsisted until this day.

The Belgian-French "rift," as it is politely called in most of the press, reached such proportions that the French paratroop units sought to prevent the Belgians from arriving in Zaire, both by denying Belgian planes the right to overfly French airspace, and by closing off the runway at Kolwezi airport to Belgian aircraft. In retaliation, Belgian officers have accused the French troops of taking part in the killing of some white civilians!

But the extent of Belgian responsibility for the killings and chaos has apparently not escaped the evacuees themselves. European radio reports indicate that Prime Minister Tindemans, at Brussels airport where he thought he was going to shake hands with the refugees, was instead welcomed with heckles and boos by the refugees who also shouted "Vive Giscard!"

Carter Leans Toward Young On Africa Policy

The President pulls back from Brzezinski's drive for confrontation

Speaking at a press conference in Chicago May 25, President Jimmy Carter stressed economic aid and development as essential to successful U.S. foreign policy in Africa. Sticking closely to policy perspectives previously outlined by the State Department and by U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young on national television, Carter said he had "no intention of getting involved in any conflict in Angola." His remarks appeared intended to put a stop to a months-long campaign by his National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to involve the United States in a "proxy war" against Cubans and Soviets in Africa, a campaign which became front-page news and the subject of congressional hearings last week. Carter also appeared to hold open the prospects for a major United States effort to encourage Third World development.

"We do not want to send our military forces into Africa to meet the challenge of Soviet and Cuban intrusion," Carter stated. "But if we can't even give a shipment of wheat, or give a sound commercial loan or vote for a loan by the World Bank to that same people — it means that I can't compete at all, even peacefully, with the Soviet or Cuban military action in those countries. That's what concerns me very deeply. And I might say that it's not just my concern. I had a long conversation yesterday with President Ford." Carter went on to cite Zambia, Tanzania, and Mozambique as countries which might receive U.S. economic assistance if Congressional restrictions on foreign aid were removed.

Carter's insistence on the importance of development was a positive sign for U.S. foreign policy, after a week in which the "British faction" inside and outside the Administration mounted an intense effort to destroy the

opening to international trade and economic expansion represented by the economic cooperation agreement signed recently by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Indeed, Brzezinski and Kissinger collaborated in a vicious attack on Schmidt, suggesting through an interview with the Chancellor printed in the European edition of the Lazard Freres publication *Newsweek* that West Germany was the victim of an "appeasement syndrome" and was pursuing a policy of "self-Finlandization" in response to a Soviet "threat." Washington sources described the Brzezinski-Kissinger campaign as "a deliberate effort to set up Schmidt" and discredit his policy in anticipation of his visit to the U.S. for the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament last week. State Department spokesmen have refused all comment on Brzezinski's remarks, pointing out only that the U.S. considers West Germany a loyal NATO ally.

Vice-President

Special Session — stressing the "threat" posed by a "Soviet military buildup in Europe" — also appeared calculated to undercut the Schmidt initiative.

Last week's major British efforts, however, were directed at maximizing hysteria over the Katangese invasion of Zaire, for the purpose of securing a U.S. commitment to military intervention in Africa. A series of stories in the *New York Times* and *Washington Post* portrayed Carter as seeking to circumvent or repeal the Clark amendment to U.S. military export law, barring any U.S. military assistance to either the Neto government in Angola or the South African-financed UNITA guerrilla army headed by Jonas Savimbi which is seeking to overthrow it. The stories were based on a series of meetings held by Carter with Congressional leaders, at which Carter revealed that he asked the State Department to review all current Congressional restriction on U.S. military and economic aid to friendly nations.

The author of the Clark amendment, Sen. Dick Clark (D—Iowa), subsequently revealed in a front page *Washington Post* article that he had been approached by Brzezinski aide David Aaron, who formerly served both Mondale and CIA director Stansfield Turner as an aide, who inquired if he would be amenable to a plan to funnel U.S. aid to UNITA through a third country in order to give Cuban troops stationed in Angola "a problem."

Clark drew the conclusion that Carter was seeking to reinvolve the U.S. in a "proxy war" against the Neto government. On May 24, however, Carter press spokesman Jody Powell revealed that Carter himself had not known of the Brzezinski crew's meeting with Clark, thus raising the strong possibility that Brzezinski was seeking to organize a movement for African military intervention in Congress in order to present Carter with a fait accompli.

Meanwhile, *eminence grise* Henry Kissinger was loudly complaining from various locations about a post-Vietnam "loss of nerve" in the "foreign policy establishment" — and *New York Times* reporter Bernard Gwertzman was portraying U.S. logistical support for French and Belgian intervention in Zaire as a response to the "geopolitical challenge" posed by the Soviets and Cubans — and Kissinger. Others were demanding a susp

Cubans were pulled out of Africa.

The Administration's difficulties were compounded by its apparent repeated reliance on intelligence reports that the Cubans and Soviets were continuing to train and arm the Katangese, widely publicized by the press with the clear implication that the invasion was a Soviet-Cuban operation. **Although** all available evidence suggests that British and Belgian interests were in fact directing, funding and supporting the rebel Katangese forces, whose headquarters are in Brussels, and instigated the Katangese operation as a deliberate effort to destabilize the Mobutu government, and disrupt U.S.-Soviet relations further. Both the White House and State Department focused their primary attention on the Cubans and Soviets. Carter himself never deviated from this line, and at the press conference charged the government of Angola and Cuba with "a heavy responsibility" for the loss of life in Zaire.

NSC Suppresses Report On Cubans in Africa

National Security Council head Zbigniew Brzezinski and CIA Director Stansfield Turner are deliberately suppressing a U.S. intelligence agency report disclaiming Cuban or Soviet responsibility for the Zaire invasion last week, sources told this news service. The report directly counters briefings the President is receiving from the National Security Council and is most likely being stifled because Brzezinski and Turner are trying to revive the discredited "proxy war" policies of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Africa.

Kissinger was directly charged with responsibility for the disastrous 1975-76 U.S. covert activity in Angola in Congressional testimony May 25 by former CIA Angolan station chief John Stockwell. Testifying before the House International Relations Committee subcommittee on Africa, Stockwell accused Kissinger of lying about massive "covert" U.S. CIA support for the mercenary UNITA and FNLA guerrilla groups then battling Agostinho Neto's Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, recognized as the provisional government by other African states. Stockwell stressed that it was Kissinger's "proxy war" policy which triggered the massive intervention of Cuban troops in support of Neto and the MPLA. At the same time, Stockwell confirmed the evaluation of the suppressed intelligence report in his testimony, declaring "There's little evidence of Cuban and Soviet involvement in Shaba" today. He added that it would be a disaster for the U.S. to currently get involved with UNITA, the South African-supported insurrectionists still trying to overthrow the Angolan government and one of the groups secretly supported by Kissinger. Stockwell called instead for the U.S. to normalize relations with Angola.

Carter's "split personality" during his statements underscores the faction fight which is still going on in and around the Administration. It is now clear that Brzezinski and his allies are attempting to suppress an intelligence community report demonstrating that Cuba and the Warsaw Pact had nothing to do with the Zaire invasion. At the same time, UN Ambassador Andrew Young is being increasingly vocal about the economic development-based alternative to confrontation politics in Africa.

Speaking on the CBS television program *Face the Nation* May 20, Young called the notion that a Cuban troop presence in an African country ipso facto represents a strategic threat to the U.S. "ridiculous." Young emphatically disassociated himself from recent moves by Brzezinski, the CIA's Stansfield Turner, and others to circumvent the Clark amendment. Said Young, "There's enough support in this country and in the Congress for us to do *openly* anything we want to do in Africa," and he emphasized "development assistance" as the type of "constructive action" which built African support for the U.S. Persistent efforts by CBS reporter Marvin Kalb, a Kissinger crony, to depict Young as "out of step with the Administration" — because he refused to agree that "the President's hands are tied" in the face of Soviet aggression — produced a headline in the *New York Times* the next day, "Young Voices Dissent on Policy in Africa."

Young quickly issued a statement, in coordination with the White House and State Department, emphasizing that "I was affirming our policy. I share the President's concern about the many legislative restrictions on foreign assistance . . ." Young went on to cite restrictions on aid to the *governments* of Mozambique and Angola as a focus of concern, and to reiterate his support for an open U.S. Africa policy of economic development.

Meanwhile, State Department sources said privately that President Carter will consider a "working agreement on African development proposals being put forward by French President Giscard d'Estaing and will discuss them when he meets with Giscard later this week. A lead editorial in today's *Baltimore Sun* explicitly endorsed Giscard's policy which, said the *Sun*, "Carter should welcome." When Secretary of State Cyrus Vance met with Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda earlier this week, Kaunda specifically requested U.S. military and economic assistance for Zambia, raising the prospect of increasing cooperation between America and the five black "frontline states," including Angola and Mozambique, bordering Rhodesia in southern Africa.

In an interview published May 22 in the *London Times*, Young stressed economic development as the key to resolving the tense situation in southern Africa.

It is not definite, however, that the "Young Plan" for Africa will be implemented — the Administration has yet to spell out the required development strategy in terms of the energy-intensive capital goods export plan put forward at the Fusion Energy Foundation's recent conference on southern Africa. Current Congressional restrictions on U.S. economic aid and export policy could be swept away if such a plan is articulated by the President.

Young: U.S. Needs A Constructive, Not A Military, Solution For Africa

Here, portions of U.S. Ambassador Young's interview in a CBS-TV's Face the Nation May 21. Questioning Young were CBS's Richard Hottelet, the Washington Star's Henry Bradsher, and CBS's Marvin Kalb, who is also the sycophantic biographer of Henry Kissinger.

BRADSHER: Well, aside from covert-type CIA activity in a continent like Africa, there seems to have been rising concern in the Administration this past week that public activity — granting military aid, economic aid — is unnecessarily hampered by some of the legislative restrictions now, and there's an examination of this whole problem. Do you feel that this country is too slow to react in public ways?

YOUNG: I think so. I think we have to realize that we neglected Africa for almost ten years, and we are playing catch-up. The places where we've had problems are the places where we have not quite caught up. I think where we did take an active and aggressive role in Rhodesia and in Namibia, and in our relations with the frontline states and Nigeria, I think our policy is doing very well. And frankly, I think we are much better off in Africa now, at this moment, if you analyze it objectively, than we have been for the last decade....

KALB: Mr. Ambassador, you seem to be saying, one, that you disapprove of any kind of covert operation. You seem to be saying, too, that we should not be moving too quickly, that we ought to think a little more carefully. The thrust of what one has heard here in Washington from the very top people, including the President on the record in the past week, has been that we need the ability to move much more quickly, and it has been explicitly stated that the Administration is seeking a review, even of its covert possibilities. You seem, therefore, to be somewhat out of step with the drift of what is being said here by the Administration.

"What the Press Says"

YOUNG: Well, I'm out of step with what's being reported in the press about the Administration.

KALB: It isn't just the press. These are public comments by the President —

YOUNG: But in the conversations that I've been in, involving the Department of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Secretary of State, I don't think that there's the panic that one reads