

Kissinger Warns Cuba and Russia

(Also WXPost, Marilyn Berger, filed Ford Ad.)

Detroit

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger warned yesterday that "the United States cannot remain indifferent" to Soviet and Cuban military intervention in the civil war in Angola, adding that it could have consequences for East-West detente.

In a speech to the Economic Club of Detroit, Kissinger urged that the Soviet Union in particular exercise restraint.

"Time is running out; continuation of an interventionist policy must inevitably threaten other relationships," he said in a speech that seemed to reflect an increasingly skeptical administration view of the Soviet Union's sincerity in improving relations with the United States.

As for Cuba, which the Ford administration charges has sent 3000 soldiers to Angola since October, Kissinger said the U.S. policy of conciliation toward the government of Prime Minister Fidel Castro would not survive "Cuban meddling" in Africa or in the Western Hemisphere.

"We will be flexible and cooperative in settling conflicts," Kissinger said. "But we will never permit detente to turn into a subterfuge of unilateral advantage."

Kissinger's admonition on Angola was stronger than one he expressed a week ago in Pittsburgh. It apparently reflects growing administration concern over the buildup of Soviet arms and the involvement of Cuban soldiers on behalf of the Marxist Popular Movement for the Libera-

tion of Angola.

Privately, Kissinger has ruled out any large-scale American effort to contain the Soviet involvement in Angola.

He did not mention what steps the United States has already taken to counter Soviet intervention. But knowledgeable administration officials admit that a moderate number of American-purchased arms are flowing by way of neighboring Zaire to the anti-Communist National Front for the Liberation of Angola, one of two groups fighting with the Popular Movement for control of the former Portuguese territory, which became independent on November 11. The Popular Movement holds the capital, Luanda.

Until now the American intelligence community has surmised that the political aim of Soviet intervention has been to oust or at least humiliate African elements sympathetic to or openly allied with China.

China supplied equipment and military advisers to the Angolan National Front until last summer, and continues to back that group in its propaganda.

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