

Tunney Charges Memo Blocked Any Ties With Angola Faction

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (Reuters) — Senator John V. Tunney said today that a memorandum reportedly sent by the State Department to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola was regarded by the Soviet-backed group as an ultimatum that shut the door to any accommodation with the United States.

The California Democrat said that the memorandum was read to a high Popular Movement official in Washington on Dec. 11 by the chairman of the board of the Boeing Aircraft Company, T. A. Wilson.

Senator Tunney, author of the Senate amendment that cut off further American military aid for factions opposed to the Popular Movement in the Angola civil war, urged that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger be questioned about the memorandum at a Senate hearing tomorrow.

Senator Tunney said that the memorandum had been obtained by his aide, Mark Moran, who has just returned from a visit to Africa.

Ordered Two 737's

Mr. Moran said that the memorandum was not on State Department stationery but that Mr. Wilson had represented it as a message for the highest levels of the Popular Movement from high authorities in the United States Government.

The memorandum referred to the State Department's blocking of the delivery of two Boeing 737 aircraft that had been purchased by the Popular Movement.

The memorandum also said: "The M.P.L.A. would do well to

heed advice that no Government can plan reconstruction in postwar Angola without American and Western help. No government can obtain the technological and financial resources to stimulate economic development without official American consent."

The message stated that the United States could not stand idly by in the face of what it called a Soviet power play in Angola. But it added that if the Popular Movement was willing to compromise with its rivals, the United States was willing to back a peaceful settlement.

It said that the United States would be responsive and helpful to a coalition government that was not dependent on the Soviet Union.

Surprise and Anger

Mr. Moran said that the Angolan official had returned to Luanda and conveyed the message to Dr. Agostino Neto, president of the Popular Movement.

"He described Neto's reaction as surprise and anger and a very definite feeling that the United States had completely misread the position of his government," Mr. Moran said.

In a letter to Senator Dick Clark, chairman of the Senate subcommittee on African affairs, Senator Tunney said that the memorandum was viewed by Popular Movement leaders as a virtual ultimatum that slammed the door on further discussions or a possible rapprochement with the United States.

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