

U. S. IS PRESSING FOR ANGOLA PACT; AID WILL CONTINUE

High Aide Says Shipments
Will Be Kept Up Despite
Senate Vote in Opposition

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AFRICA'S HELP SOUGHT

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Top-Level Diplomat Starts
Tour of Several Countries
in Bid to Win a Truce
NYTimes

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—In a twin effort to get the Angola civil war settled next month, the Ford Administration is continuing arms shipments to two factions there and has dispatched a top diplomat to line up support in other African countries, a high United States official said today.

"We're going to keep it up," the official said of a covert arms supply that has already cost more than \$32 million.

He added that the aid would continue "despite the Senate vote" on Dec. 19 against additional covert assistance for factions battling the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, which is supported by the Soviet Union.

Silent on Source

"I'm not going to say how much or where it is coming from," the official said of the continuing covert supply to the Front for the National Liberation of Angola in the north of the former Portuguese colony and the National Union for Total Independence of Angola in the south.

At a news conference last Tuesday, Secretary of State Kissinger said that the Administration would continue to oppose the imposition of a Soviet-backed regime in Angola by using \$9 million left for military aid and by employing continued diplomatic efforts.

The United States has already spent more than \$32 million to aid the two factions, who are battling the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

On Dec. 19 the Senate voted 54 to 22 to cut off future funds for covert aid to the Angolan groups, blocking an Administration request for an additional \$28 million to continue to supply arms. However, the Senate action, which was on an amendment to a defense appropriation bill, must be approved by the House, which is to take up the bill next month. If the House rejects the amendment, the bill will go to a conference committee.

Congress is in recess for the holidays and there was no immediate reaction to the statement that the Administration intended to continue aid to the
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Angolan factions.

During the fight in the Senate over the cutoff in funds, several Senators indicated that the Administration had only \$3.6 million left in a contingency fund for use by the General Intelligence Agency on covert operations.

Senator Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, one of the Senators who led the fight to cut off funds, said at the time that there was "nothing left" for covert operations in the \$83.7 billion available for defense spending under a continuing resolution that remains in effect until the new defense appropriation bill is passed by Congress.

But Secretary Kissinger said last week that \$9 million was still available for military aid.

Another high-ranking Administration official said Secretary of State Kissinger had dispatched William E. Schauffele Jr., Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, to five African countries friendly to the United States to seek support for a truce in Angola and a withdrawal of foreign troops from that country.

More than 5,000 Cuban soldiers are reported to be fighting alongside the Popular Movement, which is also said by Administration officials to have about 200 Soviet military advisers.

In addition, more than 1,000 South African soldiers are reportedly fighting with National Union and National Front units, as well as over 1,000 soldiers of the Zaire Army.

Mr. Schauffele, who was sworn in by Mr. Kissinger Dec. 19, left Christmas Day on a 10-day trip to Senegal, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Zaire. "He might visit more countries," the official said, explaining, "It is an open-ended trip."

The Administration reckons that "more than a dozen" African countries back the Administration position on Angola and oppose the creation of an Angolan state under the Popular Movement.

Recognition Opposed

The effort undertaken by Mr. Schauffele is designed to block recognition of the Popular Movement government in Luanda, the Angolan capital, by the Organization of African Unity, which is to convene a meeting on the Angola issue Jan. 10 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Already, 21 of the 49 African countries have either extended diplomatic recognition to the Government set up by the Popular Movement or indicated that they support it. No African government has recognized the National Front or the National Union as functioning authorities in Angola.

The official said that the policy of the Administration on Angola was that there should be "an African solution," which could only be brought about, in its view, by withdrawal of all foreign troops.

The Administration still hopes the Organization of African Unity will adopt a resolution to this effect. However, mounting support for the Popular Movement in Africa may cause some West African leaders to boycott the Addis Ababa meeting, the official said. This could bring about a major split in the Organization of African Unity.

The official said the United States was still attempting without success to persuade the Soviet Union to withdraw its advisers and the Cuban troops from Angola, but he added, "We don't want a Soviet-American deal on Angola."