

Africa Parley Seeks Angola Compromise

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ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Tuesday, Jan. 13—The heads of state of the 46 members of the Organization of African Unity remained divided early today, but appeared to be seeking a compromise that would defer any definitive action on the Angolan civil war.

The meeting of the African leaders is deadlocked on the issue of recognizing one of the rival governments in Angola or calling for a government of national unity. According to sources on both side of the deadlock, the leaders are considering submitting the question of what should be done to a special committee composed of representatives from each of the two camps that have

developed in the organization. It was also reported that President Idi Amin of Uganda, chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State, was seeking approval for a statement that affirms the unity of the African nations and condemns South African involvement in Angola.

The closed meeting of leaders, which entered its fourth day today, was still going on at 3:30 A.M. this morning.

Yesterday delegates for the first time began to openly concede that a substantial compromise—one that could resolve the fighting between the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and the rival coalition of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of

Angola—seemed beyond reach. A member of the Ivory Coast delegation said as he left the morning session: "They are all realizing that they made a mistake in holding the meeting, they can not solve the fighting in Angola and they are dividing themselves."

Privately, members of the National Union and National Front observer groups felt that a stalemate would be a victory for them since the momentum that preceded the extraordinary session seemed to be pushing toward recognition of the Popular Movement.

On the other side, Lopo do Nascimento, the Prime Minister of the Luanda-based government, said the lack of out-

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right recognition would not stop "our struggle against South Africa and the puppet factions," and added: "The summit will at least make clear which countries are supporting the true liberation of the continent and which are reactionary."

He made this comment at a news conference where three South African soldiers and two Portuguese mercenaries were displayed by their captors.

Succession of Speeches

According to a number of delegates, the activity inside Africa Hall through the day involved little debate but rather a succession of speeches by delegation heads that reflected the two basic positions. These positions have not narrowed appreciably since the conference began on Saturday. They have been defined by what have come to be known as the Senegalese and Nigerian resolutions.

The Senegalese approach, which was endorsed by 22 nations and supported by the Western-backed Angolan factions, began with a condemnation of South African troops and an equal condemnation "of all other forms of foreign intervention." It also demanded the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Angola and the cessation of arms supplies to all factions.

The proposal also called for a cease-fire at present positions and it urged the leaders of the three factions to make peace

and join in a government of national unity.

The Nigerian resolution, also signed by 22 nations—leaving Uganda and Ethiopia uncommitted—demanded recognition for the Popular Movement as the sole representative in the O.A.U. of an independent Angola. It further demanded that the organization give military and material aid to the Luanda government in its fight with South African forces. The resolution also denounced "the armed aggression of racist and fascist regimes in collusion with F.N.L.A. and Unita and mercenary contingents."

20 Hours of Meetings

By late yesterday afternoon, after 20 hours of meetings over almost three days and nights, 35 speakers had addressed the session. Most of the speeches were long and all recollected the history of Angola's colonial war and the broken coalitions between the nationalist factions that have led to the current morass.

What was described as one of the more impassioned addresses was made by President Kenneth D. Kaunda of Zambia, who noted that Angola was "an emotional issue that could divide Africa without ending the war." He said that the existence of "three separate political parties in Angola was a reality," and that for any delegations to pretend otherwise "was a deception."

But he focused most of his speech on what he termed "the danger of intervention by superpowers and their allies."

"Whilst these superpowers

are trumpeting the end of the cold war era in their bilateral relations, they are at the same time sowing the seeds of discord in Africa," said the Zambian leader.

President Kaunda restated his call for an end to all foreign involvement and praised China for having given assistance to African liberation groups without "seeking to impose her will on the people of Africa." He added:

"Assistance to liberation movements must not be an excuse for establishing hegemony in Africa."

Mr. Kaunda concluded with

Humphrey Bids U.S. Cease All Aid to Angolan Factions

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12 (AP)—Senator Hubert H. Humphrey called today for an end to United States involvement in Angola regardless whether the Soviet Union reciprocates.

Continuing American aid encourages deeper Soviet involvement, increases the risk of confrontation and lessens the chance for a negotiated peace, the Minnesota Democrat said in a speech at the University of Southern California.

"In Angola, as in Vietnam, we claim to be defending freedom against communism," he said. "In fact, we are supporting two political factions about which we know almost nothing."

"In Angola, as in Vietnam, we are backing factions which have the least chance to achieve a military victory."

a plea for peace. "We have not come here to save face but to save lives of millions of innocent Angolans." He left after the morning session to return to Lusaka.

An equally emotional address, representing the other camp, was made earlier by Gen. Murtala Muhammed, the head of state of Nigeria, who coupled his call for giving immediate recognition and military support to the Popular Movement with an attack on the United States role and praise for the Soviet Union.

Moscow Is Praised

"We are all aware of the heroic role which the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have played in the struggle of the African peoples for liberation." He continued:

"On the other hand, the United States, which now sheds crocodile tears on Angola, has not only completely ignored the freedom fighters whom successive U.S. Administrations have branded as terrorists, she even openly supported the fascist Portuguese government."

"The American administration continues to support the apartheid regime of South Africa whom they see as the defender of Western interests," General Muhammed said.

The speech was interpreted by some analysts here as the strongest in a recent succession of anti-American statements from Nigeria, where yesterday crowds threw stones at the United States Embassy. Nigeria, which is one of the major suppliers of oil to the United States, has traditionally had close commercial and political

ties to the West and the observers here were wondering whether the statements represented a radical change in its policies.

Captives on Exhibit

At the Popular Movement's news conference today three South African soldiers and two Portuguese mercenaries, manacled but looking well-fed and healthy, were brought onto a cabaret stage in a hotel. Under questioning by foreign reporters, the three South Africans said that they had been captured on Jan. 4 at a point nearly 600 miles north of Angola's southern border. They said that they had served in Angola since Dec. 14 with a battalion of South African regulars they thought contained 250 men.

The two Portuguese captives said that they had been captured on Sept. 17 of last year at Caxito, where they said they were fighting with the National Front forces. The men appeared older than the South Africans and were presumably professional soldiers.

One of them explained that he had been recruited in Rhodesia by Maj. Alvez Cardozo, who had led a Portuguese force during Lisbon's war against the nationalists. He said his assignment as a mercenary had been to train National Front troops.

At the opening of the news conference, Luis d'Almeida, the director of information in the Luanda government, demanded that journalists from Zaire leave the hall.

"It is not a matter of a free press, it is a matter of our dignity," he said. "Our soldiers are being killed by Zaire forces invading us from the north."