

Ford to Seek Angola Aid

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By Murrey Marder
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Ford administration will resume its "uphill battle" to try to obtain congressional support for anti-Communist factions in Angola, officials said yesterday after the stalemate in the Organization of African Unity summit conference.

William E. Schaefe, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, said the administration takes some comfort from the inability of the Soviet Union to obtain an OAU endorsement of the Soviet-backed faction, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

This does not mean "that we were satisfied or happy about the results of the OAU meeting," Schaefe said.

Nevertheless, he said the United States regards it as significant that in the 46-nation conference, which ended early yesterday in Addis Ababa, 22 nations were aligned in support of a coalition including the anti-Communist factions in Angola, against 22 nations supporting only the Soviet-backed group. Ethiopia and Uganda didn't take sides.

Schaefe said "we haven't determined exactly what strategy we are going to adopt now," but "it has to be an African solution."

"We are fighting an uphill battle," Schaefe acknowledged in seeking—when Congress reconvenes next week—a House vote to overturn the

Senate's 54 to 22 rejection last month of any additional U. S. funds to support two anti-Communist groups in Angola, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

The United States has supplied about \$32 million to these forces through the Central Intelligence Agency.

"I certainly believe that in the long run Angolan nationalism will assert itself," said Schaefe, but "I am concerned that the run will be too long," and that "the Soviet Union will have to be paid off" by the people of Angola for its investment in their civil war.

Schaefe was interviewed

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Ford to Try Again To Get Angola Aid

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on the WTTG TV program
"Panorama."

At the White House, press secretary Ron Nessen said, "The President still feels that the best solution is a ceasefire, withdrawal of all foreign elements and a government of national unity" in Angola.

The United States, Nessen said, will continue to use diplomatic channels to help seek a solution and will continue to provide "a limited amount of assistance to countries which share those goals."

State Department spokesman Robert L. Funseth said yesterday that the Soviet-supported MPLA forces in Angola "were unable to get a majority of the African states to recognize the MPLA."

In fact, he said, half of the 22 nations voting for the MPLA agree with the United States position "that the legitimate aspirations of all three factions should be taken into account in trying to establish a government of national unity."

Schaefe said that as a result of the even split in the

OAU, "Congress should know that 22 African countries do support our policy." That is hardly the way most African nations would put it; many of them are equally concerned about Soviet, Cuban, South African, American and other outside involvement in Angola.

"Obviously we had nothing to do with the South African decision to go in," said Schaefe, and it is the U. S. position that "everybody get out." He said, "In effect, the Soviet Union and Cuba have internationalized the conflict" and "it is their primary responsibility to de-internationalize it."

President Ford has cautioned that Soviet policy in Angola can damage U. S.-Soviet detente.

The National Security Council yesterday held its second session in five days at the White House. In addition to reviewing Angola policy, a decision is pending on whether to send Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to Moscow this month on the deadlocked U. S.-Soviet nuclear strategic arms talks.

Africans Adjourn Summit

2 Blocs Fail To Agree on Angola Deal

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Foreign Service

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 13—African chiefs of state broke up their extraordinary summit conference on the Angola crisis at dawn today after totally failing to reach agreement on any concrete steps leading toward a settlement of the civil war there.

"We have failed," said Kenya Vice President Daniel Arap Moi as he emerged visibly distraught from the conference hall. "It's a pity

I'm very sad, but there is no agreement. We have failed Angola."

The summit came to an abrupt close as dawn was breaking over Africa Hall after an all-night effort to break a deadlock between two blocs of 22 states each, supporting opposing factions in the civil war. Only Ethiopia and Uganda remained officially neutral.

Reaction to the total absence of any agreement varied greatly among delegates, but outside observers felt that on balance the bloc supporting the Marxist faction in Angola had won less than it had probably anticipated while the bloc supporting the pro-West forces had lost less than it probably feared.

Despite the failure of the summit meeting to open the way to an immediate settlement of the civil war, the results were at least a partial victory for the United States and even South Africa, and partial setback to the Soviet Union and Cuba.

In a brief statement to the

press, the official Organization of African Unity spokesman, Peter Onu, said that the summit meeting of African chiefs of state and government had adjourned after "seriously considering" the Angolan problem and having decided to request the body's nine-nation executive bureau to "follow the problem closely."

In effect, the Angola issue was buried in committee for reconsideration at the next regular African summit session, scheduled to be held in Mauritius this summer.

But the facade of African unity was spared, and this new equilibrium of forces may be the basis for a future com-

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promise solution among the three Angolan factions.

The summit ended with no point of agreement anywhere on two opposing resolutions, a Nigerian one demanding the outright recognition of the Soviet- and Cuban-supported Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and a Senegalese one calling for the formation of government of national unity among the three factions.

The Popular Movement did not gain official recognition by the African organization, as most U.S. officials had feared, and South Africa was not specifically condemned for its "aggression" against Angola, as had been the foregoing conclusion up until the last moment.

The Soviet Union and Cuba, on the other hand, failed to see the Popular Movement seated at the summit as the sole legitimate government of Angola or to gain any official recognition and praise for their military assistance to this group.

But they were also spared any resolution condemning the presence of their troops in Angola or calling for their withdrawal as the anti-Popular Movement bloc had demanded.

Among the three warring Angolan factions, only the president of the pro-Western National Front for the Liberation of Angola, Holden Roberto, openly admitted his total disappointment with the summit.

He told reporters upon leaving here for Kinshasa, Zaire, that the African

organization had proved to be more concerned with preserving the facade of its unity than with resolving the Angola crisis.

In fact, observers here felt that without the support of the African body for a government of national unity now, the National Front might be frozen out of any future coalition government following its recent multiple setbacks on the battlefield.

On the other hand, Popular Movement spokesman Luis Almeida called the results of the summit "positive."

"Now we know who is who," he said, referring to those countries that showed

themselves ready to support the Popular Movement at the meeting and to those opposing it. "I think by the next summit we will take our seat inside the African organization."

(In Luanda, Sen. Lucio Lara, a leading member of the Popular Movement's Politbureau, said the conference results had not weakened the movement's stand against negotiations with its two Angolan rivals, the London Financial Times reported.

("We are at war with South Africa and Zaire," Lara said, calling the opposing Angolan forces "puppets." He said the Popular Movement would

negotiate for a cease-fire only with Kinshasa or Pretoria.)

Whether the Popular Movement will in fact gain recognition at the next summit remains unclear. Normally, a newly independent state needs only a simple majority—24 votes—to gain admission.

The Popular Movement has been recognized now by 22 African states plus Ethiopia, which has said it would formally grant recognition after the summit conference ended.

But there are now some doubts, in light of the diplomatic maneuvering here, whether all those who have so far recognized the Popular

Movement will necessarily vote for its admission in the case of a close vote.

Meanwhile, Jonas Savimbi, leader of the pro-Western National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), which is allied with the National Front, gave a mixed assessment of the meeting's results just before his departure.

"It was a defeat in the sense that we had expected a cease-fire, even if they (African leaders) could not go any further," he said. On the other hand, he added, the nonrecognition of the Popular Movement and the referral of the Angola issue to the

executive bureau for future action showed "the maturity of our organization."

Also expressing general satisfaction with the outcome was Zaire's foreign minister, Mandungu Bula Nyeta, whose government has long been the prime African backer of the National Front-UNITA-Coalition.

He explained to reporters what had happened behind closed doors of the Africa Hall throughout last night's long deliberations as African leaders struggled to find some compromise between the Nigerian and Senegalese resolutions.

Nigeria, he said, had in-

roduced before a 10-member reconciliation committee of the conference a watered-down resolution no longer demanding recognition of the Popular Movement but calling for the specific condemnation of South Africa and the immediate withdrawal of its troops from Angola.

The block supporting the other side had countered with a second resolution agreeing to the condemnation of South Africa, but "We also demanded the condemnation of the Soviet Union, Cuba and other satellite powers" that had intervened in Angola, he said.

After a two-hour hassle to

reconcile the two watered-down resolutions, neither side would give in and the reconciliation committee gave up. The result was no resolution at all on the Angola crisis and its settlement.

On the whole, it appeared that the three-day conference had narrowly avoided irreparable damage to the already fragile African organization structure at the expense of pushing through what Senegalese President Leopold Senghor called a "dynamic compromise."

One of the most surprising developments at the conference was the speed with which the anti-Popular

Movement states coalesced into their own bloc and their determination to hold out for their demands and principles.

Another surprise was the unexpected "soft" support of several countries for the Popular Movement even after they had formally recognized it. Even Nigeria, which had conducted an active public-

relations campaign throughout Africa on the movement's behalf, proved in the end ready to compromise for the sake of national reconciliation in Angola.

These two developments explain the last-minute weakness of the pro-Popular Movement bloc and the unexpected strength of the pro-UNITA and -National Front bloc that together ended in the deadlock.

Soviets Deny Story Of Ship Off Angola

Reuter

MOSCOW, Jan. 13—The Soviet Union again today denied that any of its warships were near Angola and said reports from Washington of alleged Soviet naval activity in the area were a Pentagon "fabrication."

The official Tass news agency said "imperialist circles" were using the allegation to exert pressure on leaders of the Organization of African Unity in an attempt to influence their standpoint on the Angola question.

It was the fourth time that Tass had denied U.S. allegations of Soviet naval movements near Angola and followed Washington reports last night on the alleged presence of a Soviet guided-missile destroyer and amphibious-tank landing ship.



Three South African and two Portuguese prisoners are displayed at the African summit by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

United Press International

Kremlin Carrying Out Some Helsinki Pledges

By David Fouquet
Special to The Washington Post

BRUSSELS, Jan. 11—In the past few days Warsaw Pact countries have been moving in public and in private to carry out some of the Helsinki accords on European security and cooperation signed last August, NATO officials here have noted.

This action has included a relaxation of travel restrictions on Western newsmen in the Soviet Union, advance notification of Soviet troop maneuvers and an apparent campaign to promote pan-European East-West conferences in economic and other civilian projects.

NATO officials have generally welcomed this trend and attribute the delay between the signing of the documents in August and the recent public compliance to the rigidity of the Communist system.

But they also point to other portions of the 35-nation Helsinki pact which the Soviet Union shows no signs of pursuing, and they note surprising Soviet hostility to

last week's proposals to strengthen the European Common Market's political unity and to the need for progress in East-West troop reduction talks in Vienna.

A few weeks ago, after showing little enthusiasm for carrying out the Helsinki agreements, Soviet authorities announced that they would considerably relax visa and travel requirements for Western journalists. In the future these correspondents will no longer have to seek specific approval for each trip but will be required merely to give notification.

A major breakthrough also occurred last week when the Soviet Union for the first time informed the parties to the Helsinki accord that it would be holding major military maneuvers near the Turkish and Iranian frontiers late this month. The Moscow announcement did not, however, extend an invitation to observers, as did the Western allies when they announced maneuvers earlier.

In addition, the NATO allies have been informed that in

recent meetings with the West, Warsaw Pact countries have placed a heavy emphasis on the need to follow up on the declarations in the Helsinki pact calling for European-wide East-West cooperation in economics, science, technology and the environment.

Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and a high Romanian official, for example, were said to have made such a case in recent meetings with Turkish officials.

One such cooperative meeting is the five-nation Balkan conference scheduled to be held in Athens later this month. It was proposed by Greece last year and the Soviet response is considered unusual because Moscow has apparently lifted its earlier opposition to participation by Bulgaria.

But officials here have remarked that while the Warsaw Pact has recently shown interest in holding more such conferences, it also seems interested in excluding U. S. participation. Thus it has chosen geographic topics such as transportation, environmental problems and regional energy programs. Officials here also point out that there is no apparent change in the Soviet reluctance to fulfill the Helsinki agreements on human rights and relaxation of political tension.

Officials here say they were surprised at the criticism leveled by the Soviet press against the proposals for European Common Market political unity made last week by Belgian Prime Minister Leo Tindemans.

They say they had expected either silence or mild criticism and were astonished by the force of the Soviet opposition to any move toward European political unity, especially if it includes a common defense or security policy.