

can be invested arbitrarily in real estate speculation or machine tools, or exchanged for Swiss francs should a tempting speculative opportunity turn up. Under treaty arrangement between Comecon countries, credits are established for exports at the International Bank for Economic Cooperation, to be "collected" through future trade.

By proposing multi-governmental participation in an Export-Bank, the Japanese have put forward an interim solution to the problem. National Export-Import banks or their equivalent can take a payment denominated in transfer rubles, paid, for example, to West Germany by the Soviet Union in

an export contract, and discount this payment into West German marks for the benefit of BRD firms which provided the goods in question. West German holdings of transfer rubles, accrued through exports to the Soviet Union, could, in turn, be used as a means of payment in trade with France, and so on. Since the key initial direction of exports would be to the Soviet Union — beginning with massive exports of agricultural equipment and fertilizer with the aim of eliminating food shortages — the predominant currency holdings arising from this system of international trade would be transfer rubles. The transfer ruble would become the new international

reserve currency.

Under the Japanese format, such trade would be directed through international agreement, which potentially insures that credits will be linked to the demand for productive investment throughout the world economy. Possibly to placate hostile factions in his own finance ministry, Premier Miki has left out the role that the Third World must play in the deliberations of such a body. Most obviously the oil-producing countries, but also the Third World in general, will be equal partners in the determination of investment policies which immediately concern their own development.

## Special Report

# Angola Government Forges Program; Rocky's African Puppets in Trouble

Nov. 19 (IPS) — The newly-created Ministerial Council of the Angolan People's Republic, headed by President Agostino Neto, held its first session in Luanda yesterday, while government troops of the Popular Movement Army (FAPLA) maintained a three-front offensive against invading South African and Zairean mercenaries. The major topic of the new governmental session was the formulation and implementation of policies of agricultural and industrial growth in the context of a program of national economic development.

The Popular Movement leaders discussed at length the on-going shortages of technicians and professionally-trained labor, and the immediate potential of further Soviet aid to open this critical bottleneck. Already, technical and military aid, food and medicine are pouring into Luanda from the USSR and the East bloc.

The implementation of a pro-development program in Angola immediately threatens Rockefeller's ability to maintain the highly profitable apartheid regime in South Africa, and the satellite looting operations maintained by their black agent allies across the continent. "If the MPLA succeeds, thanks to massive Soviet intervention, in Angola," editorialized the NATO-controlled BRD daily *Die Welt* on Tuesday, "then President Mobutu of

Zaire and Kuanda of Zambia will be on the firing line."

### On The Line

Indeed, Sekou Touré, president of West Africa's Guinea Conakry, yesterday reissued his Nov. 13 call for the resignation of Organization of African Unity Chairman Idi Amin of Uganda. In a strongly worded statement, Touré reiterated his view that the psychotic Rockefeller puppet Amin, who has openly joined with Mobutu and Kuanda in sabotaging the Angolan government, is unfit to serve as a spokesman for Africa's population. Immediately, President Marien Ngousi of Congo Brazzaville joined Algeria and Ethiopia in endorsing the call. Uganda radio announced Amin's response today: the President will be leaving shortly for Peking.

### Military Offensives

Despite an invasion by both the Zairean and South African standing armies, and aided by white mercenaries from General Antonio de Spínola's fascist Portuguese Liberation Army and U.S. Green Berets, Angolan government forces continue to maintain military control of central Angola and to wage an offensive battle against the enemy. North of Luanda, the FAPLA is slowly encircling strategic towns near Carmona, previously an FNLA stronghold. Intense struggles on northern roads accompanied FNLA

attempts to stop this offensive by circling Luanda with the help of the Zairean army. South of Luanda the FAPLA is preparing to move south from Novo Redondo to free Benguela and Lobito from the combined invading forces of the South African Army and the PLA, according to the Nov. 18 Portuguese daily *Diário de Notícias*. In the Cabinda enclave, Zairean mercenary forces have been expelled by the FAPLA.

In a wrecking operation designed to set up economic sabotage of the new Angolan government, a group of Reuters press agents have been carefully laundering false military reports amid "hot leaks" in the British press about South Africa's involvement in the Angolan invasion for four days straight. Released by reporters expelled from Luanda by the government Nov. 16 these false military reports are designed to create the impression that the capitol city is virtually strangled by a combination of FNLA-Zairean forces from the north and South Africa-Portuguese armored car columns from the south. They are intended to give interested diplomatic and business interests the impression that the Luanda government is about to collapse, and hence cut off the motion toward political and economic development deals with the Angolan People's Republic.