

# AFRICAN PARLEY FACES SHARP SPLIT

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Angolan Civil War Is Issue  
at Summit Conference  
That Opens Today  
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ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Jan. 9 — As 14 African heads of state or government arrived here today for the Organization of African Unity's meeting on Angola, lesser officials searched for some consensus in the face of what appeared to be irreconcilable differences.

The divisions in African feeling on Angola was illustrated in the airport statements of two visitors. President Mohamed Siad Barre of Somalia, said, "How can African countries refuse to recognize the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola," the nationalist group supported by the Soviet Union. "It has been fighting for liberation for years while the other factions have joined with South Africa."

The arrival of the Somali President, who has extended recognition to the Popular Movement, was followed by that of President Kenneth D. Kaunda of Zambia, a supporter of the rival National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and a proponent of an Angola coalition. "We in Zambia want to see meaningful peace," he said, "and that can come about only if there is a government of national unity in Angola."

With views so apparently polarized on the issue, one lower-level delegate said, the question has become "how can we save the Organization of African Unity from Angola."

There has been speculation that if the summit meeting that officially opens tomorrow moves to accept the Popular Movement as a member of the O.A.U., excluding both the National Union and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, some nations such as Zaire may withdraw from the 12-year-old organization.

## African Way of Consensus

Such speculation, however, was scoffed at by organization officials, who said that they did not take into account the organization's resilience and what was called the African way of reaching consensus. This was described as an extension of traditional palaver in which extended debate takes place in closed session. "Foreign ministers," said one man, "can quarrel, but not heads of state, that is understood, and out of it all comes intricate compromise."

The conference's chairman, President Idi Amin of Uganda, said: "We are not going to solve the problem of Angola through the press. As African leaders we shall unite."

Concerning recognition of any of the Angolan factions, he said that matter could wait. "Right now we must stop the bloodshed," he said.

In response to a question, President Amin said that he was gratified by the message he received from President Ford and that the United States was maintaining a proper position of nonintervention.

## 'We Condemn Everybody'

The Ugandan leader was pressed then about Soviet, Cuban and South African involvement in Angola, and he replied: "We have not come to discuss this or that intervention. We condemn everybody, not only the Russians, not only the Cubans, not even the South Africans but black Africans who are killing Angolans. We condemn everybody. Even if there are Ugandans in the Angola we condemn them."

Much of the public discussion is being conducted in something of a code. For instance, when President Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania, a strong supporter of the Popular Movement, was interviewed today, he kept repeating that there could be no compromise with aggression. But when he was asked who the aggressors were, he steadfastly refused to identify them although it was clear to all that he meant South Africa.

Such restraint was thought by some observers to signify reluctance by the supporters of the Popular Movement to take too hard a line. Perhaps they would be willing to accept a blanket condemnation of unnamed foreigners in Angola and a specific condemnation of South Africa, one observer of O.A.U. meetings suggested.

On the other hand, there were some leaders who seemed to be advocating recognition of the Popular Movement, which today was recognized by Niger, the 22d African nation to establish such ties.

## To Press the Issue

There are 46 states in the organization, and according to William Eteki, its secretary general, admission of states is by majority vote.

The Popular Movement, which is represented here by its foreign minister, José Dos Santos, said today that it would seek formal recognition by the organization.

"The South Africans are in active collusion with organizations that have betrayed the Angolan people," Mr. Dos Santos said. He added that his government would continue to be nonaligned and was not a Soviet puppet.