

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

to nuclear technology. He also made a broad swipe at Carter's SALT provocations of the Soviet Union, while debunking the bogus rationale being forwarded to justify a policy of destroying the present and future world nuclear industry. Clearly referencing the Administration's recent demand for a halt to technological progress in Moscow, the Shah said: "Only a breakthrough in nuclear *disarmament* negotiations can end nuclear proliferation," not the collapse of the nuclear industry.

"Two Irreconcilable Philosophies"

Following on the heels of the Persepolis conference, the West German press has escalated its attacks against the Carter Administration, citing the gulf of "irreconcilable philosophies" existing between Bonn and Washington. Over the past week, the leading West German newspapers such as the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung*, *Die Welt*, *Handelsblatt* and others have broadcast Carter's "thorough isolation" from the rest of the world, including leading former U.S. allies.

Most recently the press outcry against Carter has begun to merge with exposés of the actual agencies in control of his Administration. The *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* exposed the Rockefeller-created Trilateral Commission's control over Carter and its blatant disregard for such "anachronisms" as national sovereignty.

The Italian daily *Corriere della Sera* is already predicting that Carter may be delivered a major "surprise" by Western Europe when the meeting of the London Group of nuclear energy-producing countries convenes in London on April 28. In an article which echoes statements from West German officials a week earlier as well as the current threats from Tokyo, *Corriere* warned that Carter's "nuclear blackmail" would be aborted by the possible announcement in London of a European agreement with Moscow for Soviet supplies of enriched uranium to maintain continental nuclear power production on line at present rates.

In the face of such massive and coordinated opposition, the Carter Administration is able to muster only hysterical hopes for a successful "bluff" to force the Europeans — and particularly the powerful West Germans — to go along with Carter's policies! When confronted with the evidence of Europe's firm opposition to Carter's "energy conservation," deindustrialization schemes, a high-level State Department source was only able to repeat: "Schmidt will back down when he meets Carter face to face (at the May 6 London economic summit)." In any case, he added, we will have the advantage that the summit will begin before Congress has had a chance to voice its own opposition to Carter's energy policy.

West German Government Calls For Reworking Of Non-Proliferation Treaty

Following is an unofficial translation of a statement by German Federal Government spokesman Armin Grünwald in Bonn on April 7, 1977:

The peaceful use of nuclear power, for many nations, is a necessary source of energy to ensure their social and economic progress. Even now, 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.

But misuse of parts of the fuel cycle can, nonetheless, lead to nuclear-weapon capacity. The Federal Republic of Germany is in agreement with all countries conscious of their responsibilities and concerned with maintaining world peace with the goal of preventing and counteracting such misuse with all available means. This policy has been followed consistently and emphatically by the Federal Republic of Germany. As early as 1954, the Federal Republic agreed to abstain from production of nuclear weapons. In 1969 this country signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty. In the future, too, we shall undertake all efforts towards continuation of an effective non-proliferation policy.

In the view of the German Federal Government, the Non-Proliferation Treaty, which more than 100 countries

have signed, has provided the moral, political and legal conditions for convincingly, successfully and effectively developing non-proliferation. Outstanding significance is attached to confidence in this treaty, in its durability and in the credibility of its co-signers. The same applies to strengthening the existing international control measures with the goal of comprehensive oversight.

This government, in the international discussion on the peaceful use of nuclear energy within the framework of the further development of an effective non-proliferation policy, is guided by the following considerations:

1. Any national program for peaceful use of nuclear energy must be based on the specific circumstances of the country involved. This government represents the view that national nuclear energy programs must be in accordance with the Non-Proliferation Treaty. The nuclear energy program developed by this government, and our non-proliferation policy, correspond to those requirements.

2. This government accordingly favors the inclusion of as many countries as possible, particularly the "threshold" countries, within the framework of international consultation in order thoroughly to examine aspects of an effective non-proliferation policy, in con-