

KISSINGER HINTING AT ANGOLA ACTION

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In Brussels, He Says U.S.

'Cannot Be Indifferent'
to Soviet Intervention

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BRUSSELS, Dec. 12—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said today that the United States would try to prevent "one party" from dominating Angola through heavy shipments of arms if the proposed American solution — a settlement negotiated exclusively by Angolans — should fail.

Mr. Kissinger's comment, at a news conference, was interpreted by other delegations to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's meeting here as the most direct warning yet given the Soviet Union of the risks entailed in intervention in the newly independent country. The Secretary of State rejected the concept of a "war by proxy," but he did not say what preventive measures might be used.

"The United States favors a solution in which all of the parties in Angola can negotiate with each other free of outside interference and in which the problem of Angola is handled as an African issue," Mr. Kissinger said.

"The United States," he went on, "will support any solution in this direction; failing that, the United States will try to prevent one party, by means of massive introduction of outside equipment, from achieving dominance."

He also emphasized that the situation in the West African country is not analogous to Vietnam a decade ago, while stressing that the United States "cannot be indifferent" to shipment of arms and equipment to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, which is struggling for control of the country against two other factions that have merged. He also mentioned the introduction of Cuban ground forces into the Angolan civil war, on the Popular Movement's side.

Mr. Kissinger made his statements shortly after the conclusion of the NATO foreign ministers conference at which, according to Secretary General Joseph M.A.H. Luus, "all the ministers" saw the danger of Soviet involvement in the African conflict.

Mr. Kissinger emphasized that this meeting had dealt with NATO matters, not African problems.

But he added that Angola "cannot but affect relations between the United States and the Soviet Union if the Soviet Union engages in a military operation or massively supports a military operation thousands of miles from Soviet territory in an area where there are no Russian interests and where it is, therefore, a new projection of Soviet power and Soviet interest."

The 'African' Solution

"Despite the Secretary of State's disclaimer, and although NATO says its jurisdiction does not extend to black African countries, defense and foreign ministers here devoted a considerable portion of their meetings to African problems. These included the use of Nigerian ports by Soviet warships and the shipment to Nigeria of a number of MIG-21J fighter-bombers.

NATO, Dr. Luns carefully pointed out, is not concerned with the nature of the regime in Angola, but believes that the people there should decide for themselves.

Mr. Kissinger advocated "an African solution" at the news conference. This would be carried out with "no outside-power participation," and the Organization of African Unity would cooperate with the faction in Angola to achieve an "African solution."

The inability of the United States to remain indifferent to Soviet intervention, however, was the theme of Mr. Kissinger's remarks. He emphasized that "massive" Russian support was being sent "thousands of miles from the Soviet Union" to a country where "there are no historic Russian interests."

Reminded by a questioner that the Soviet Union had armed other countries, Mr. Kissinger said that there was a difference between arming countries and arming factions, and that the latter might establish "new patterns of dominance."

Factional strife in Angola has intensified since the country became independent of Portugal on Nov. 11. Since then two factions, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, have joined in a coalition against the Popular Movement.

An Angola settlement, Mr. Kissinger said, "remains necessary to the attempt to improve East-West relations" and is so recognized by all the NATO countries.

The Secretary said he had not read and would not comment on a Washington dispatch, published in The New York Times today, that quoted Government sources as saying that the United States had sent \$25 million in arms and support funds to Angola. A like sum, the article said, was available for the purpose of countering large-scale military intervention by the Soviet Union and Cuba.

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