

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 suspension

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.