

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.