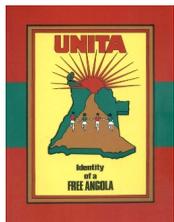


The following article, by Anthony C. LoBaido, was taken from WorldNetDaily.com (which published it the 30th January 2000). This article is the second part of “ [A tragedy in Angola](#) ”.

In Africa, diamond profits are forever

DeBeers, Clinton's executive order seeks to destroy anti-communist rebel movement



MAVINGA, Angola - A tall black woman, attractive, pretty with hair fashioned in long, thin braids sat waiting under the shade of a weeping willow tree. Nearby, her five-year-old daughter Mindy played contently in the sandy dirt with a blonde Barbie doll. Beyond the small girl lay a campfire, burning down to hot yellowish, blue coals, over which they were baking a few potatoes inside aluminum foil.

The dawn was emerging in full force in the Angolan summer, the sun rising in the distance like a huge blood blister, threatening another scorching day. The mother, named Nikki, leafed through the pages of “The Stand,” an apocalyptic novel of dark Christianity by author Stephen King. She read quietly, pausing occasionally to inspect the stones inside the small gem sack she carried in her bosom.

Nikki pulled out the small red sack and methodically dumped the contents onto a purple cloth she has spread out on the ground. One by one, she placed the sparkling diamonds onto the cloth. Some were big, others no more than small flakes. After an hour or so, her patience paid off.

The rendezvous for which she had been waiting finally was in full swing. A white safari vehicle pulled up, out of which emerged a black man dressed immaculately in a white suit. Speaking in a high British accent, the man inspected the diamonds, handed over a large envelope with \$10,000 cash, got back into his vehicle and sped away towards the Zambian border.

Nikki counted the money and then hid it in her bosom, as she had with the diamonds. It was a small, seemingly unimportant event in the grand scale of the global economy. Yet upon closer

analysis it was a vital move - one of countless such moves - in a dangerous endgame pitting the anti-communist, Christian rebel army UNITA [União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola. Ed.], against the Marxist MPLA [Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola. Ed.], United Nations and Western transnational corporations that, together, have sought unsuccessfully to destroy UNITA since 1965.

"They say that diamonds are forever," said Nikki in an interview with WorldNetDaily.



"So is the war between good and evil. These diamonds and the money they are exchanged for have a wonderful purpose. They will provide the funds to sustain our struggle against the forces of communism and world government which seek to destroy our Christian way of life."

Nikki paused, calling her daughter to come and sit on her lap.

"UNITA must not fall," Nikki continued. "You see, that is what the United Nations and the so-called New World Order wants. It is what the amoral West wants. It is what Nelson Mandela and the communist ANC wants. It is what Bill Clinton wants. But they're not going to get what they want."

"What they want is for UNITA to surrender. To give up our faith as Christians. To hand over our mineral wealth to the foreign corporations. To be slaves in the global corporate society. But we will never surrender. Ever."



The corporate endgame

It can be fairly said that UNITA - the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola - is a tarantula crawling across the wedding cake of the United Nations-corporate marriage.

This amazing story, stranger than fiction, involves slices of history, geography, geopolitics, corporate greed, mercenaries, betrayal and hope. It is a story that must be told, for the sake of the 100,000 people killed in Angola in the 1990s, and for those who continue, against all odds, to struggle for freedom in that nation today.

A colony of Portugal since 1575, by 1950 over 80,000 white Portuguese settlers lived in Angola, many of them illiterate peasants seeking a better tomorrow. In 1974, Portugal's right-wing government was overthrown and it pulled out of Angola. As happens so often in this circumstance, civil war engulfed Angola.

The Soviet Union was quick to raise up the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of

Angola, or MPLA, providing billions in aid, weapons and Cuban, North Korean and East bloc mercenaries to fight against UNITA.

Bolstered in part by the CIA and the white-led Afrikaner regime of South Africa, UNITA, with some Afrikaner help, had succeeded in driving the Russians and Cubans out of Angola by 1990.

This could have been a new beginning for all Angolans. Instead, it was the beginning of a terrifying future far worse than the previous 15 years of war the nation already had endured. Angola's southern neighbor, Namibia, formerly known as Southwest Africa, was granted independence by South Africa and became a communist nation. To the east lay Rhodesia, now known as Zimbabwe, formerly a white-run, Christian anti-communist nation, now fully in the throes of a Marxist dictatorship under Robert Mugabe.

South Africa, meanwhile, given over by F.W. de Klerk and Pik Botha to the Marxist African National Congress, has turned into a cauldron of murder, rape, AIDS and anarchy.

Nelson Mandela has long had strong ties to the MPLA, as the Marxist Angolan regime has provided Mandela's African National Congress with a haven for its terrorist training bases.

In fact, upon his release from prison, Mandela gave a speech in Angola's capital of Luanda on May 10, 1990, in which he said: "The ANC brought young people into Angola to receive military training. This was indeed a major turning point in the history of South Africa. The progress we have made in our armed struggle is owed largely to Angola. Angola allowed us not only to receive arms from friendly countries abroad, but also allowed us to establish camp and gave us freedom to train our soldiers."

Hired soldiers



On his ascent to power, Nelson Mandela was only too eager to raise up a professional army of South African and foreign mercenaries called Executive Outcomes. In a bitter irony, Executive Outcomes was composed almost exclusively of Apartheid-era white Afrikaner soldiers who previously had trained UNITA, fought against the MPLA and hunted down and killed ANC terrorists.

Getting Executive Outcomes to go to Angola and train the MPLA to fight against UNITA should have been unthinkable, as the Afrikaners were avowed Christian anti-communists. However, Executive Outcomes was funded by Chevron and the DeBeers diamond cartel - corporate giants that provided hundreds of millions of dollars to the mercenaries and their leader, Eeben Barlow.

A native white Rhodesian, Barlow was a highly decorated Afrikaner special forces soldier. After the Angolan War, he worked with ARMSCOR, the Armaments Corporation of South Africa, and the shadowy CCB or Civil Cooperation Bureau, which set up front companies in Western Europe to beat U.N.-imposed Apartheid sanctions, and which assassinated scores of anti-Apartheid activists around the world, including King Olaf Palme of Sweden.

Barlow also took on work with DeBeers, running all of its counter corporate espionage activities. Barlow's knowledge of UNITA's tactics - after all, he had trained UNITA to fight against the

MPLA in the '70s and '80s - and his intimate involvement with the DeBeer's diamond cartel provided a red hot connecting point to launch Executive Outcomes' military foray into Angola in the early and mid 1990s.



At first, Executive Outcomes - adding the services of mercenaries from Israel, Portugal, Brazil and England, not to mention MiG jets and tanks from Belorussia - attacked and drove UNITA deep into the bush of Southern Angola. As a result, the MPLA was able to expand its control over almost the entire nation. Meanwhile, Executive Outcomes and DeBeers took over virtually all of the nation's major diamond-producing areas, as well as numerous oil fields.

Believing it had accomplished its mission, Executive Outcomes withdrew from Angola, handing over the baton to the United Nations. The U.N. staged elections in Angola in 1992 and ordered the demobilization of UNITA, luring UNITA leaders into Luanda to sign a peace treaty with the MPLA. However, after numerous UNITA leaders were assassinated by the MPLA, UNITA withdrew from the peace pact.

An aide to Rep. David Funderburk, R.-N.C., the former U.S. ambassador to Romania during the Christian revolution in that nation against the tyrant Ceaucescu, said, "Thousands of UNITA delegates and supporters lured into Luanda for the elections were hunted down and massacred in the streets by MPLA troops. The top advisor to UNITA's leader Jonas Savimbi -- Jeremias Chitunda, and Savimbi's nephew, Elias Pena, who had traveled to Luanda as Jonas' personal emissaries under U.N. promises of safe passage, were the first to be assassinated by the MPLA."



UNITA retreated back into the bush to lick its wounds. Meanwhile, the Western media and its corporate benefactors kept up their pressure and disinformation campaign on UNITA and Savimbi. Illustrating the tight alliance between major media and corporations in regard to Angola, it turns out that Bill Keller, the New York Times' main correspondent in Angola is the son of George M. Keller, the CEO of Chevron. Indeed, Bill Keller used his position at the New York Times to trash UNITA while father George and Chevron were gearing up to fund the activities of Executive Outcomes.

Clinton's anti-UNITA executive order

After fighting off the U.S.S.R., Cuba, North Korea, East Bloc, MPLA, United Nations peacekeepers, Executive Outcomes, ANC, the betrayal of the Afrikaner government, the CIA, U.S. State Department, and Western-based global media and transnational corporations, one might expect that these forces would finally back off and allow UNITA to exist within its own newly formed nation of Southern Angola.

But there was no chance of that. UNITA controls vast diamond reserves in Southern Angola and sells billions of dollars worth of diamonds on the European market.

Because of this fact, in 1998 President Clinton, heeding the demands of the Marxist ANC, DeBeers diamond cartel and the U.S. State Department, signed into law Executive Order

13098. This presidential decree, unknown and undebated in the U.S. Congress or by the American public, directed all U.S. agencies, including the Department of the Treasury, to seize all assets of UNITA leaders and to prevent the sale and importation of UNITA diamonds into the United States. The order also sought to subvert the ability of American individuals and companies to do business with UNITA.

President Clinton seemingly has dealt the death blow to UNITA, the last anti-communist rebel movement in the entire southern hemisphere.

But while Clinton had put the wheels in motion, there were also palms to be greased and other players to be invited to the anti-UNITA poker game.

Namibia granted permission for both the MPLA and mercenaries from Zimbabwe to attack UNITA from its southern flank. In the past, UNITA had been protected by the Kalahari Desert in the south, and the lush forests to the north and east. The jungle is so dense in southeast Angola that even the airborne assaults of Russia's elite Spetsnaz forces were unable to penetrate UNITA's defenses.

Next, the United Nations began collecting information from non-governmental organizations, or NGOs, working in Northern Namibia on the location of UNITA's landmine defense perimeter. UNITA expelled all NGOs after it learned of their true intentions.

With the media, corporations, African communist neighbors, NGOs and Clinton's executive order firmly in place, the MPLA launched a major offensive against UNITA. That offensive, reported by WorldNetDaily earlier this month, has led to a great slaughter of UNITA Christians. However, all hope in Angola is not lost.

Coming to UNITA's defense



UNITA has been fighting since 1965 and may well be able to fight on for another 30 years, say supporters. First, the movement has a great advisor in [Willem Ratte](#), considered a great Christian patriot and hero by the Afrikaners. Ratte ran South Africa's war in Angola against the Russians in the 1980s.

Next, UNITA has changed its tactics, stating it would shoot down any United Nations aircraft flying over its airspace, and that any captured foreign mercenaries or U.N. diplomats would be sentenced to work in its diamond mines.

Advice on how to deal with the United Nations and its anti-UNITA sanctions has poured in from sympathizers around the world

"Attack the suits, the U.N. diplomats," one UNITA sympathizer told Savimbi. "Attack the U.N. peacekeepers as they have no heart. One free man defending his home is worth 10 hired soldiers. The U.N. forces are scum, the muck of their respective outfits. U.N. troops in Africa have been accused of molesting children, running brothels and drug running. These evil actions led Switzerland in 1993 to hold a national referendum in which that nation voted never again to allow Swiss soldiers to serve in the U.N. army."

Other allies rallied to UNITA's defense. While the Cold War may be perceived to be over in the West, it continues to rage in Africa. Uganda, South Sudan, the Rwandan Tutsis, the Zulus, Afrikaners and UNITA make up the Christian, anti-communist movement on the continent.

Another key player is Zambia, the nation to the east of Angola. Long a Marxist state, Zambia became a Christian anti-communist country in 1991 under the rule of Fredrick Chiluba. Chiluba had been imprisoned in Zimbabwe for several years when he met fellow prisoner Peter Hammond.

Reminiscent of the biblical epic of Joseph, who was unjustly imprisoned, Hammond, a missionary from South Africa who works with UNITA and the South Sudanese Christians, witnessed the Christian gospel to Chiluba in prison. Soon after, both were released from prison and Chiluba eventually became the ruler of Zambia. Interestingly, Chiluba was the only African ruler not invited to Nelson Mandela's 1994 inauguration.

"UNITA can survive against all odds," said Peter Hammond in an interview with WorldNetDaily. "Africa is definitely a major battleground between good and evil. It is a battle that the West has chosen to sit out."



Help from Zambia

Zambia is a key player in the continued survival of UNITA. Diamonds mined by UNITA are smuggled into Zambia where they have no trouble gaining a stamp of approval by Zambia's Ministry of Mines. From Zambia, the diamonds can be shipped to the West for sale.

However, DeBeers, which controls 70 percent of the world's diamond trade, has gotten Bill Clinton and the United Nations to work together in an effort to stop UNITA's diamond trade. "The only goal is to do as much as we can to help the U.N. to limit the ability of UNITA to carry on the conflict," says DeBeers spokesman Andrew Lamont.

And while UNITA sold more than \$2.5 billion in diamonds between 1992 and 1997, the pressure to eliminate the movement's funding source is greater than ever. Canada's ambassador to the United Nations, Robert Fowler, has placed diamond experts at strategic global trading centers around Africa and the world to identify and confiscate UNITA-produced diamonds. This is no easy task however, as there are almost 15,000 categories of diamonds, and placing a "certificate" on them is arduous and impractical.

On the battlefield, UNITA recently launched an offensive into the rich northern diamond valley near Cuango, which led the MPLA to stop its mining operations for diamonds in that sector. Oddly, DeBeers, which was founded by Cecil Rhodes, the great British industrialist who dreamed and labored tirelessly for an "Anglo-run world, a federated state of English speaking people," is a company that need never have fallen into the hands of Rhodes. In the latter half of the 19th century, an Afrikaner farmer named DeBeer -- a devout Christian -- controlled South Africa's largest diamond mines. But he quickly tired of the immorality and greed of the diamond business and sold his interests to Rhodes.

[From [“The Boer War Remembered”](#), by Mark Weber:

Barney Barnato, a dapper, vulgar fellow from London’s East End (born Barnett Isaacs), was one of the first of many Jews who have played a major role in South African affairs. Through pluck and shrewd maneuvering, by 1887 he presided over an enormous South African financial-business empire of diamonds and gold. In 1888 he joined with his chief rival, Cecil Rhodes, who was backed by the Rothschild family of European financiers, in running the De Beers empire, which controlled all South African diamond production, and thereby 90 percent of the world’s diamond output, as well as a large share of the world’s gold production. (A. Thomas, Rhodes, pp. 172-181; Reader’s Digest Association, Illustrated History of South Africa, p. 174; See also S. Kanfer, The Last Empire, esp. pp. 96, 101-111.)

(In the 20th century, the De Beers diamond cartel came under the control of a German-Jewish dynasty, the Oppenheims, who also controlled its gold-mining twin, the Anglo-American Corporation. With its virtual world monopoly on diamond production and distribution, and grip on a large part of the world’s gold production, the billionaire family has ruled a financial empire of unmatched global importance. It also controlled influential newspapers in South Africa. So great was the Oppenheims’ power and influence in South Africa that it rivaled that of the formal government.)

(See S. Kanfer, The Last Empire.)

Ed.]

Diamonds are forever

On a grand scale, UNITA’s stand against the global forces of what can only be called evil is nothing short of miraculous. Tying together the pieces of the major and minor players in the Angolan War is no easy task, but a cursory round-up of this mad, macabre endgame goes something like this:

The ANC has admitted that its [Angolan camps](#) were home to Spartacus-like terror and torture of black ANC cadres who would not perform acts of terrorism against white South Africans in the 1970s and 1980s. The man who ran these death camps, Chris Hani, was assassinated in the early 1990s by an anti-communist Polish immigrant to South Africa named

[Janusz Waluś](#)

Today, housed in squalid death camps in Cuba are tens of thousands of AIDS victims, former soldiers who fought in Angola against South Africa, infected with AIDS after sleeping with African prostitutes -- just a small present from the Afrikaner nation they fought so hard to destroy.

Executive Outcomes entered the diamond wars in Sierra Leone, where the hacking off of limbs became global news. The private mercenary army also traveled to fight a war over a copper mine in Papua New Guinea. In the South Pacific, EO’s mercenaries were arrested and deported. Soon after, Eeben Barlow retired as a multimillionaire.

Willem Ratte was imprisoned by the ANC for staging a peaceful protest [Fort Schanskop, 7th December 1993. Ed.]. He went on a hunger strike, almost died, but emerged from prison to

retake his place as an icon of Afrikanerdom. [...]

“The real Puritan ethic of those who run the post-Christian West is that no group of individuals can dare to rise above the designated level set for them by the ruling elites at the U.N. and U.S. State Department,” said Ratte, in an interview with WorldNetDaily.

“We are back to building the Pyramids. Sure, the Egyptians didn’t allow unions or have UPC labels on their bricks. But there is no doubt that a rebellion is needed against the ruling elites that are destroying our Western nations, our culture, morals and Christian heritage. It would be better to die fighting against evil than to live in shame,” he added.

Ratte invited this reporter to be a guest on his Radio Donkerhoek station outside Pretoria. Donkerhoek is an Afrikaans word meaning “Dark Corner,” in reference to the site of British concentration camps during the Boer War where 26,000 Afrikaner women and children were starved to death between 1900 and 1902.

Within 49 hours after speaking about the issues described in this article, Nelson Mandela sent in the army, complete with infantry and helicopter support, to destroy the radio station and arrested Willem Ratte. The ANC government subsequently blocked two contracts this reporter had agreed to with major South African publishers to publish a Christian, anti-communist novel called “The Third Boer War.”

To this day, this reporter is besieged by universities around the U.S. for information on Angola, UNITA and Executive Outcomes.

As for the future of UNITA, it will be up to the courageous diamond smugglers like Nikki and Mindy to bridge the gap between a life of slavery and genocide and one of freedom for the Christian soldiers of UNITA.

According to scores of UNITA soldiers and civilians interviewed by WorldNetDaily, supporting UNITA and the Zambian government, exposing the cabal of the U.N. and DeBeers, and getting the U.S. Congress and Pentagon to implement a No-Fly Zone in Southern Angola should be the priority of all Americans concerned with the fate of Christians in Angola.

[...]

[Jonas Savimbi was killed in combat, the 22nd February 2002. UNITA has surrendered soon after. Ed].



