

be seeking a separate set of negotiations with partners of his choice, that is, only with the most "moderate" and malleable of black Rhodesian leaders.

Even if he should succeed in opening independent negotiations, it is far from clear that they could lead to meaningful conclusions. Bishop Abel Muzorewa has a substantial popular following inside Rhosdeia, but since

he does not have direct control over the guerrilla forces, an agreement between him and the Smith Government cannot be counted on to bring about an end to the guerrilla war. And without the prospect of an end to this war — which in practice means a settlement agreed with the guerrilla leaders and endorsed by the front-line Presidents — the outlook for Rhodesia is bleak indeed.

The Benin Coup Attempt — Rockefeller's Die Spinne Network At Work In Africa

In an abortive replay of Israel's raid on Entebbe last summer, a plane load of mercenaries invaded Cotorou, the largest city of the West African republic of Benin, early Jan. 16 in a coup attempt against the pro-socialist government of President Mathieu Kerekou. The invasion was crushed by the quick response of the Benin army.

The Benin incident came only a day after a raid against the main railroad of the People's Republic of the Congo in Central Africa, carried out by the Front for the Liberation of Cabinda (FLEC), a CIA-sponsored organization that operated in the oil-rich Angolan enclave of Cabinda from Zaire during the Angolan war. Cabinda borders on the Congo.

Both operations are the work of the African section of Rockefeller's right-wing "Die Spinne" terrorist network. Like the Abu Daoud affair in France, they are aimed at disrupting the growth of anti-dollar trade deals between European and African countries and terrorizing those countries who are taking the lead in developing these relations.

The Africa section of "Die Spinne" operates out of Paris, working through the Brown Institute under the general direction of AFL-CIO official Irving Brown, former director of the Airican American Labor Center. In 1975 the Brown Institute set up the Organization Nouvelle de L'Afrique Libre (ONAL) specifically to train political dissidents and exiles from progressive African countries as mercenaries and terrorists, an operation similar to the anti-Castro Cuban terrorist networks in the U.S. ONAL provided the black mercenaries who took part in the raid on Benin. Both the right-wing Benin exile organizations and FLEC are member organizations of ONAL, which works in the Die Spinne networks with the France fascist Organization de L'Armée Secrète (OAS). The OAS tried to overthrow and then to assassinate French President Charles De Gaulle after De Gaulle granted independence to Algeria. OAS member Jean Kay, for example, is one of the leading members of FLEC, whose membership also includes black former Portuguese colonial troops and ex-members of the French Foreign Legion. Other member-organizations of ONAL include exile groups from the former Portuguese colonies, Nigeria, Guinea, the Congo, and virtually every other progressive African country.

Non-member supporters include, informally, the intelligence agencies of Israel, South Africa, and the

United States, and the governments of Senegal and the Ivory Coast. The latter two countries, charged Guinean President Sékou Touré this week, are using Israeli military advisors not only to train their armies but also to train the "terrorist elements" of the ONAL member organizations.

ONAL's founding in late spring of 1975, occurred as U.S. and South African-sponsored guerrilla bands were being mopped up in Angola, and as Secretary of State Kissinger was finishing his first African tour, meeting with Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny in Paris.

The invasion of Benin — planned at the Brown Institute, according to European diplomatic sources — started early on Sunday morning, Jan. 16, when a plane-load of mercenaries took off from Marrakech, Morocco, flew to Gabon to pick up other contingents, and landed at the airport in Cotonou. According to Prensa Latina, the Cuban press agency, the mercenaries split up into three groups, one to hold the airport, one to attack the presidential palace, and the third to take the military encampment of Guezo.

The swift counterattack by the Benin military, plus the failure of the attackers' plans suggest that the Benin authorities may have been forewarned. The presidential palace was attacked with mortars and bazookas, but President Mathew Kerekou was not there at the time. The sympathetic forces inside Benin who, according to the plan, were supposed to open warehouses of weapons to the invaders and participate in the attack, did not materialize.

The Benin army forced most of the invaders to retreat and flee in their plane, killing at least seven of the mercenaries and capturing a quantity of weapons, pictures of which appeared in a special edition of the Benin party daily, Ehuzu. The white mercenaries who were killed were disfigured by their colleagues to prevent identification.

Other African leaders responded immediately to the news of the coup attempt, announced by Benin radio the same day, and both Guinea and Algeria offered to send troops if necessary to help defend the country. Comparing the raid to the use of mercenaries by the CIA in Angola and to the raid on Entebbe, Algerian President Houari Boumediene said: "In all these actions, these new policies showed themselves to be a disaster for those

who conceive and practice them..." Guinean President Toure called on other African countries to come to Benin's aid "with the energy and firmness which the circumstances require." The government of Nigeria, after sending a special envoy to investigate, issued a communique expressing their "profound indignation at the barbarous aggression against a progressive African country," and noting that the attack came during a critical period when Africa is striving to assure its independence and economic well-being.

Attack In The Congo

Congolese National Radio announced that FLEC had launched an attack on Jan. 15 on a construction site on country's main railroad, which runs from the coast to the capital city of Brazzaville. "The perpetrators of this attack," said the broadcast, "work at creating tribal tensions in the People's Republic of Angola and to

damage relations between the Congo and Angola."

The attackers who killed seven persons, wounded two and kidnapped five, including three French technicians. FLEC usually operates from Zaire, which borders both Cabinda and the Congo. Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko recently met with German right winger and Die Spinne operative Franz-Josef Strauss, according to informed sources. In an apparent plea for support for his organization, FLEC leader Nzita Henrique, who claimed credit for the raid, told the Swedish daily *Svenska Dagbladet*: "the West should know that Cuban and Soviet cargoes are carried on (that) railroad."

The FLEC operation had been disbanded after the consolidation of the Angolan revolution, but, according to the Algerian publication *Actualités*, FLEC was re-established following the visit to Zaire by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in 1976.

Who Is Irving Brown?

Irving Brown has functioned as a high-level intelligence operative since World War II, setting up and funding political intelligence networks and arms-funneling networks and using these to contain independent or pro-communist political forces. His major areas of operation have been Europe and Africa where he has directly coordinated efforts to subvert European labor unions and has helped set up pliable unions in newly independent African countries.

During World War II Brown worked with the Office of Strategic Services, the predecessor to the CIA. He continued this work through Interpol and Die Spinne networks after the war, running operations in both France and Italy to undercut the anti-U.S. activity among Communist and independent forces. In 1946 he was involved in the coup carried out against a short-lived coalition government in Greece that included substantial Communist Party and worker participation.

In addition to managing private armies of thugs to ensure the U.S. domination of post war Europe, Brown channeled arms through the U.S. occupation government of Germany after the war and supplied

vast amounts of CIA money for these various subversion efforts.

Brown's Africa operations, blossomed in the 1950s and early 1960s, centering on maintaining U.S. control over the emerging independent African states. In Algeria, Brown used his extensive African network, which included the OAS (an anti de Gaulle terrorist group) and the U.S. intelligence wing of the Israeli labor organization, Histadrut, to prolong the war, thus delaying independence. His networks were also involved in the bloody civil war in the Belgian Congo which resulted in the elimination of Congo leader Patrice Lumumba and the domination of U.S. interests.

Since the 1960s Brown has been active in African trade union circles, working through the AFL-CIO-affiliated African-American Labor Center. By keeping the trade unions malleable and concerned with "safe issues," Brown insures that they do not become political, thus preventing pro-development African leaders from developing trade unions as a power base to resist the austerity demands of the U.S. and its financial institutions.