Third World Wrap-up

by Roy Harvey

Mercenaries Being Hired For Angola

Title 18 - U.S. Code 959 declares it illegal to recruit for service in foreign wars, though this is now being openly done for the war in Angola mercenaries are being used against the People's Republic of Angola (PRA). The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) is recruiting Black mercenaries in key cities in the U.S. Dave Buskin, CORE's 'foreign policy advisor' over KCBS in San' Francisco last week advertised the pay rate of \$800 to \$1,000 per month. depending on experience. The Christian Science Monitor noted last week in a major story that Rhodesian recruitment of U.S. white mercenaries 'openly done' "paid about \$900 a month tax-free as a corporal". It is probable that such white mercenaries are now being used along with Rhodesian and South African troops fighting the People's Republic of Angola.

CORE's Buskin on KCBS said that numbers of mercenaries had already been dispatched to Africa via Fresno, Chicago and New York. "All this has no relationship to the (U.S.) government," Buskin said. "It is strictly a charitable private affair (!) to keep the Soviets out of Angola and Blacks off the streets (in the U.S.)" According to CORE director Roy Innis, ex-Vietnam vets have been dispatched to Africa to be used in Angola (alongside South Africa-backed UNITA and the CIA's FNLA) "as medics". An AP report (December 2nd) from Johannesburg notes an Algerian correspondent from Jeune Afrique which says that "American servicemen along with regular troops from South African and Western Europe are being sent urgently to Angola." IPS of November 28th reports Green Berets being used by the FNLA, deployed out of Zaire, while the "fascist General Spinola is currently in the U.S. recruiting for his 'Portuguese Liberation Army' for deployment with the South Africans in southern Angola."

The London Economist (November 22nd) notes that the secrecy surrounding and support for the FNLA and UNITA is Kissinger's doing. The West German daily Die Welt quotes a "high official in the U.S. State Department" who said "after the results of Vietnam, we couldn't sell the use of American soldiers in



Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MDLA) Eastern Region of Angola, Commander Spartucus Monimambu, center (1968).

Angeles."

Unity met, with the policy committee drag the U.S. into another Vietnam. deciding to remove Amin as the OAU head. Though as yet we do not have a full report on that meeting, the OAU committee called for full support of the MPLA-PLA - this move was led by Somalia, Nigeria, Mozambique, Guine Bissau, Tanzania, Guinea (conakry) and Algeria. Tanzania's Nyerers called Amin a "Black fascist" and reiterated its support for Agostinho Neto's "legitimate government".

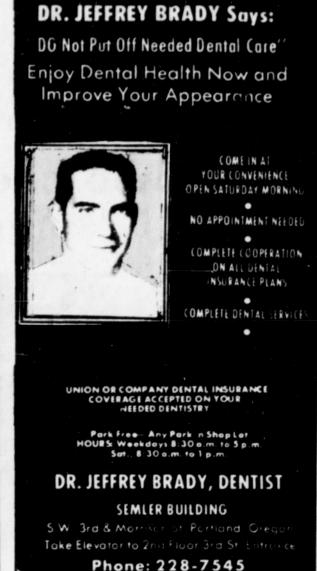
What's Going On In Angola? The Oregonian (December 2nd) notes that the MPLA has retaken Benguela and Lobito - the major ports in the south previously held by the joint South Africa-UNITA-FNLA mercenary armies. Die Welt (November 22nd) says the

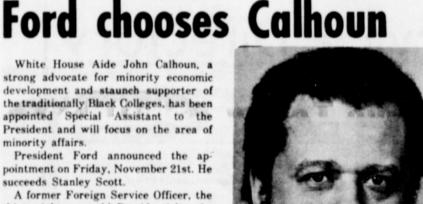
distant Africa to little old mothers in MPLA has stopped the FNLA-UNITA Kansas, or to the student in Los advance throughout the country, while in the north the Chinese 'advisors' to the U.S. Ambassador Moynihan's hysteria Zairean FNLA (CIA) have 'pulled out' -about "Soviets colonizing Africa" is the reasons for the Chinese evacuation simply cover for blatantly illegal acts by are not yet clear. The London Times the U.S. State Department. Moynihan correspondent notes that under the PRA has much in common with his maligned the civilian population has been fully pal, Idi Amin Dada -- the State Depart- armed, and the economy continues to ment's virtually only ally (excepting the stabilize. It is the successes of the CIA's Mobutu in Zaire) in Africa. Last People's Republic of Angola that have week (November 28th through 30th) in caused Kissinger's panic. We reiterate: if Addis Ababa, the Organization of African Kissinger is successful in Angola, he will



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minority affairs. President Ford announced the appointment on Friday, November 21st. He succeeds Stanley Scott.

A former Foreign Service Officer, the thirty-eight year old Presidential assistant brings a variety of experiences and understanding of government to the top Black post on the White House staff

Calhoun will continue to hold his post as Director for Media Relations under his new title. A member of the White House staff since 1973, he has served as Staff Assistant and Deputy Special Assistant to the President.

During an interview in Washington, Calhoun said he viewed his appointment as a "once in a lifetime opportunity and as a very important challenge, and I am grateful for both."

He promised to concentrate on establishing and maintaining a two-way dialogue between the Executive Branch and minority communities throughout the nation. "If it happens at the White House, or Commerce Department, or any Department of the Executive Branch, or in the Congress, it concerns all Blacks. Only through full understanding and full



JOHN CALHOUN

participation can we insure that the needs and concerns of minorities are addressed by both the private sector and the Federal government," he said.

He praised both the appointed and the Director of Public Affairs for Action until 1973. Between 1970 and 1971 he was Director of Public Affair for national programs of the National Farmers Union. He was Chief of Community Relations for the Military District of Washington between 1969 and 1970. He was Public Affairs Representative for the United Nations Activities in Tokyo, Japan between 1967 and 1968.

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