

seemed that the situation was perfectly clear — that this was a purely internal conflict which should not concern anybody at all outside the country.

However right away hunters appeared, ready to interfere in these events. These hunters also exist in the West, in the Middle East, and the Far East. Several western countries, and also China, began shipping arms and military equipment to the central government of Zaire in no time flat. Morocco sent a contingent of its troops to Zaire. The racist regime of South Africa is also beginning to interfere in the events of this country. Recruitment of mercenaries to be sent to Zaire is going on in several western countries.

As is evident at first glance from these facts, various hands are now outstretched to Zaire, but all of them are motivated by one desire — to tie up the people of Zaire with their own affairs. These are the hands of those who would like to create a new international problem, to create yet another hotspot of dangerous tension in the world. Some people are obviously impatient to warm their hands at a fire, onto which they themselves are tossing the flammable material.

In an attempt to cover up their interference in the internal affairs of Zaire, the imperialist forces and their henchmen, for a start, put into circulation the mendacious story that there has been an invasion of Zaire by Angolan troops and Cuban soldiers. This lie did not last long. Today nobody even tries to deny that there is not a single Angolan, nor Cuban, among the rebels in the south of Zaire. And nevertheless the slanderous campaign continues, trying to cast a shadow over Angola, Cuba, and also the Soviet Union, which supposedly is behind the events in Zaire.

This is an old, worn-out device, like when the thief, to detract suspicion from himself, cries louder than everybody else: "Catch the thief!" However in politics this device does not promise success to those who resort to it. The people of Africa know how to differentiate genuine friends from foes especially from their enemies.

The Soviet Union decisively rejects as absurd any falsifications about its participation in the events in Zaire. Leadership circles of the Soviet Union at the same time consider inadmissible the interference of any

foreign forces in the internal struggle in Zaire. Each people itself — and only itself — can resolve its internal affairs. And let nobody nourish illusions that the people can be deprived of their inalienable right.

Giscard Claims French Intervention Was Made On Behalf Of Europe

The following are excerpts of French President Giscard's April 12 speech.

We wanted to give two signals... First, a signal of security. I do not want the African states, friends of France, when they are within their rights and their security is threatened, to feel abandoned. They will not be abandoned. As for the signal of solidarity, it is the fact of showing the tight solidarity which exists between Europe and Africa. Europe cannot be disinterested from what is happening on the African continent... And we wanted on this occasion to give a signal of solidarity between Europe and Africa.

First, a very important point: this is not an insurrection... These are elements which came from the outside and penetrated Zaireian territory... Infiltration took place in the south of the country, from a neighboring territory (i.e., Angola — NSIPS)... What is certain, according to observers on the spot, is that the elements which infiltrated Zaire were elements recently trained. They were not the gendarmes from Katanga coming back to their country after twelve years with their old weapons....

France has acted for its own account. And very often, in our national political debates, there is an (expressed) desire for France to have an independent policy. Here is one... I consider that the fact that the African problem was stressed in its importance by France in the name of Europe, and not by France outside of Europe, is in itself a sign of an independent and responsible policy.

The Anti-Mobutu Insurgency In Zaire

The revolt initiated in southern Zaire by the Congo National Liberation Front (FNLC) has spread rapidly to other areas of the country, leading to an accelerating collapse of Mobutu's one-man patrimonial system. The open acceptance of the insurgents by the population, and the spread of the anti-Mobutu revolt to other areas of the country have discredited initial attempts to portray the revolt as a mercenary-led secessionary movement that wanted to separate Shaba from the rest of Zaire.

The FNLC has gained control of one-third of Shaba province without doing any fighting. The rebels have been welcomed by the population, and entire units of the Zaire army have defected to their ranks. Mobutu did

attempt to send reinforcements to Shaba by train, but when it arrived half of the reinforcements had disappeared. Frantically shuffling his staff, Mobutu has removed Col. Eluki Monga Aundu from command in Shaba following the collapse of the Zaire army there, replacing him with Gen. Singa Boyenge. In addition, Mobutu has replaced his chief of staff Gen. Bumba with Major General Babia Zongbi.

While the FNLC has set up an administrative structure in Shaba, leading Mobutu to charge that they were bribing the population with food and clothing, leaflets calling for Mobutu's overthrow also began appearing in the capital, Kinshasa, and the region of Bas Zaire, 1,000 miles from Shaba.

What is the FNLC?

Zaire and the western press have attempted to give credence to allegations of an invasion of Shaba province by charging that it was being carried out by "Katangan gendarmes." The Katangan gendarmes were the military force of Katanga (later changed to Shaba) leader Moise Tshombe, who allied with European circles in the early 1960s for a federated Congo (name later changed to Zaire) in an attempt to prevent a Wall Street takeover of the Congo under the guise of the intervention of a U.N. peacekeeping force.

The Wall Street effort to "reshape the structure of power," as George Ball put it, in the Belgian Congo was successful. Following the defeat of the Tshombe forces, the integration of the Katanga gendarmes into the Congo Army was negotiated under OAU auspices. However they were not trusted by Mobutu, and they were kept in two camps, and many of them were executed.

Beginning in 1967 people from the former Katanga region, as well as many people being repressed in other

regions of Zaire for political reasons, set up escape networks to get to the various countries surrounding Zaire. Many went to Angola, then a Portuguese colony, where they were kept in camps by the Portuguese. Over the years they were joined by family members and others escaping from all regions of Zaire. During the early periods of their stay in Angola, some of the exiles joined with the Portuguese in fighting a Wall Street-backed tribal countergang, the predecessor to the infamous FNLA of Mobutu's brother-in-law, Holden Roberto, then being deployed into Angola from Zaire. The intention of these Zaire exiles has always been to return to Zaire.

People from these exile communities in Angola are now being described as mercenaries who fought for Tshombe. On June 19, 1968 they founded the FNLC in exile, which is committed to fighting regionalism and tribalism, as well as overthrowing the regime of Mobutu. During the civil war in Angola, the exile Zaireans supported the MPLA, which became the government.

OECD 'War Machine' Builds Against Carter Energy Plan

Cabinet-level officials in Tokyo have given the Carter Administration a ten-day deadline to change the terms of negotiations with Japan for enriched uranium supplies and end the current deadlock in the talks, or face a possible break in negotiations. This announcement, which was reported by the Cuban press service Prensa Latina, comes in the wake of a recently concluded international conference on the problems of nuclear energy transfers held in Persepolis, Iran, which witnessed nearly global opposition to the Carter energy program. In the words of the French daily *Le Figaro*, the Persepolis conference "was transformed into a veritable war machine against the new policies of President Carter."

The conference, attended by 500 delegates from throughout the advanced and developing sectors, emerged as the unified expression of world refusal to accept the Carter proposals for continued embargo of export equipment or technology that would permit uranium enrichment or reprocessing outside the United States. The absolute ban on technological development which Carter thereby intends to impose on Europe and the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) has forced these countries to a point of final break with the current U.S. Administration.

Western Europe is now engaged in a process of developing a strategic realignment of its overall foreign policy as a result, according to press sources and political spokesmen. West Germany and Britain are taking the lead in these deliberations. This past week, representatives of both countries issued statements calling for an international dialogue to re-evaluate the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty which Carter has raised as his

banner in his fight against nuclear technology advances, and if necessary, to completely rewrite a new treaty.

On April 7, Armin Gruenewald, press secretary for West German Chancellor Schmidt, stated at a press conference, "numerous countries have made comprehensive technical, economic and financial expenditures for the use of nuclear energy in accordance with Article IV of the Non-Proliferation Treaty...Any national program for peaceful use of nuclear energy must be based on the specific circumstances of the country involved...This government accordingly favors that as many countries as possible...be included within the framework of international consultation in order to examine thoroughly aspects of an effective non-proliferation policy, in conjunction with peaceful use of nuclear energy...."

Then, on April 12, London's *Financial Times* stated in the context of widespread coverage of the angry international reaction to Carter's energy policy that the differences in nuclear energy development in countries around the world "ought to compel an international approach to the energy question, which in its way is quite as serious as the question of nuclear proliferation. It is far from clear that President Carter's program has anything to do with such an approach." The *Times* predicted that Spain may step forward as the first country to openly defy Carter's appeal for a ban on plutonium extraction, by issuing a large contract to a European firm to construct a nuclear energy cycle.

Similarly, the Shah of Iran, formerly a reliable ally of U.S. Atlanticist interests, was forced to issue a strong statement at Persepolis endorsing fusion energy as "the energy of the future" and defending the right of the LDCs