

# Christian Anti-Communism Crusade

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## ANGOLA AND THE SECURITY OF THE U.S.A.

"Explain to me how the security of the United States will be affected by the outcome of the civil war in Angola?" This is the question that is hurled by members of Congressional committees at spokesmen for the Administration who are begging to be permitted to give financial aid and weapons to the organizations in Angola which are fighting to prevent Cuban soldiers and Soviet weapons conquering that country.

The truth is that a communist victory in Angola will threaten the security of the United States. This should be obvious to all but the woefully ignorant and wilfully blind.

The communist program for the conquest of the U.S.A. is expressed by the formula, "External encirclement, plus internal demoralization leads to progressive surrender." Soviet domination of Angola would forge another link in the chain that is encircling this country.

The attitude of many members of Congress is a manifestation of the surrender psychology that seems to have infected major segments of Congress and the press. Of course, they do not interpret their attitudes and activities as favoring surrender. They rationalize and justify their actions by the expressed hope that Soviet influence will fade in Angola once Soviet arms and Cuban soldiers have established complete power. To allow U.S. security to rest upon such a flimsy hope is a policy of despair and surrender.

## The Situation in Angola

The Soviet and Cuban forces are not fighting to aid the liberation of Angola. They are fighting to enable a minority organization, controlled by Marxists, to defeat the movements that have the allegiance of the majority of the Angolan people.

The Portuguese have granted independence to Angola. Prior to the granting of independence, three major organizations had been formed to fight for it. These organizations are known by the letters: FNLA, MPLA, and UNITA. In general terms, FNLA is based in the north of the country; MPLA in the center; and UNITA in the south. FNLA is led by Roberto Holden, MPLA by Agostinho Neto, and UNITA by Jonas Savimbi.

MPLA claims the right to be the sole government of Angola. It is a radical nationalist movement led by an impressive Marxist elite. Communism controls the leadership; the leadership controls the movement; and the movement fights to control the entire nation. Within the leadership there are black Angolans, Portuguese Angolans, and Mesticos (Angolans of mixed race). Popular support comes from a few tribes in the center of Angola who constitute a distinct minority of the Angolan people. However, it has received strong support from Russia since its inception.

The FNLA draws its major support from among the Bakongo people in the north, but its real strength

comes from the neighboring state of Zaire, whose President Mobuto is the brother-in-law of the FNLA leader, Roberto Holden.

There is general agreement that UNITA has the support of more Angolans than the other two movements. It is based upon the Ovimbundu people of the south who are numerically predominant in Angola. It also has the support of many Portuguese Angolans. If elections had been held after independence, it would probably have formed the government. However, it was the last of the movements to militarize and consequently its army is inexperienced and relatively weak.

When independence was declared, MPLA claimed monopoly power. It successfully occupied the Angolan capital, Luanda, defeating the FNLA forces. However, shortly thereafter, it was under attack and limited to Luanda, a coastal stretch and a small hinterland. When it seemed on the verge of defeat, the tables were turned by the arrival of 11,000 Cuban soldiers and massive quantities of advanced Soviet weaponry. Led by Cuban troops, equipped with tanks and Soviet guns that out-ranged anything their opponents possessed, MPLA counterattacked and they have defeated the FNLA in the north and have made major advances against UNITA in the south. *This is a victory for Soviet military power.*

### Castro Speaks

The relationship of the events in Angola to the communist objective of world power is frankly admitted by Fidel Castro. The following report appears in the communist DAILY WORLD, January 22, page 6:

## ***Castro stresses CP's internationalism***

By PRENSA LATINA

HAVANA — The internationalist nature of Cuban foreign policy was stressed by Fidel Castro in the main report given to the first congress of the Communist Party of Cuba here in December.

Cuba's foreign policy, he said, has as its starting point the subordination of Cuban positions to the international needs of the struggle for socialism and for the national liberation of the peoples.

He added that Cuba has already proved its devotion to all possible forms of international solidarity with blood, work, and technical collaboration, and that it will continue to make this premise the basis for its international actions.

"Our people in this historic period will continue to live up to the principles of proletarian internationalism and our duties to the world revolutionary move-

ment," Castro said.

Castro emphasized, "It is obvious that in the pursuance of this international policy an important role is played by our participation in the international communist movement and our alliance with those anti-imperialist and progressive forces which in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, as well as developed capitalist countries, are working today for national liberation, peace, and the democratic progress of humanity."

The Communist Party of Cuba is a "modest but sure detachment of the international communist movement," he said.

He said that the CPC participates in the international communist movement with an independent criterion but, at the same time, with complete loyalty to the

same cause as communists of all countries.

"We feel that the unity of the international communist movement, based on the principles of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, is an indispensable struggle of the peoples," he said.

"Therefore, we reject and condemn all attempts to destroy the unity of the communist forces on a world plane and to diminish or slander the glorious role that the Communist Party of the USSR has played in contemporary history," he added.

Castro said that the world revolutionary movement must unhesitatingly live up to the principle of proletarian internationalism.

The importance of the outcome in Angola is indicated by this statement of Castro as reported by Arnold Johnson, Secretary of the Political Action Committee of the Communist Party, U.S.A., in WORLD MAGAZINE, January 24, 1976, M-3:

"At the reception for the delegates, I was introduced to Comrade Fidel. He said that one of the most important things is 'everything for Angola.' The Cubans say that what they can't do economically, their solidarity with the national liberation struggles throughout the world, one country after another, dictates that what they can provide they will provide. Their support

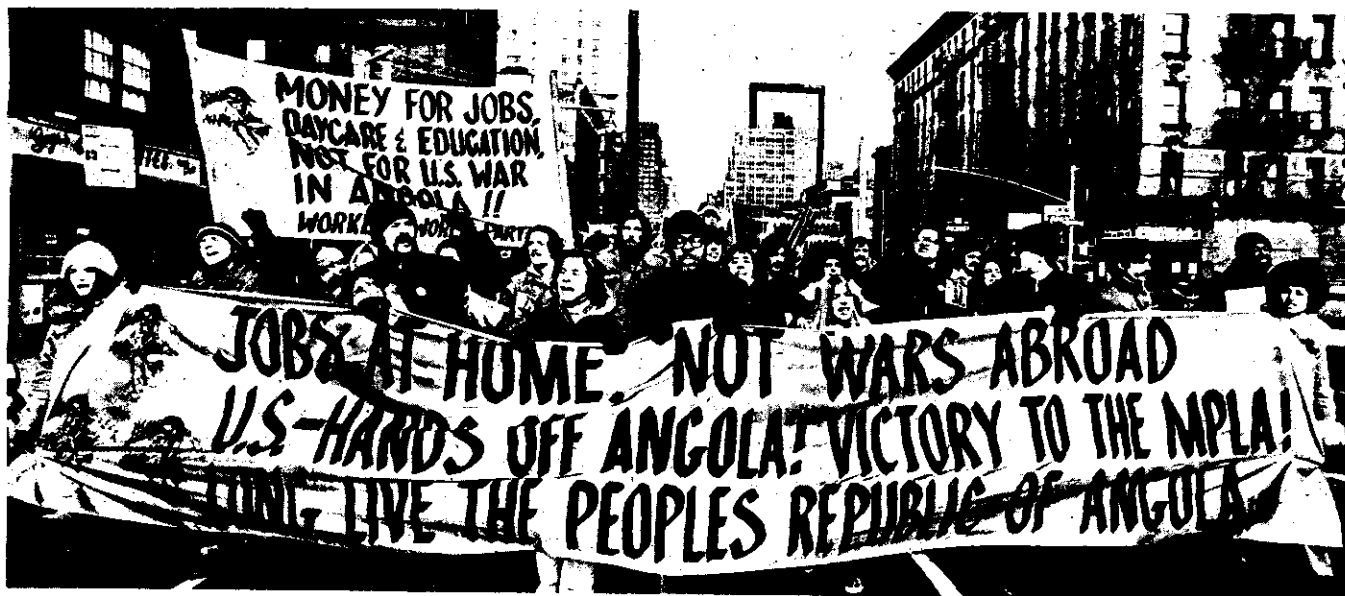
is not a matter of words; their support is a matter of deeds. He said that if they have to provide the blood of their people, they will do that."

### The Communists Within the U.S.A.

The communists within the U.S.A. are waging an intense campaign to paralyze this country while their Soviet and Cuban allies conquer Angola. They are frenziedly staging demonstrations, bombarding Congress with letters and writing articles. Their propaganda is carried, unannounced, in much of the national press. The January 28 edition of the GUARDIAN is filled with articles on Angola. Typical is this front page picture and accompanying article:

*Over 1000 march in New York, demanding U.S. get out of Angola (p. 3)*

## U.S. mobilizations for MPLA



### *Boston rally builds support for MPLA*

*Guardian Bureau*

*Boston*

Support for the Angolan people is growing in Boston.

On Jan. 17, hundreds of progressive people attended the Angolan People's Solidarity Conference, a series of teach-ins on Angola and southern Africa. The conference strongly endorsed the progressive MPLA in its struggle against the forces of U.S. imperialism, spearheaded by racist South Africa.

The event was organized by the African Students for Angolan Liberation and was held at Harvard University.

The opening session heard statements of solidarity from various organizations including the Guardian. Several speakers outlined the history of U.S. intervention in Angola, both overt (NATO support for the Portuguese colonialists) and covert (the foresighted CIA support for Holden Roberto's FNLA, which, according to one speaker, spent more time fighting the MPLA than the Portuguese).

Another speaker praised the Cuban volunteers who are assisting the MPLA. Cuba's decision to send troops, he maintained, was not made because of

pressure from the Soviet Union, but was a further example of Cuba's consistent aid to anti-imperialist forces, based on proletarian internationalism. To claim otherwise, he said, upholds the imperialist view that third world countries cannot act independently.

The question of Soviet aid was raised by several speakers who pointed out that the MPLA was entirely justified in accepting aid in their fight against the neocolonialist forces and that the patriots had made quite clear their intention to maintain independence.

The afternoon session focused on the overall political and economic situation in southern Africa. Speakers described the U.S.-South Africa military alliance, imperialist control of the economies of Zaire and Zambia and the resulting political influence. One speaker discussed the history of Zaire and showed that the reactionary regime of Mobutu Sese Seko is unstable and could ill afford an independent, progressive Angola on its borders. Other speakers gave solidarity messages from the Eritrean people and the African Youth Movement.

The final session was a discussion of

the relationship of the Angolan situation to the liberation of all of southern Africa, featuring speakers from Mozambique and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). One Zimbabwean, Callistus Ndlovu of the South Africa Research Association (SARA), criticized the idea of unity at all costs in Angola, claiming that in a coalition government the MPLA would be subject to the same type of imperialist subversion which defeated the Congo's Patrice Lumumba in 1961. He criticized some unnamed groups in the U.S. who fail to support the MPLA. He said the main enemy of southern Africa was not Soviet social-imperialism, but apartheid, adding: "I think China is the most revolutionary society in the world. And I think the Soviet Union may be the main danger to China. But the main danger to Angola is South Africa!"

The conference was considered a marked success, drawing a large number of people, including many Afro-Americans and anti-imperialists. It called for a demonstration in support of the MPLA to be held at 1 pm Feb. 7 on the Boston Common.

## South Africa

The threat to South Africa is real and imminent. This is proudly stated in this GUARDIAN article in the January 28 edition, page 15:

*Battle for Azanian liberation has begun*

# ANGOLA KEY TO SOUTH AFRICA

By SHAKA KAZIMOTO

There is a simple and yet historically decisive element in the Angolan situation which has escaped analysis.

The battle for the final liberation of South Africa (Azania) has begun.

This fact is in many ways far more ominous to Western capital than Angola itself and the conflict there.

South Africa, through the illegally-held territory of Namibia (South-West Africa), borders Angola.

The MPLA in Angola has vowed to continue the conflict, which South Africa itself has started by armed intervention anyway, by aiding Namibian and South African liberation movements and offering them territory from which to strike at the racist regime.

South Africa also borders Mozambique, and the Pretoria government attempted to subvert the new government of Samora Machel right from the beginning. Machel has declared that he will aid liberation movements aimed at the liquidation of the racist state.

South Africa also borders Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). That territory has been liberated to the extent of a third of the country and a good deal more of the population. A fully liberated Zimbabwe will no doubt pledge its help to liberation movements aimed at overthrowing the South African regime of Prime Minister Vorster.

South Africa is clearly in strategic danger. The buffer colonies of Portugal are gone and there is a boundary, over 1000 miles long, which has to be defended from guerrilla forces. This is a tactical impossibility.

South Africa therefore sent troops to Angola to try to prevent a hostile government being set up there. That is why it supports FNLA-UNITA.

Perhaps more significant is the revelation by Vorster that U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger had promised American aid, even troops, when South Africa invaded Angola.

What could have brought these developments about?

Until recently, gold was the backbone of bourgeois currency, and 60% of the world's supply is produced in South Africa. Super-exploitation—the blood and sweat of African labor—kept Western currencies afloat. Even though the dollar has been unpegged from the gold standard, the control of 60% of the world's gold supply by a black African government would entail great alterations in Western social systems.

Hence, the necessity to hold on to South Africa and to halt any danger to that racist republic, such as from MPLA in Angola.

The South African bourgeoisie is of course more threatened, both in its investments and in its very existence. That is why it took the risk of invading Angola.

The situation for South Africa now becomes more untenable with every passing day. The MPLA will defeat the South African invading army. The losses which Pretoria will suffer in the conflict in Angola will mean that South Africa will be that much weaker when it comes to the final showdown between the racist republic and the liberation movements, namely SWAPO in Namibia, the African National Congress, the Pan African Congress and POQO in South Africa itself.

More decisive will be the fact that if South Africa refuses to withdraw from Angola, there will be a generalized conflict in the whole of southern Africa itself.

Four million whites will not be able to provide the military capability to deal with over 20 million blacks in South Africa, six million in Angola and almost 1 million in Namibia.

Momentous changes are taking place as history proceeds rapidly and humanity fights to emancipate itself. If the watershed of the revolutionary epoch was Vietnam, the fatal blow to imperialism and to Western capital at home itself, could very well be in South Africa.

South Africa recognizes the danger and has taken limited military action. The South African viewpoint is expressed by a statement by the Minister of Defense, P. W. Botha, to the South African Parliament, January 26. This statement includes the following:

"South Africa should remain in the Angolan border area until it received genuine guarantees concerning the borders and interests for which she was responsible, the Minister of Defense, Mr. P. W. Botha, said in the House of Assembly today.

"Mr. Botha noted that South African forces had first gone to the northern border of Southwest Africa in 1974 and particularly at the beginning of 1975 when the Ovambo and Kavango Governments had requested South Africa to secure their northern borders.

" 'They requested the presence of the South African Defense Force there in the interest of peace and development.'

"The Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, had replied to the request from Ovambo that the South African Defense Force and police would remain in these areas for as long as the Government considered it necessary for the sake of peaceful development.

"The defense force had launched a civic action program in cooperation with several other state departments and involving specially chosen and trained national servicemen.

"Nevertheless, blatant communist attacks had taken place from time to time, the Minister said.

"These attacks included the assassination of the Chief Minister of Ovambo, Chief Philimon Elifas, and assaults and murder on Ovambo tribal police.

"On August 9, 1975, after workers had fled from Calueque, a platoon of South African soldiers under responsible command had been sent to negotiate to ensure order so that work could continue.

" 'Instead of discussions taking place, they were fired upon. The result was that they returned the fire and in the process occupied Calueque.'

"On August 27 it was reported that white and black workers at Calueque would refuse to work if the South African forces withdrew.

"If proper order is established tomorrow and the necessary protection given, South Africa is prepared to withdraw immediately.

"Another reason why South Africa was in Angola was because of the refugee problem. To prevent Southwest Africa being overrun by refugees, the defense force had established two refugee camps across the border in Southern Angola.

"If the Cubans should win the battle for Russia with Russian weapons, it would lead to a wild stampede, the size of which cannot be foreseen, to a certain extent this had already begun, Mr. Botha said.

"The third reason for South Africa's involvement in Angola had been attacks on peaceful inhabitants in Ovambo from across the border by terrorist gangs who then took refuge in Angola.

"The MPLA on its own would never achieve a victory in Angola. UNITA and the FNLA represented the majority of the Angolan people. If they were allowed to choose their government without interference from outside, South Africa would not be interested in getting involved.

"At the recent OAU Conference in Addis Ababa, the Republic's enemies had not succeeded in nailing it to the cross.

"The fourth reason for South Africa's involvement in Angola was that MPLA forces, with military

assistance from Russia and Cuba, had been deployed up to South Africa's borders. Several ammunition depots had been traced and a large variety of foreign weapons captured.

"This included 1,000 automatic guns still in cases, tons of small arms, 90 tons of ammunition, ten recoilless cannon, fourteen 120 MM mortars and four 82 MM anti-tank cannon, as well as missile launchers and a large variety of other sophisticated weapons.

"It is clear the Angolans would be murdered and the infrastructure of the country destroyed in Russia's attempts to enslave Southern Africa, the minister said."

### The Opportunity

There is opportunity as well as danger in Angola. There is the opportunity to assist the Angolan people to establish an independent stable government of their own choice and to help deliver them from the clutches of communist imperialism. This can be done without involving U.S. military forces. The need is for money and weapons. There is also a great need for humanitarian aid.

If an independent state is established with U.S. assistance, it will leave a legacy of goodwill and provide a stepping-stone to establish improved relations with many African states. This would be a great advance as most of the African states are hostile to the U.S.A. and regard her as "Imperialist". This is clearly shown by the pattern of voting and rhetoric within the United Nations.

The economic consequences of the communist conquest of Angola would be severe. Angola itself is rich with important minerals. The oil tankers which bring life to the American economy pass along the Angolan coast, and a hostile power there could prevent their passage.

The communist conquest of Angola would threaten South Africa with a similar fate. South Africa produces 60 percent of the world's gold. Most of the remainder is produced in the Soviet Union. A Soviet monopoly of the world's gold production would be a devastating blow to the financial and economic systems that enable world trade and commerce to continue.

The outcome of the conflict in Angola will affect the future of every U.S. citizen.

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### MIDWEST MEETINGS

Dr. Fred Schwarz will conduct a series of dinner meetings in many cities of the Midwest during late February and early March. He will speak on the subject, "How the Communists are Using Their Dialectical Philosophy in Their Strategy of World Conquest."

Cities, dates, and local phone numbers where information can be obtained are:

MEMPHIS--Feb. 17--781-0468; ST. LOUIS--Feb. 18--(314) 993-0898; CHICAGO--Feb. 20--(312) 372-2205; MILWAUKEE--Feb. 21--(414) 962-1439 or 377-2186; COLUMBUS--Feb. 23--(614) 235-2400; CINCINNATI--Feb. 24--(513) 761-5111 [day] or 831-9708 [evening]; INDIANAPOLIS--Feb. 26--(317) 849-9393 [day] or 259-4835 [evening]; DETROIT--Mar. 2--(313) 962-0800 [day] or 937-3529 [after 6:00 p.m.]

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### THE CHRISTIAN ANTI-COMMUNIST CRUISE OF THE CARIBBEAN

This cruise, featuring Dr. Fred Schwarz and Herbert Philbrick, will take place April 5-9. For full information, write 515 North Harbor City Boulevard, Melbourne, Florida 32935 or phone (305) 254-6300.

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To secure a copy of the Crusade Newsletter at no cost, write to: Christian Anti-Communism Crusade, P.O. Box 890, Long Beach, California 90801  
Dr. Fred Schwarz, Editor

## THE LEGACY OF ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS

Shakespeare said, "The evil that men do lives after them." This is certainly true of many revolutionary leaders who have advocated terroristic violence. Robert Franklin Williams was one such leader. He was prominent during the years when the black riots in Los Angeles, Detroit and Newark took place.

To escape a charge of kidnapping in Monroe, North Carolina, he fled to Cuba in 1961 and thence to Communist China. In these countries he published a revolutionary magazine, THE CRUSADER, which was distributed within the United States and which urged the blacks to engage in Urban Guerrilla Warfare. His message could be summarized as: Burn the United States to the ground.

One typical extract is:

"The most aggressive and irrepressible arm of the overall organization would be the fire teams. They would work in complete secrecy and would be totally divorced in the organizational sense from the main bodies of defense and other forces. They would enjoy complete autonomy. The group's only tangible loyalty to them would be in times of distress. The fire team's mission would be sabotage. Thousands of these groups would be organized throughout racist America. These teams would consist of from three to four persons. They would only know the members of their immediate team. They would not identify with the civil rights movement and would appear to be apathetic and even Uncle Toms. They would oftentimes masquerade as super patriots and be more than willing in a deceptive way, to cooperate with the police. There would be no official meetings and discussions, only emergency calls and sudden missions.

"The mission of these thousands of active fire teams would be setting strategic fires. They could render America's cities and countryside impotent. They could travel from city to city placing lighted candles covered by large paper bags, allowing enough air at the bottom to allow the flame to burn until it burned to dry leaves and grass, thus devastating the forests. The length of the candle would be determined by the amount of time needed to clear the scene. At night the bag would conceal the light of the flame. While unsparingly setting the torch to everything that belongs to the enemy in the cities, and while concentrating on urban guerrilla warfare, the rural countryside would not be neglected. Aside from the devastating damage that could be visited upon the countryside, such a mission could serve a twofold purpose. It would also divert enemy forces from the urban centers. State forces would be forced to spread their ranks and would not be able to sustain massive troop concentrations in a single community. The heat and smoke generated from the miles of fires would render some of the highways impassable to repressive troop re-enforcements. The rural countryside covers vast areas and would require exhaustive manpower, equipment and security forces. America cannot afford to allow its rich timber resources and crops to go up in smoke. The fire teams roving in automobiles would find unguarded rural objectives even more accessible. A few teams could start miles of fires from one city to the other. The psychological impact would be tremendous. By day the billowing smoke would be seen for miles. By night the entire sky would reflect the holocaust and emit a feeling of impending doom." (The Crusader, September-October-1967, pp. 6-7)

In due course Robert Williams returned to the United States. He settled in the State of Michigan. Naturally he was given a position on a university faculty. After several attempts, the State of North Carolina finally succeeded in extraditing him, but it proved impossible to try him because one of the kidnapping victims was dead and the other gravely ill. Consequently charges against him have been dismissed.

The GUARDIAN reports the case of Williams as follows:

## Prosecution drops case

# WILLIAMS WINS FREEDOM

By **BOB McMAHON**  
*Special to the Guardian*

Monroe, N.C.

After 15 years, the state of North Carolina has abandoned its efforts to send Black civil rights leader Robert Williams to prison on kidnaping charges.

At the beginning of the 1960s Williams, as head of the Monroe, N.C., chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, led a militant campaign against segregation. His activities in that campaign showed Williams to be politically ahead of most civil rights leaders at that time. When the Black community was attacked by armed night-riders, he advocated and organized armed self-defense.

Robert Williams also carried on firmly in the face of continued harassment and arrests by the police. He was finally driven from Monroe by a framed-up charge of kidnaping. On August 27, 1961, a group of peaceful demonstrators at the Union County Courthouse were beaten and arrested by police. An angry crowd gathered afterwards in the Black community. A white couple, the Stegalls, drove their car into the area, and were surrounded by the crowd. Fearing for their safety, Williams took the white couple into his home for a number of hours to protect them.

The Stegalls later filed charges that Williams had kidnaped them and held them in his home by threats. Rather than face a railroaded trial before a racist all-white jury, Williams left the country for Cuba. He later also spent time in China and Tanzania before returning to the U.S. in 1969 and taking up residence in Michigan.

After his return, the state of North Carolina began seeking to extradite him. They were successful in a six-year court battle, which ended in December 1975.

But once having won their battle, state officials did not seem to know what to do with Williams. Local white officials in Monroe expressed no enthusiasm for reviving the memory of the militant struggles there in the early 1960s through a lengthy trial. Williams had also promised to make his trial a forum for charges that the FBI had plotted with Ku Klux Klan leaders to arrange his death, and had attempted to use forged documents to discredit him with other Black leaders.

The FBI has already been severely embarrassed by other revelations of similar activities against militant Blacks under its Cointelpro and counterintelligence program operations. It has also been reported to have been involved, through informants, in the organization of more than 40 local branches of the

Klan in North Carolina in the 1960s.

Finally, on Jan. 16, three days before Williams' trial was scheduled to begin, Union County prosecutor Carroll Lowder announced he had decided to drop all charges against Williams, for lack of witnesses, since neither of the whites involved in the alleged kidnaping were available any longer to testify. Bruce Stegall had died several years before, and his wife was reported by her doctor to be physically unable to testify.

Karen Galloway, an attorney for Williams, called the prosecutor's action, "the only course Mr. Lowder could have taken if he was truly interested in justice." She added, "I think it is the type of procedure that should have been done many months ago."

At a press conference in Charlotte, N.C., the day after the decision to drop charges was announced, Robert Williams said he felt "cheated" because the case had not gone to court. He said that the charges against him were dropped because "the state and the county realized that this was my forum."

"Some people, no doubt, think I should be shouting 'Hallelujah.' It's supposed to be a victory. People expect me to say, 'Ah yes—Black people can get justice.' What is just in a situation where a man has been hounded around the world for 14 years on a trumped-up charge?"

Williams gave reporters examples of evidence that he had planned to present at the trial, including a letter from a former employe of the State Bureau of Investigation saying that "Williams had been set up for the case." Williams reported that he is considering filing a \$1 million damage suit against five North Carolina officials for violation of his civil rights in the 1960s. The list includes U.S. Sen. Robert Morgan, formerly North Carolina attorney general, and former Gov. Robert Scott.

Although kidnaping charges have been dropped against Williams, they remain in force against four others, three Blacks and one white, who were originally charged along with Williams. The four were tried and convicted in 1961, but the convictions were overturned in 1964 by the State Supreme Court because Blacks were excluded from the grand jury which brought the indictment. A new indictment was handed down against the four, but they were never brought to trial. Union County District Attorney Lowder has refused to say what he will do with the indictment.

The four defendants are Harold Reap, Richard Crowder, Mae Mallory and John Lowry. William Kunstler, one of Williams's lawyers, has announced he intends to press to have charges dropped against these four also.

The treatment given such black revolutionaries as Robert Franklin Williams and Angela Davis refutes their charges against the judicial system of this country.