ANGOLA GENERAL 1975
the future of SWA but that it was not possible to help SWAPO now as Angola had problems of its own.

Asked what sort of help he envisaged, Dr Savimbi said Unita would attempt to help in a non-violent change to independence. Asked why Unita troops had taken up posts at the Santa Clara border post between SWA and Angola and why Unita troops were patrolling the frontier with SWA, Dr Savimbi said they were there "to check on who is arriving and who is leaving."

Dr Savimbi stressed that the presence of troops on the border did not mean that Unita mistrusted the South Africans.

On the South West African situation, he said, that troops of SWAPO - the SWA liberation force - had aided Unita during their struggle and they shed blood with us. Dr Savimbi said that because of this, "Unita was bound to be interested in..."
Angola — Savimbi’s prescription

Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of Unita (Front for United Total Independence of Angola) arrived in Luanda 11 days ago or the first time since he became involved in the bitter War of Independence 10 years ago.

But his triumphant return was marred by the worst outbreak of violence in the territory so far.

Savimbi, regarded by many as the favorite to win the hoped-for October elections, is泉州on independence in November 11, has talked to the FM about Angola’s future.

Is there a movement still possible before November 11?

Savimbi: We are now very much behind schedule. The provisional constitution should have been published by March 1. It was not. The electoral law was supposed to be ready by April, but the transitional government has not started working on it. The registration of voters as supposed to start in April and end in July — we are really behind with that programme, too.

Is any one movement capable of leading the country?

In the opinion of Unita it is necessary for the three liberation movement leaders to meet now and urgently examine the problems we are facing. If the problem of leadership at the moment the transitional government is not operating decisively at all — it discusses minor problems, incidents here, incidents there, and not the real political issues.

I am not condemning the interim government — Unita has given it all its support. But the movements within the transitional government are still operating as individual groups.

There has been a lot of talk about civil war. How seriously do you assess the possibility?

Who is going to create civil war? The balance between the three liberation movements, whilst in some ways negative, is positive in others — because anyone who starts a war will force the unity of the other two movements against themselves.

And the violence?

The three liberation movements must adopt a realistic stance. There is no possibility of two of them destroying the third, or for one to become the only representative of the people.

There will have to be concessions so that we can make our independence possible and the society viable. That is the position of Unita. Joining two against one, or vice versa, is not possible.

There was a very clear programme laid down at the Algarve talks (on independence) for establishing a joint army of 24,000 men. There seems to be no progress towards this?

I think it’s a question of information. The work on forming an integrated army is really advancing very well. We cannot continue to have three armies. Angola needs a national army. There will, however, never be true integration while MPLA, FNLA and Unita troops occupy different barracks.

You have said that you see Angola as a socialist State with full scope for private enterprise. Is that not a contradiction?

There is no contradiction. I think that socialism will be a necessity. What we cannot do is become capitalists. Who would be the capitalists — the new leaders? No, those who led the country to independence cannot become the exploiters of the people.

We want a socialist system, but which one? There is the orthodox one — the extremist one. We want the democratic one — a social democracy. But it would be a mistake to compare the system we want with any other country — for instance, Scandinavia.

But we cannot develop the country without the support and help of private enterprise, some of it foreign. Foreign investors must come here knowing our orientation — that the State wants to have a say in economic planning. We will discuss with them what they are going to give us and what they will take.

How do you see the new Angola living with SA and do you trust Mr Vorster’s policy of detente?

We support completely the atmosphere of detente. There is a need to live together peacefully in this area. That is a must. That is why we back completely the initiatives of President Kaunda, Nyerere and Seretse Khama.

On the question of Zimbabwe we have seen that Vorster was sincere. Ian Smith would have gone on for many years without agreeing to talk to the nationalists if he had been sure he would continue to get the necessary backing and economic support of SA.

Because SA did not accept Smith’s reasoning, Sithole was released. It was not the intention of the Rhodesian government to release him, but pressure was applied from SA. Those are the facts that suggest Mr Vorster is a realistic leader.

After Zimbabwe we are going to tackle the question of Namibia. A different formula will be applied there. Last we are going to discuss the problem of apartheid. It is a South African problem. People do not understand the situation when they say that Vorster is cheating them. There is no question of anyone cheating anyone. There are three prob-
lems which will be treated in turn.
You have said that fighting may not be
the best solution to the problems of Zim-
babwe and Namibia. Can you elabor-
ate?
We share the pan-Africanist view that
our continent should be totally liberated.
The armed struggle has, for a long time,
been a slogan to rally people in the
OAU and to get more money and sup-
port.
But, if we can achieve the liberation
of Zimbabwe and Namibia without an
armed struggle, why should we miss that
opportunity? Whilst there is a possibility
of talking and getting a peaceful settle-
ment we shall never support an armed
struggle.
What are your ideas on economic co-
operation with SA after independence?
I hope the future leaders of Angola
will cooperate with SA. We have that
dam at Cunene (see page 600), we have
other investments with SA. What are we
going to do? Are we going to ostracise
them? I think not. I hope that any leader
here will be realistic and accept political
and economic co-operation with any
country, despite differences in political
systems.
Aren't you applying double standards?
Do you see different solutions in Nam-
biba and Zimbabwe to the solution you
seek for SA itself?
SA is an independent country. All the
African States agree on that. I have
never heard anyone talk in terms of
liberating SA — not even at the OAU.
We are condemining apartheid — that is
different.
Do you feel that foreign companies
exploiting Angola's natural resources
should be nationalised or come under
State control?
Never. Nationalisation is a disease.
The foreign companies are manned by
experts who have the know-how to
develop our petroleum, diamond and
copper industries. The real question is
the renegotiation of allowable profits.
Foreign companies need their profits
they would not invest in the country
without them. But the people of Angola
need their share.
The existing agreements were made
between the companies and the Portu-
guese. When Angola is an independent
country investors must realise that the
people of Angola will have a greater
share in the exploitation of our wealth.
The Portuguese did not care very much
about that. State participation, yes.
Nationalisation, no.
Commander Chiwale (chief of the Unita
army) has been to China recently. Has
China offered aid to an independent
Angola?
I don't think the trip of Commander
Chiwale to China was successful. We
don't wish to hide anything. Chiwale
and I were trained by the Chinese in
1965. The Chinese promised to support
us in the struggle. They did not. We are
not frustrated because they supported
the FNLA — if they want to support
FNLA or MPLA it is their business.
They asked us to send a delegation to
Peking, but I was personally reluctant.
We have gone past the stage when we
were expecting aid from the Chinese —
and it did not come.
Who has the greatest influence on your
political thinking?
I had close relations with Ché
Guevara and with Ahmed Ben Bella.
The two weeks I spent with Ché
Guevara in Dar es Salaam in 1965
influenced my thinking. I got a new evolu-
tion when Ché left Cuba. When he
was no more in Cuba I started to ques-
tion why.
I went to China and my thinking
changed. I returned to Angola ready to
fight but said to myself I must do my
own thinking. Any theory has positives
and negatives. The Russians and the
Chinese, although both communists, are
enemies because of the nationalism in
their policies. This is why I have gone
through several stages in my thinking.
Now, I am thinking in a different way
altogether after my own experience of
Socialism will be a necessity
fighting for six-and-a-half years in the
bush.
Would you describe yourself as an
anti-communist?
I am not anti-communist because it
does not serve any useful purpose. I am
not a communist — again it does not
serve any purpose. I am an Angolan
who wants to serve his country.
We want a democratic society — to
collaborate with everybody so long as
they don't endanger our country. So we
will leave the superpowers — the
Americans and the Russians — to con-
front themselves. As President Kenyatta
said: "When you see two elephants
fighting keep well clear, because the
grass tends to get trampled."
The Star's Africa News Service

PEREIRA DE ECA — The shots which cracked out in the dry heat here across the Angola/South West Africa border last month seriously but temporarily disrupted the otherwise peacable relations between the UNITA liberation army and the South African authorities.

The shooting was confirmed by the Portuguese governor of Cunene Province, Mr Pessanhia Viegas.

Patrols

But all he would say was: "Two patrols were passing each other and inexplicably began firing at each other."

The incident had already been confirmed by the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, who said; five days after the shooting: "A South African Army patrol fired on the Angola side of the South West Africa border. The patrol, retaliated and the unknown attackers fled."

"Our patrol suffered no casualties. Such incidents are deplored. We do not start them, but when fired on we have no option but to retaliate."

Details were supplied by Dr Antonio Vakulukuta, leader of UNITA in Cunene and a tough veteran of the bush war against the Portuguese Army.

The incident started when a UNITA patrol — the movement's men continously patrol their side of the common border with South West Africa — met in three jeeps on what is described as a 'routine exercise'.

"They set off in the direction of the wood processing factory owned by a local businessman, Mr Antonio 'Banana' Alves."

Mr Jorge Fiore, an engineer supervising the roadmaking activities in this barren province, says: "Many people knew that Banana had been moving much of his equipment over to the South West African side."

Employees

According to Dr Vakulukuta, the unit of Mr Alves's employees, saw the approaching patrol and told their boss that UNITA was coming to seize the factory.

"The doctor denies that this was the intention. "This was a routine patrol," he insists."

Mr Alves panicked and, according to UNITA he hurried to the South West African side of the border.

UNITA lost two jeeps to rocket fire. Dr Vakulukuta says one jeep was entirely wrecked and is still at the scene of the action.

I was shown a third jeep involved in the battle. I counted at least 20 bullet holes in its bodywork.

UNITA claim their side had no dead. Certainly nobody had been sitting in that jeep when the bullets struck it. The bullets must have been flying at an incredible height.

The action's result was predictable. And, the two sides retired. It is not clear what has happened to Mr Alves's equipment which is still on the Angolan side.

But the Portuguese border officials are still there and the UNITA men, who have set up headquarters in a little building at the

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The "Incidents in this zone 20km" sign proclaims Oshikango MR Alves lives here.
ANGOLA

BORDER

SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Incidents in this zone 20km

Having lived in the area for some time, Mr Alves was well known to officials on both sides of the frontier.

What he told them on the South West African side is not known but according to Dr Vakulukuta, Mr Alves reappeared on the border accompanied by a group of South Africans.

Nobody is quite sure how many came with Mr Alves.

Dr Vakulukuta alleges that this group looked on while Mr Alves and his helpers cut the frontier wire.

Then shooting broke out. There is a dispute over who fired first.

The shooting started, UNITA's troops say, at about 6 pm and went on for about 15 minutes.

UNITA and the forces on the other side are cordial is offered by Mr Godfrey Nangonya, another UNITA official in the south.

"I sometimes stroll across the border and have a chat with the police there," he says.

UNITA's troops have a reputation for being tough.

View

He is supported in this view by Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of the UNITA movement.

"Our troops are on the border not because we distrust the people on the other side, he said to me, "We just want to check on who is coming into and who is leaving the country.""

The border seems rather safe enough. Even the private UNITA troops who were involved in the shooting say it was a sad accident. "It was a very bad thing," said one man.

Besides patrolling the frontier, UNITA troops have also taken up positions at the border post of Sant Clara itself.

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CAPE TOWN.—The Department of Foreign Affairs and the fledgling Kavango Government in the northern part of South West Africa are negotiating political and economic settlements with leaders of Angola’s independence movements.

The Express can disclose that:

1. The Kavango Government has already negotiated a border truce with MPLA, FNLA and Unita leaders by threatening to withhold from Angola the use of essential services in the tiny homeland. The settlement came after shots were fired at a truck driven by a Finnish sister employed by a mission hospital in Kavango.

2. The Department of Foreign Affairs has approached the Portuguese and Angolan governments in an urgent attempt to settle any doubts about the agreement in which South Africa and Portugal are jointly developing the R80-million Kuene River power station project in the border town of Ruacana.

3. The Department of Foreign Affairs has also been asked to thrash out an agreement with Angola for proper control on the South West Africa border. Border control has virtually collapsed since the civil war in Angola.

Protest

These disclosures were made this week by Mr. Jannie De Wet, Commissioner General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, in an interview at Oshakati in Ovambo.

Mr. De Wet said that after two incidents, one involving the Finnish sister, the other involving Unita’s occupation of the Calqueque storage dam which forms a vital link in the Kuene River power project, the Kavango Government lodged a protest with Angola.

The MPLA, FNLA and Unita then made contact with Kavango.

"I went over the border and attended the talks as an observer," Mr. De Wet said. "The discussions were between the Kavango Government and the three local leaders of the movements. They apologised for the shots fired across the river and claimed they were not fired on instructions but were fired by irresponsible people.

"They gave an undertaking that it would not happen again."
Agriculture, mining key to Angola’s prosperity

When (and if) Angola can sort out its pressing political problems, it can concentrate on exploiting enormous natural wealth for its people, the new rulers are already discovering. DEON DU PLESSIS of The Star’s Africa News Service reports.

LUANDA — The socialist spirit is abroad in Angola today in two of the country’s most important spheres — agriculture and mining.

In the new Angola both these fields rank high on the transitional government’s priority list — agriculture to keep the people fed and mining to keep the foreign money rolling in.

And with the new order here both promise to become much more by the people and for the people.

"It cannot be tolerated that 1 000 people together have more land that 500 000 who are involved in agricultural production," says the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Matesu Neto. He sternly vows to change all that.

Minister of Mining at the moment is a chunky black man, Dr Jeremia Chitunguza, who acquired perfect English with an American accent after more than a decade in the United States.

"I’m not thinking necessarily of nationalisation of our mining industry, but more participation is essential," is his view.

Diamonds

Another priority of his is providing Angola with the means to process the riches from its soil.

For example the country produces about three million carats of diamonds a year, yet the local cutting industry is miniscule.

Another sad example is oil. Nine million tons of crude oil gushes annually from the rigs off Cabinda. Angola’s consumption is about two million tons a year.

But the country’s one refinery processes less oil. Nine million tons of some petroleum products have to be imported.

All this, says Dr Chitunguza, is a hangover from Portuguese colonial rule — from the days when it suited and paid Portugal to export refined petroleum products to Angola while buying cheap Angolan crude, when it suited Portuguese to have Angolan diamonds cut by Portuguese cutters in Portugal.

Those days are gone for good when the new Angolans like Dr Chitunguza get into their stride.

He feels angry too about the treatment meted out to Black workers on some mines by their old masters.

"Some workers there worked barefoot without hard hats. Can you imagine that?" he says.

Iron ore

He is optimistic over Angola’s mineral potential, and with good reason.

Down south in the Cunene province are vast deposits of iron ore. With one deposit alone estimated at 5 000-million tons. In central Angola there is copper with deposits of clay, phosphates and salt strewn liberally through the rest of this giant territory.

And all this with only 30 percent of the country properly surveyed so far.

Dr Chitunguza can afford to talk in terms of Angola’s own diamond cutting industry, a possible new refinery, a steel mill. All he needs is at hand.

Co-operatives

And will the new Angolans accept South African aid for its projects to come? A slow smile and the careful answer: "Before any investment proposals are accepted, political relationships will have to be defined."

Over at the Agriculture Ministry, Minister Neto has bold ideas all his own.

"I will try to organise Angolan agriculture into co-operatives and one basic aim will be to increase the food capacity of the country."
Angola: the harsh realities

General Silva Cardoso, High Commissioner of the Angolan transitional government, is in charge of security in the troubled State. In this frank interview with the FM he reveals that free elections before independence are a dream.

Much more likely is that the transitional government will continue after independence on November 11 — led by a President elected by national referendum and nominees from the three liberation movements.

General Cardoso clearly expects more violence — at least in Luanda — and holds out little hope for a national army.

FM: Does lack of progress in drawing up an electoral law suggest the October elections will have to be postponed?

Cardoso: If those responsible think it advisable to postpone the elections, I don’t see why the transitional government shouldn’t be kept in office after independence — until elections are possible.

But how can people vote? There’s been no preparation; there’s 65% to 70% illiteracy in the country; a man with a gun can dictate how things go. Intimidation would be rife.

On the agenda of the summit meeting between Savimbi, Neto and Roberto will be proposals that the elections be held, say, two years after independence and the present transitional government should continue in power after November 11. You are right about illiteracy — I would put it at 80% — and intimidation.

Who’d be President of Angola? Would the present Portuguese ministers in the transitional government leave?

There would be a national referendum for the Presidency. It would be relatively easy to organise. The Portuguese ministers must leave and nominees from Unita, FNLA and MPLA will replace them.

Then Unita leader Jonas Savimbi would surely win. He controls over half the population in his area of south-central Angola?

Yes. And after last week’s fighting, all the White Angolans will join him. There are about 500,000 Whites here now. They are scared — Unita seems their only hope.

Do you think there is any chance of a peaceful post-independence period of reconstruction?

Yes. No-one wants civil war. No significant movement has hope of conquering the whole country — it is too big.

Do you expect more fighting?

I’m afraid so. The MPLA and FNLA soldiers hate each other. We can mix FNLA or MPLA with Unita in our patrols, but never FNLA and MPLA.

How can you hope to control them?

Each movement is now permitted to occupy 15 buildings in and around Luanda. Each building may have only 15 armed men, the rest must stay in barracks. Of course, we cannot be sure the men will not go underground.

Morale among Portuguese troops is low. Will it be possible to maintain a Metropolitan military presence until next February, as envisaged under the Algarve agreement?

An agreement is sacred. We will honour every paragraph of the one signed at Alvor: we said we would keep our troops here until not later than February 29 1976 and we will — unless they are wanted or the agreement is changed.

Some troops seem to want to leave on independence day...

Yes. This will be on the agenda of the summit conference. But this month’s fighting helped. When I told them they had to go out and shoot if they had to, no more turning away, they thought they were at last doing a useful job, and morale improved.

Is there any sign that the liberation movements will be able to form a joint military command?

That is a slow process, mainly political. It seems to me they have no alternative if they all want Angola to become a prosperous and well organised nation.

Signs of evolution towards that objective is the mixed alert force proposed by the military staff of the three movements.

What is the biggest obstacle to creating a national army?

The liberation movements are not disciplined. They have no officers. They are a maquis — we cannot make soldiers of them.

What is the “alert force”?

We are going to create a truly mixed force — men from all three movements in one force. There will be nine platoons of ten men each, three platoons from each movement. Each three platoons — one FNLA, one MPLA and one Unita — will form a company under one commander. Then there will be one overall commander.

How will the commander be chosen?

I don’t know. Maybe they will rotate each month.

How will the Portuguese military installations be divided between the movements?

By common agreement. However, if the dream of an Angolan national army comes true, that problem will cease.

What do you see as the greatest risk to security and political stability in Angola at this moment?

The differences between the movements and their difficulties in making the goodwill which exists at the top reach down to those at the bottom.

We believe Savimbi, Neto and Johnny Eduardo (the FNLA’s member of the three-man Prime Ministerial council) toured the damaged areas after this month’s fighting. How did they react?

Savimbi was shocked, he feels for the people. So does Johnny Eduardo — they both realised something must be done. But Neto was cold.
Refugees arriving in SWA

PRETORIA — Refugees from strife-torn Angola have started to arrive at the Rundu and Oshikango border posts in northern South West Africa.

An official of the Department of the Interior said there had been an increase in the number of people arriving at these posts and applying for permission to enter the country. Everything humanly possible was being done to smooth out their entry, he said, but those without the necessary documents were being treated as people in transit if they were not acceptable.

The Argus Africa News Service reported from Luanda that a grim warning that Angola faced total ruin and economic collapse was given today by the Portuguese High Commissioner, General Silva Cardoso, as Cabinda, the oil-rich enclave in the north, was cut off by heavy fighting.

Another report, pictures...
Oil-rich Cabinda is devastated.

Oil-rich Cabinda is devastated.
CRAZY - but it WORKS

THE MAYOR OF ALGODONES

Loshing is cleaning the

SHACK TOWN in Lobos.
CABINDA'S OIL FLOWS ON

CABINDA (Angola).—On an oceanside bluff 13km north of the battle-scarred town, the American Gulf Oil Company stand peacefully in the midst of this deeply troubled country.

'We are just trying to stay out of politics and keep the oil flowing,' says Earl Wisner, the American terminal supervisor in charge of Gulf's pumping and oil storage installations there.

The other day, Wisner, who is a veteran of the Nigerian Civil War, found the initials of the Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda (FLEC) painted inside one of the company's oil storage tanks. Along the road to Gulf's grounds at Malongo, the initials of the three feuding Angolan liberation movements are written everywhere.

RUNNING BATTLE

The town of Cabinda itself is still recovering from a three-day running battle earlier this month between hundreds of troops of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola. More than a dozen buildings and homes are ruined from mortar, rocket and machine-gun fire and a good portion of the 70,000 inhabitants have left. Cabinda Gulf is Angola's number one money-maker and also the largest single American investment - 235 million dollars ($160 million) — in this Portuguese colony five months from independence. Last year, it provided the territory with 850 million dollars ($450 million) in foreign exchange and the Portuguese Government, with something like 400 million dollars ($260 million) in revenues. This year it is expected to cover nearly half of Angola's 1.1 billion dollar ($770 million) budget.

Production from Gulf's 120 offshore wells is down somewhat this year to between 120,000 and 140,000 barrels daily. The drop-off is due to the soft world market for crude oil, rather than to any fighting in the enclave among the various liberation movements and the Cabinda Liberation Front.

PROSPEROUS

The most recent fighting has left the Popular Movement in a predominant position throughout the enclave, according to local Portuguese military sources.

Officially, all three movements have taken the position that Cabinda must remain an integral part of Angolan territory — but the Cabinda Liberation Front is building its own army around 700 former special African troops of the Portuguese Army and is said to have the backing of both the neighboring states of Zaire and Congo Brazzaville.

But fearing some kind of confrontation on their Malongo grounds, Gulf has pulled out all families of its personnel. It now runs the offshore wells and onshore 1.35 million barrel storage facility with 250 local employees and 50 expatriates, including 12 Americans.

INDIFFERENT

Gulf officials seem fairly indifferent toward which group wins the struggle for Cabinda. Its fate here has already been sealed by agreement with the Portuguese Government last year giving Angola 55 percent of the Cabinda corporation plus taxes and royalties.

But the accord, whose financial terms have already gone into effect, has not formally been signed yet between Gulf and the present Provisional Angolan Government. This may be one of the first acts of the new Angolan Government after independence celebrations this November. — Washington Post News Service.
Angola's only industry

The Argus Africa News Service

LUANDA — The chaotic Angolan political situation reflects itself in the economy, and if the three parties do not start worrying less about political points and more about production they will not have a country left to govern.

Chronic strikes, which no party will try to stop for fear of losing support, have sent prices and costs soaring, production plummeting, and inflation off at a gallop.

As a result the once-rich economy is in imminent danger of collapse beyond repair. Even the politicians admit it.

"The economy is greatly threatened and things will be catastrophic if political accord is not reached," the Secretary of State for Commerce, Dr Graca da Silva Faveres said.

DOUBLED

Basis of the problem is the strike-plagued port of Luanda. Costs have doubled while production has dropped by half or less than a year ago.

Goods cannot come into Luanda, by sea, and foreign currency cannot go out.

Not that there is much to go anyway.

Coffee, one of the biggest foreign exports, has been hit hard by the fighting which caused many white farmers in the coffee-rich Malanje and Zaire regions to leave their farms.

Coffee workers, mainly from the north, have left the northern areas because of tribal friction there.

Production is about 20 percent of what it was last year.

Even that cannot reach the port easily. Road traffic has almost stopped. Truck drivers refuse to move up rural areas without armed escorts of Portuguese troops.

There is a very real danger of famine in Luanda because of this. Vegetables from the southern area get through only in small quantities. Eggs and milk also come from the south and supplies are falling off.

Large poultry farms were affected by the fighting and may cease production soon.

The poultry industry is also affected by strikes, as well as the new public holidays declared by each movement.

In Luanda workers refuse to work late at night because of curfews and fear for their safety on the way home.

Production has dropped by more than 50 percent and eggs are up more than 100 percent, an expatriate employee of a large foreign firm here said.

I think my company is just going to have to close down.

TAPERING OFF

Foreign firms are letting their business taper off and capital investment is minimal.

Senior industry people say outside investment is virtually non-existent.

The Government is making determined efforts to attract outside capital.

Overseas suppliers are asking for credit in hard currency before they will deliver to Angola.

Thousands of people, mostly of them in the skilled and semi-skilled class, have left or intend leaving the country.

One financial institution recently lost 96 employees, 17 of them senior staff.

There is a shortage of goods for the increased buying power of workers. Beer is almost impossible to obtain, as are popular cool drinks, and queues form for cigarettes, bread, and other commodities.

Inflation has been estimated at between 50 and 60 percent.

There is a 'black market' for almost everything. One of the most thriving is the money-changer's business. But bread, beer, and even confirmations on seats on planes out of the country are being speculated in.

The mining industry is reported to be about to close. In Luanda construction is almost at a standstill. Dozens of buildings stand forlorn, half completed without even a nightwatchman to keep them company.

About the only thing Angola has going for it at the moment is the steady flow of oil from the rich wells of Cabinda.

If that stops, the country may well do the same.

© Argus Co, 1975
Angola-SWA arms clamp

Meeting with liberationists

WINDHOEK. — Representatives of the three Angolan liberation movements have met South West African authorities to discuss tight control over the movement of arms and ammunition across the border between the two territories, it was reported yesterday.

The Commissioner-General for the Indigenous Peoples of SWA, Mr. Janne de Wet, confirmed yesterday that he has had three meetings with representatives of the three movements, the MPLA, FNLA and UNITA.

He said the latest meeting had been at Oshikango on the SWA side of the border in Owamboland.

The meeting was held after representatives of the liberation movements requested it, he said. Officials of the SA Defence Force and the SA Police accompanied Mr. De Wet.

During the meeting, a spokesman for the three movements had expressed concern over the possibility of arms and ammunition finding their way across the Angolan border into SWA. It was also alleged that weapons were sometimes stolen in Angola and smuggled across the border into Owamboland.

Searches

Asked if he was aware of this, Mr. De Wet said he was not, but he welcomed the request of the Angolans to discuss the matter. He would discuss it further with the South African Government.

He said representatives of the three movements said they needed arms and ammunition in Angola, and could not afford to lose any. During the meeting, it was also decided to prohibit the movement of cattle across the border.

It was provisionally agreed that people would be searched for weapons at the Oshikango border-control post. This would be discussed with the SA Government, said Mr. De Wet.

Mr. De Wet added that the situation in Owamboland was "peaceful and orderly."

Asked if Angolan refugees still crossed the border into SWA, he said they were coming through at the rate of about 60 a week.
LUANDA - A new peril, starvation, is hanging over the people of war-torn Angola. In the Uige district of the north an estimated 500,000 refugees are short of food and between 40 and 50 people are dying daily.

Most of the refugees are Bakango tribesmen who support the FNLA liberation movement. Some have returned from Zaire and some have fled north from Luanda.

According to diplomatic and missionary sources, the district capital of Carmona is nearly stripped of food supplies, and roadblocks set up by the rival MPLA are preventing relief getting through from the south.

An inadequately airlifted population, hungry and malnourished, in the Carmona area can be seen suffering from the distended 'stomachs' of malnutrition.

An American Southern Baptist missionary, the Rev. Harrison Dike, said yesterday that some seeds had been supplied to the refugees but in the face of immediate starvation, the seeds had been eaten instead of planted.

A column of 700 White refugees, under a Portuguese military escort, was reported yesterday to be moving towards Luanda from Malange, 420km to the east.

Malange has been the scene of heavy fighting recently and two Portuguese Air Force planes were caught by cross fire when trying to land there on Sunday. All flights have now been suspended except in case of urgent necessity.

It is not known whether the refugee column will be permitted to reach Luanda. Both the FNLA and MPLA have road blocks on the access routes to the capital and the FNLA controls the vital junction town of Lucala through which the column must pass.

There was no further news of the expected FNLA advance from the north, and Mr. Holden Roberto's forces appear to have decided to consolidate their position by taking MPLA strongholds to the east and cutting off their rival supply routes to the capital.

In London, Europeans airlifted out of Angola yesterday spoke of increasingly violent clashes and looting in the African State, reports Reuter.

Fifty-five passengers were on the British VC-10 relief flight.
3 held in
Swapo,
Unita
break-up

WINDHOEK.—The South West Africa People's Organisation had broken ties with the Angolan movement, Unita, and three prominent Ovambo who had crossed the border into Angola recently had been detained in retaliation, reports in Windhoek said yesterday.

Swapo had broken with Unita because of its relatively moderate and peace-loving attitude and joined forces with the Marxist-oriented MPLA, the reports said.

Swapo was alleged to have detained an influential Unita leader in Southern Angola, a Dr. Valukutsa, and after he was disarmed, he was set free.

LEADERS

As a result, Pastor S. Ekandjo, editor of the Ovamboland Lutheran Church Journal, and two businessmen, Mr. F. Kafula and Mr. M. Itope, were detained by Unita recently when they attended a Unita political rally in Southern Angola. All three men were considered church leaders in Ovamboland.

No trace had since been found of the three men, and reports reaching Windhoek indicated that they had been detained in an Angolan jail. The reports said they might have been taken to Zambia.

After the matter was reported to the South African Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria, inquiries were made through diplomatic channels in Lusaka. But no reply has yet been received.—Sapa.
LUANDA. — About 300,000 Portuguese White settlers are expected to leave Angola before Portugal's largest and richest African colony gains independence on November 11.

This is a drastic revision of the previous figures of 200,000, and was announced at a late afternoon press conference in Luanda on Saturday by Colonel Ribeiro, Secretary-General of the Portuguese High Commissioner, General Silva Cardoso.

An estimated 100,000 Whites have already left Angola since the Lisbon coup in April last year out of more than half a million Whites living in Angola at that time.

The massive airlift plan calls for evacuating between 50,000 to 90,000 people monthly and Angola's second international airport at Nova Lisboa will be used for direct flights to Portugal. This will require about six or seven fully-laden jumbo jets daily.

The Portuguese TAP airline fleet consists of only three Boeing 747 jumbo jets, seven 727 Boeing medium-range and eight Boeing 707 long-range jets. It plans to charter more aircraft and use the sole DC-10 already chartered from Swissair to evacuate the refugees.

Colonel Ribeiro said he hoped Angola would remain a unique example of a place in the world where different races could live together. The Whites leaving Angola were simply searching for security.

A national commission had been formed this year but in order to avoid causing panic its formation plan was strictly kept under wraps.

A member of the commission, Captain Dindo, said that provisions were being made for the reception of the evacuees in Lisbon, but was not able to elaborate.

FEASIBLE

Although it is apparently feasible to fly out the planned 2,500–3,000 people a day, correspondents voiced doubts that Lisbon could arrange adequate reception facilities for such a massive influx.

Last month, 35,000 people were flown from Luanda to Lisbon, among them 15,000 refugees.

There is speculation that the massive evacuation plan which surpasses the United States' evacuation of Vietnamese, has the secret backing of the moderate political groups in Lisbon to gain leverage against leftist elements and communist maneuver to consolidate a leftist regime in Portugal.

It is believed that radical elements of the Armed Forces Movement in Portugal are unhappy about the evacuation from Angola as it is a virtual condemnation of their policies.

EMBATTLED

Such large numbers of embattled repatriates could pose a dangerous political threat to the Lisbon regime and there are already reports of right-wing Angolan repatriates clashing with communists in Portugal, particularly in the north.

There has been continued fighting in areas south of Luanda with considerable shooting reported in Benguela on Saturday and clashes in which heavy weapons were used in the suburban areas of Lobito. But latest reports yesterday said the fighting had slackened off.

In Luanda itself there have been no reports of new clashes and a military spokesman said that in Caetano and other areas near Luanda the situation up to yesterday was stationary.

ARMED SHIPS

On Saturday, however, the Zaied-backed FNLA of Holden Roberto, issued a communiqué stating it had been aware that two ships were in Luanda harbour carrying armships and had asked that it would bombard these ships if any attempts are made to off-load the consignment.

As FNLA troops still hold out in the besieged fortress, commanding the harbour entrance, they could well be in a position to do so, although it is not known if the weapons they have stockpiled in the fortress have sufficient range to reach the Luanda dock.
Unita now in Angola conflict

The Argus Africa News Service

LUANDA—The president of the Angola National Union (Unita), Dr. Jonas Savimbi, has virtually declared war on the Marxist-oriented Popular Movement (MPLA).

In a radio broadcast from Silva Porto, a major southern city in the heart of Unita's territory, Dr. Savimbi said: "The MPLA (Unita's armed forces wing) would reply to attacks on it by other movements.

In a clear reference to the MPLA, Dr. Savimbi said Unita, which up to now has stayed out of the country's interne conflict between the MPLA and the National Front (FNLH), had been forced into its own militant stance by the spread of the conflict to the southern areas.

He detailed specific incidents in which Unita had been attacked by the MPLA, and referred to deliberate provocations against Unita.

DETERIORATION

Dr. Savimbi said the general deterioration of the situation throughout the country, the manipulation of information by elements in Luanda, attacks of the Minister of Education in the Transitional Government, Dr. Jeronimo Wamala of Unita, by radical students and the actions of Intercos, a pro-MPLA union in the southern port of Lobito, had contributed to the decision.

He also called for the return to Luanda of Dr. Pereira, Portuguese High Commissioner, General Silva Cardoso, who left for Lisbon a few days ago.

In Luanda, Unita Prime Minister, Dr. Jose N'Dele, and FNLH Prime Minister Mr. Ngela Kahangam, also opposed the withdrawal of General Cardoso.

"Dr. Kahangam strongly attacked former High Commissioner, Adm. Wladimir, and the government, who have accused of being pro-MPLA.

Unita has scheduled a meeting of all its top members for August 20 in Silva Porto, and called for rallies throughout the country in support of its new stance and to call for the return of General Cardoso as High Commissioner."
JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Government yesterday prepared to shoulder the immediate responsibility for the thousands of refugees fleeing from Angola to South West Africa.

Emergency talks were held in Pretoria and it was announced that a new camp to house 1,000 more Angolans was being put up at Magaliesburg, near Pretoria.

The refugee camp at Grootefontein in South West Africa is filling rapidly and is expected to overflow beyond its 1,000 capacity by the weekend.

However, the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Connie Mulder, made it clear last night that the bulk of the refugees will be repatriated to Portugal, our Pretoria correspondent reports.

Humane reasons

"These people are regarded by us as being in transit to Portugal," said Dr. Mulder. "For humanitarian reasons we have accepted temporary responsibility for housing and looking after them."

It was the firm intention to repatriate them as quickly as possible and in large numbers, he added. Anyone wishing to stay in South Africa would have to meet the minimum qualifications applying to all immigrants. These would not be "watered down" because of the circumstances.

Dr. Mulder said negotiations with the Portuguese Government were being held "at the highest level" and included the cost of repatriation.

Mr. Jamie de Wet, Commissioner-General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, had talks with officials of the Department of the Interior in Pretoria yesterday on the refugee question.

Dramatic developments

It is clear that South Africa is having to shoulder the responsibility which should have been borne by Portugal, which has had plenty of warning about the deteriorating situation in Angola.

There have been dramatic developments along the refugee trail from Angola to South West Africa. Our Cape Town correspondent reports from Swakopmund that the great trek to safety being made by a convoy of an estimated 1,500 vehicles may have been stopped along the way by bands of guerrillas.

The flow of between 300 and 400 refugees a day across the border slowed to a trickle yesterday. Mr. De Wet last night estimated that more than 2,000 had passed through Oshikati, 1,000 of them last week.

As many as 30,000 desperate people are on the move, according to an official in South West Africa. The refugees, driving South from the Angolan port of Lobito via Moçamedes, Benguela, Nova Lisboa and San da Bamba, could now have to turn to the border.

Roving guerrillas

Reports reaching Windhoek indicate that the Portuguese Army provides escorts only for short distances out of town. After that, the refugees must fend for themselves against three distinctly armed guerrilla armies who are themselves engaged in the continual fighting.

Refugees, travelling only as quickly as loaded trucks can move, are a ready prey for looters. There were no signs yesterday of the big column heading South West Africa and some officials believe it will not show up before Friday.

Refugees are now believed to be fleeing from Cuanza, Moxico, Luanda, Benguela, Panguila, Nova Lisboa, and Macassar. They are converging on the "second capital" of Angola, Nova Lisboa, where about 25,000 refugees are already massed, looking for an escape route out of Angola. About 7,000 more refugees are in the port of Lobito.

Daily flights

An airlift to take 5,000 Portuguese to Lisbon daily from Angola started yesterday. There are six or seven jumbo flights from the Angolan capital every day, as well as a chartered Swissair DC-10. About 300,000 white Angolans are expected to want to leave.

In addition to the exodus of Whites, worried Black Angolans have been fleeing the capital to the north and south of the country.

A TAP 707 aircraft arrived in Johannesburg from Luanda yesterday carrying 120 passengers, 90 percent of them Portuguese refugees fleeing Angola. Authorities kept the refugees in the international transit quarters of the airport.
Backing of Angola guerillas by SA alleged

LUANDA. — The MPLA stepped up its propaganda war against the FNLA yesterday, producing documents purporting to show that the FNLA was backed by South Africa and employed White mercenaries. Document claim one mercenary was captured last May. They were distributed to Angolan and foreign journalists here after a press briefing by Mr. Lopo do Nascimento, MPLA co-premier in the Angolan transitional government, in which each of the three liberation groups here have a co-premiership. The documents included what were said to be photostats of the ‘Frenchman’s credentials as “a militant of the National Liberation Front” and “commander of number-two company” of FNLA. A spokesman for the French Consulate here confirmed that the Frenchman had been in jail but was later released. He said he had no knowledge that the man had been a mercenary.

A photostat copy of an alleged report by Mr. Manuel Dinga do Monra, chief of protocol to the FNLA-appointed co-premier, Mr. Johnny Eduardo, included a passport which said out of its leaders was promised economic and military aid by high-ranking South African officials.

NEW ATTACKS

FNLA troops yesterday attacked MPLA forces in Cachinda according to travellers arriving here. The attack was said to have been near the border with Zaire, where the FNLA has its base. Cachinda airport was closed and personnel of the Cabinda Oil Company, a subsidiary of the American Gulf Oil, were unable to travel from the town of Cabinda to the oil installation 33 km away.

The enclave lies to the north of Angola, separated by a strip of Zaire territory, Portugal and the three main Angolan liberation movements recognize it as an integral part of Angola, but a ‘secessionist’ movement last week declared the enclave independent.
LUANDA. — A number of international and local companies have closed their doors and are pulling out of Angola as the country's economy slowly grinds to a halt.

Among them are a large firm of international auditors and many local industries.

According to one banker in Luanda if it were not for the fact that Angola still earns a reasonable amount of foreign currency from oil production in Cabinda the economy would be stranded instantly.

So serious have people viewed the situation that there has been much talk of moving the entire operation of banks and other service industries to the south of the country.

INVESTMENT
A representative of the National Union (Unita) liberation movement has returned from a visit to Britain where he discussed the possibility of large-scale investment in the south.

Dr. Savimbi, with much talk of secession doing the rounds in business circles in the country is the one most Western thinkers will back.

Many banks and other organisations have had to close their branches in outlying areas because of the fighting.

The outlying areas can be compared with the earlier part of the Biafran war — there is a complete breakdown of civil law and order.

Coffee production, which was the second largest money-earner in Angola is down to almost half of what it was — that is, if they can harvest the crop, pack it up and get it to Luanda said a banker.

BLACK MARKET
Whether there is a possibility of a classical type of communist system — to ruin the entire economy and then pick up the threads and reconstruct in the manner which will suit the communist rearing its head — I would like to see.

Many companies are not meeting their bills simply because they are not selling. Those that are selling are keeping the cash and manipulating it on the currency black market turning it into foreign currency.

I hate to think of this bad debt situation. What Angola will be left with is thumping great overdrafts with money not worth the paper it is printed on, he said.
Swapo mans roadblocks in Angola

By DENNIS GORDON
"Mail" Africa Bureau

OSHIKANGO — Afrikans-speaking Black men, dressed in olive green uniforms, almost certainly guerrillas of the external wing of the South West African Peoples Organisation (SWAPO) — have set up roadblocks in southern Angola.

Armed with automatic rifles, revolvers, pangas and bushknives, they are stopping motorists fleeing south from the fighting in Angola to safety over the South West Africa border at Oshikango frontier post.

SWAPO guerrillas, who have not been active militarily against South Africa's Defence Force for some time are known to have infiltration routes and camps in southern Angola along Eastern Caprivi homeland.

In 1966, SWAPO guerrillas attacked Oshikango itself in a night raid.

News of the Swapo roadblock was told to me yesterday by a Rhodesian to-become-farmer, Mr. Clive Williams, and his wife Polly, who left their lands 197.5 km north of Oshikango in Bandeiras the previous night to drive the refugee route to South West Africa.

"Friends had warned us not to speak Afrikaans to anybody on the road because SWAPO supporters were known to be operating in the south," said Mr. Williams.

"We pretended we could not speak a word of any language except English and they let us through after searching our car packed with possessions three times in a few hundred metres."

"We pretended to be tourists who did not understand any Afrikaans. If we had spoken to them in Afrikaans, identifying ourselves with South Africa, I think we would have been in serious trouble," Mr. Williams said.

Both he and his wife are fluent in Afrikaans.

At Oshikango, yesterday, there was a trickle of traffic from the Angolan Santa Clara post on the other side of the border.

Mr. Williams believes a shortage of fuel may have cut off the flow of traffic southwards or that refugees are taking a new route through Rucana, further west.

GERALD REILLY reports that the movement of Angolan refugees has been gathering up in the Grootfontein camp in South West Africa to the new camp at Magaliesberg outside Pretoria. The latter is expected to start later this week or early next week.

Yesterday, at the Secretary for Social Welfare and Pensions, Mr. H. P. J. van Vuuren, and the Deputy Secretary, Mr. H. K. Binnie, flew to Grootfontein from Pretoria to make an on the spot survey of the refugee intake.
2000 refugees arrive in SWA

WINDHOEK. — A convoy of about 500 vehicles, containing about 2,000 Angolan refugees, arrived at Oshakati, South West Africa, Mr Fannie de Wet, Commissioner-General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, said here. Special arrangements were being made to accommodate the sudden influx and the refugees would be sent to Grootefontein as soon as possible after spending the night in the transit camp at Oshakati in the Ovamboland.

The arrival seemed to be only the beginning of a much greater number expected at the border this week, said Mr De Wet.

The 2,000 Angolans had been crammed in terrible conditions in a camp at Rocadas, Southern Angola, Mr De Wet said. The refugees said food and water had run out at Rocadas and they had had no alternative but to make for the South West Africa border.

VACATED

Mr De Wet said he had received information that a convoy of 1,500 vehicles, which had been stranded at Sa Da Bandeira, had started moving south yesterday.

Angola's Soviet-backed MPLA has taken complete control of Luanda, militarily and politically, after having driven its partners in the transitional government from the capital by force.

MPLA secretaries of State have taken interim responsibility for the ministries vacated by the FNLA and UNITA ministers. — Cape Times, Africa Bureau, and Sapa-Reuters
6,000 Angolans already in SWA

GROOTFONTEIN — The exodus of refugees from Angola to South West Africa has swollen in the last 48 hours from a trickle to a flood.

Upwards of 6,000 people have already found asylum, and there is every possibility that in the next few days this number may double.

Arrangements have been made at Oshakati to double the medical and documentation facilities. An estimated 5,000 Angolans had crossed the border since Tuesday, and between 7,000 and 8,000 are expected within the next few days.

A new tent city for another 3,000 Angolan refugees was completed at Magaliesoord, near Pretoria, yesterday, hours before the first batch of families arrived from South West Africa.

The first aircraft load of refugees will be flown out of South West Africa to Portugal on Saturday, the Minister of Interior, Dr Connie Mulder, said in Pretoria.

Heavy fighting was reported yesterday in Lubango, Angola's largest port. The FNLA and Unita were locked in battle with the Soviet-supported MPLA yesterday.

Cape Times Africa Bureau, correspondents, Sepe.
Refugee figure doubled

The Argus South West Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Nearly 8,500 refugees from Angola poured across the border into Ovambo late yesterday. It was the biggest group to arrive in one day and doubled the number of refugees in South West Africa and South Africa.

The refugees arrived in 240 motor vehicles. They crossed the border near the Rucana Falls and thus avoided the Sata Clara-Oshikango border post.

The Commissioner General for Indigenous Peoples in SWA, Mr J. N. M. de Wet, said from Ovambo today that a second "tent camp" had been prepared in the town of Oshakati.

Immunisation and documentation centres had been doubled.

The position is under control, but food supplies are "a problem," he said. "We are making special arrangements to feed the refugees."

FIERCE FIGHTING

He said the refugees would move southwards to camps at Grootfontein as soon as possible. The first convoy would probably leave today.

Mr de Wet said the newcomers were mainly from towns in Southern Angola. Many came from the coastal towns of Lobito and Benguela, where fierce fighting was reportedly taking place.

Reports had reached Ovambo that another 600 vehicles were on the way from Angola.

Meanwhile, the refugee camps at Grootfontein are also full and refugees are leaving for Pretoria in ever-greater numbers.
Refugee flow swells into major crisis

PRETORIA. — The refugee problem is exploding into a crisis situation as destitute Portuguese continue to flee into South Africa by the hundreds from the growing chaos in Angola.

The Cabinet is believed to have discussed the growing seriousness of the problem. The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, made straight for the cabinet room after his arrival in Pretoria from Jan Smuts, by helicopter yesterday morning.

According to the Secretary for Social Welfare and Pensions, Mr H. P. J. van Vuuren, there were 13,000 refugees in South Africa yesterday.

On Monday afternoon and early yesterday an estimated 8,000 travelling in about 2,400 vehicles crossed the border into Ovambo, swamping the facilities at Oshakati and Grootfontein.

And latest reports are that refugees are still streaming south to the border.

The Government fears that fighting in the southern part of Angola continues and worsens, many thousands more will seek refuge in South Africa.

Mr. Van Vuuren said the camps, now available, including Magenasound and Cullinan, could not hold the swelling numbers of refugees.

Other ideas were being looked at, and these would be urgently prepared to take the overflow.

The organisation he said, was striving to keep pace with the need for accommodation, food, and clothing.

"It's developing into a far bigger job than we ever expected, and the problem is we cannot see the end of it," he said.
A NEW refugee camp has been established outside Tsumeb in South West Africa to cope with the stream of Whites leaving Angola. The nearby Grootfontein camp is full and at Oshakati, in Ovambo, thousands are waiting to begin the trip south.

At Upington, in the Northern Cape, arrangements are being made to help the men to get their cars out of Angola.

The Argus Pretoria correspondent reports that Mr. P. J. van Vuuren, Secretary for Social Welfare, is planning a new refugee camp in Pretoria.

The Department of Social Welfare has already provided emergency accommodation for more than 500 people who have fled war-torn Angola.

The Grootfontein camp reached capacity yesterday with about 500 people, but it lacks primitive facilities. A further 400 who arrived yesterday were taken to the old camp at Tsumeb.

At border

Scores are reported to be camping at the border waiting to enter South West Africa. Some reports say that people are leaving Angola as far west as the mouth of the Kunene River to travel through Kaokoland to Oshakati.

Thousands of people are still expected in South West Africa.

Most of the refugees first make for Oshakati and from there they move to the Grootfontein and, now, to the Tsumeb camps. Yesterday a convoy of about 800 refugees left Oshakati for Grootfontein and the rest are expected to begin the southward trip within a few days.

Most of the refugees leaving Grootfontein and Tsumeb for South Africa by road are men. The women and children are being flown out by the SAAP in transport aircraft.

Army helps

Supplies are being flown to Oshakati from Pretoria in military aircraft which are visiting the Ovambo regularly and the army is making special arrangements to feed the thousands of refugees.
By Bill Goddard, Argus Shipping Correspondent

TWO small wooden fishing boats packed with exhausted and seasick Angolan refugees have arrived in Walvis Bay after a 1,000-mile "hide-and-seek" voyage down the treacherous West African coast — the first of a small armada heading for the safety of South West Africa.

A further 30-odd boats, some of them barely seaworthy, are said to be on their way, carrying about 1,000 men, women, and children.

Two Walvis Bay travelers have already taken two of the small refugee-laden boats in tow and reported by radio that the craft were "not very much bigger than rowing boats" but are packed with about 40 people each.

The 50 refugees — including a large number of women and children — who arrived in the two 20m. fishing boats late yesterday told port authorities they had come from Porto Alexandre and Benguela.

They did not say how long the 1,000-mile voyage had taken down the treacherous West African coast, but told officials it had been carried out "in a run-and-hide" fashion, hiding from the blockading patrol-boats by day and only putting to sea at night.

Walvis Bay port officials said most of the refugees, who have been barricaded at the military camp near by, seemed to be penniless and had escaped with little more than what they were wearing and could carry.

The refugees were accommodated in the single fish hatch of each vessel during the hazardous voyage, but some of the children were allowed to sleep under canvas on the deck.

Another 30

The skippers of the two tiny boats said at least another 30 craft were still on their way south.

Two Walvis Bay travelers reported by radio today they had come across two extremely small boats.
Economy rots in Angola

Mercury Correspondent

LUANDA—The imminent departure of nearly 80 percent of Angola’s White population is already turning the war-ravaged territory into an economic wasteland.

The mass exodus of the Whites and their skills is proving more damaging than the bloody rivalry between the three Black nationalist movements. The condition of Luanda is symptomatic of the country’s malaise.

Rotting rubbish is piled high in every street; roads are dangerously pot-holed. Normal services are non-existent. Queues start forming outside food shops at 4 a.m. each morning, especially for scarce commodities like bread and sugar.

These are just the symptoms of decay which have left the economy rotten beyond salvation. Production of coffee, the biggest foreign currency earner after oil, will be at least 40 percent down this year and could fall completely next year.

Another big earner, the railway line to Zambia and Zaire, is unlikely to produce any revenue.

There is hardly business in Angola which is not bankrupt, and there is hardly a businessman here who sees it worthwhile importing goods.

The currency has collapsed with black marketers openly offering four and five times the official rate for foreign currency.

And as long as Angola remains balkanised under the three nationalist movements little can be done to repair the situation.

It will take years before the country is back on its feet. The economic strife could have a telling effect on the civil war.

Revolutionary fervour will dampen when the food runs out, as it surely must before long.
THE 950-berth luxury cruise ship Oceanic Independence will drop off hundreds of pleasure-seekers in Cape Town on Monday and sail almost immediately at full speed for Walvis Bay to begin mercy voyages to Lisbon with Angolan refugees.

The ship — due back in Cape Town from a 'Winter Sunshine' cruise to South America — will take on 950 refugees, the full complement: the ship is allowed to carry under safety rules.

Angolan men, women and children, many of whom braved death and lost loved ones on nightmare journeys to Walvis Bay, will be given luxury cabins and the full use of the ship's gymnasium, swimming pool and other facilities.

There is a clinic on board with a doctor and nurses. The refugees will eat buffet meals whose recipes are now being decided by the shipping line in consultation with Portuguese authorities.

However, the Oceanic Independence is being chartered by the South African Government to augment the airlift of thousands of Angolans from Johannesburg to Lisbon.

It is understood the Portuguese Government will reimburse South Africa the cost of the fares.

Urgent talks

Meanwhile passengers booked for the ship's next three cruises are being informed of their cancellation by telegram and telephone this weekend.

The dramatic decision by the shipping line was made today following an urgent meeting between the local agents, King and Sons, Durban, Company (Pty) Ltd and the Department of Interior.

The luxury ship will make three 11-day mercy voyages from Walvis Bay to Lisbon.

The diversion of the Oceanic Independence will have its first effect on the passengers returning from the winter cruise. A number of them will have to be provided with alternative transport to Durban.

Cruises off

The diversion also means the cancellation of the vessel's Spring Paradise Cruise to the Indian Ocean islands scheduled to start in Durban on December 6, the Cathay Cruise to the Far East on September 24 and the Cormorant Cruise to the Indian Ocean islands on November 8.

Mr John Siedle, director of King and Sons, said the Department of Interior had appealed to his company to make the ship available.

"Our ship was the only one in these waters and, of course, we couldn't refuse this kind of appeal although our business might suffer," he said.

'The only regret'

He said the ship's Taiwan owners — the C.Y. Tung Group which owns the Orient Overseas Line — had been eager to please the South African Government.

"Mr Siedle said his company was pleased to have been able to make this gesture," but added: "My only regret is that we have had to disappoint a lot of passengers.

Meanwhile, the SA Navy frigate SAS President Kruger will sail from Simonstown next week to join two minesweepers, SAS Kimberley and SAS Pretoria, which are now sailing up the West Coast to help refugees fleeing Angola by sea.

Patrol only

A navy spokesman said the boats would patrol the coast on the lookout for small boats in difficulty.

"This is not a search and rescue mission. The boats are merely patrolling the area," he said.

A SAF African Air Force Shackleton is also flying up the West Coast today looking for possible shipwrecked survivors. If survivors are sighted, the aircraft will drop emergency rations in life raft containers.
troops in Angola—it's official

A statement from Lisbon—which stated that the Portuguese Government was concerned at the operation being carried out without warning.

Mr Fourie said: "The Portuguese Foreign Ministry note was not the first to be received on the subject.

Mr Fourie said: "In the first place, when it was realised that both the workers and workers in the Calueque-Bulzacana area urgently needed protection, the Portuguese authorities were asked to take urgent steps in this regard.

In the absence of reaction and the increasing danger, steps were taken to give the necessary protection, and the Portuguese authorities were at the same time once again asked to take steps so that the need for protection by South Africa should become unnecessary.

In the note which was received mention was also made, inter alia, of allegations in connection with possible infiltration, by mercenaries and others from South West Africa.

The reply, sent by the South African Embassy to the Portuguese Government explained the measures taken to protect the workers and workers and welcomed the decision by Portugal to provide protection. South Africa would suspend her measures as soon as possible.

On the mercenary question, the reply stated: "South Africa's policy is one of non-interference, and we allow no mercenaries or other troops to operate from our territory or territory under our control."

The Government is therefore surprised at the suggestion that mercenaries and others might have penetrated southern Angola from South West Africa. The Government rejects this possibility, and would appreciate it if the 'reliable reports' could be made available to it.

Mr Fourie said that because the Portuguese note had been sent for information to the Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, the same procedure was followed with the South African reply. — Sapa.
Troops guard Ruacana scheme

JOHANNESBURG. — The Republic had been approached by South African workers at the Ruacana Falls hydro-electric scheme just inside the Angolan border to provide them with the necessary safeguards, the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, said in the SABC television programme, News Review, last night.

When it became clear that the workers were not safe any more, South African troops were moved in to protect them and to see that they carried out their duties under peaceful conditions.

Questioned by the interviewer, Mr Botha said it was not an offensive act. It was vital that, under the scheme's agreement between Portugal and South Africa, the Ovambo be provided with water for their cattle and their own needs.

The Minister said the pump station which provided that water was not 35 km inside the Angolan border as had been suggested but "more like 15 or 20 km".
An army is an army is an army.

DEON DU PLESSIS, of The Star's Africa News Service, tells from Luanda how a revolutionary army has acquired the bull that baffles brains.

Armed for business...

...og wheel and hoe, but in different orders.

Commandant Ju-Ju (that is his war name) is a shortish, well-built White man with wavy hair. He wears a camouflage battle dress to Press conferences, but today he looks natty in a short shirt and slacks.

He drives his car himself... a small European sedan.

But he has the unmistakable stamp of authority... an officer.

FAPLA troops dress in the same camouflage suits as their officers. There are no signs of rank. Some of them wear Wellington boots.

Their shoulder flash is almost identical to the cost of arms of Freikom in Mozambique. There is the same look, Kalashnikov rifle, Red Star, industrial
Angola ‘mass murder’

The Star’s Africa News Service

LUANDA — The MPLA has accused the FNLA of yet another massacre — this time near Caxito.

The MPLA said in a statement that FNLA had murdered a number of civilians near the town, which was won from the FNLA last week.

The MPLA has accused the FNLA of massacres several times. The last time was after the FNLA evacuated the fortress of San Pedro do Barre in Luanda last month.

The MPLA has not yet shown foreign newsmen evidence of the latest massacre although a local photographer was escorted to the site.

His pictures show dead civilians in shallow graves, but there is no indication of how many bodies the MPLA found.

The overall war position in Angola is little changed except for fresh clashes around Luso.

It is believed the MPLA still holds Luso but that its forces are surrounded and completely cut off from the outside world by Unita.

The MPLA president, Dr Agostinho Neto, has told a crowd at Malanje: “There is only a little time before independence and our assumption of the total responsibilities of our fatherland.”

Portuguese military sources here said yesterday there would not be one Portuguese soldier in Angola after November 11.
Factions in new Angola warfare

The Star's Africa News Service

LUANDA—There was further fighting yesterday afternoon at Libongos, north of here, which is rapidly becoming the hottest point in the Angola war.

Libongos is a hamlet on the road between Caxito and Ambíz. It appears that the same sort of deadlock is developing there as developed at Caxito which the MPLA took only after weeks of back-and-forward skirmishing.

It is known that this week the MPLA were pushed out of the village of Libongos by the FNLA and that the village is again in FNLA hands.

The town is on the verge of the Ambíz hunting reserve which used to be a popular spot with big game hunters. The reserve, however, has not been used for years, as it was a hot spot during the war between the Portuguese and the liberation movements.

The fighting in the north is the only confirmed clash from yesterday.

UNCONFIRMED

Unconfirmed reports reaching here say there is much military activity around Luio, and that it may even have fallen to UNHA. However, there was no confirmation of this rumour.

In a message to the Angolan people yesterday, the Portuguese High Commissioner, Admiral Licente Cardoso, reaffirmed that all operational units of the Portuguese armed forces would be out of Angola by Independence Day — November 11.
FNLA bid to retake key town

Cape Times African Bureau

LUANDA.—After an earlier withdrawal 10 days ago of National Front troops from the Caxito key road-junction area 64 km north of Luanda, there are unconfirmed reports of new clashes with the rival popular movement (MPLA) guerillas as FNLA forces appear to be attempting a southward push to retake Caxito.

There was no statement issued yesterday by the MPLA's political commissariat as the commissariat said, the situation was generally unchanged.

However, the MPLA military commander at Bula Atumba in northern Angola, issued a communiqué reporting events in his own area.

The communiqué stated that the MPLA forces had taken two small villages near the deserted town of Bula Atumba where they issued an appeal to the population who had fled the town to disregard false FNLA reports of MPLA guerillas killing civilians administrators and to return to the town where they would be warmly welcomed.

The Jornal de Angola, now a semi-official reflection of MPLA policy and opinion, did, however, carry several hostile articles of the Portuguese state news agency.

FRENCH ATTACKED

An MPLA editorial in the Jornal de Angola bitterly attacked French relations with the country of Gabon and in particular the sale of four French Mirage jet fighters to Gabon.

The article said that the Gabonese were no more than slaves of the French lords who were perpetuating neo-colonial control over their country with the expensive aircraft they were being paid for with money extracted from the misery of the Gabonese.
LUANDA — Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of Angola's smallest guerrilla movement, Unita, has declared a total war on the Marxist-oriented MPLA movement.

The shock announcement over the Unita-controlled Nova Lisbon radio station — clearly heard by people in Luanda — confirms that reconciliation between the three warring guerrilla armies is now impossible — and that independence in November will certainly be followed by continued civil war.

The broadcast immediately attacked the MPLA-controlled Luanda state radio. Dr Savimbi's statement means that the desperate manoeuvring by the former Left-wing regime in Lisbon to force an MPLA-Unita alliance has fallen flat.

Diplomats in Luanda believe such an alliance would have enabled Portugal to save face by handing over the country to what would technically have been a two-thirds majority-republican, in the MPLA and Unita.

They now believe that Angola will be handed over to the MPLA anyway — and that a protracted, full-scale war will follow.

The MPLA is aiming at international recognition by controlling most of the urban areas. Fighting between the MPLA and soldiers of the military heavy weight FNLA movement has been reported a few kilometres north of Caxito, from where the FNLA withdrew two weeks ago. The MPLA took Caxito and claim they still hold it.

The two rival groups have also clashed in the Malanje area, 450 km east of Luanda, where large quantities of FNLA equipment were said to have been captured.

In the eastern town of Lubango, the MPLA is said to be in control, but is harassed by Unita forces.

Meanwhile, in Lubango, an MPLA official said that although the movement was in total control of Luanda, it felt it was imperative that the three liberation movements there should reach agreement and work as a team.

The official, Mr Reuben Kamanga, returned yesterday from a fact-finding mission to Angola.

He also said that Angola might yet get military aid from the United Nations when Portugal withdrew her 24,000 uniformed regular soldiers stationed there. — DDC
MPLA hiding truth on Angola, claims FNLA

The Argus Africa News Service

KINSHASA. — Top National Front (FNLA) sources here said yesterday the Popular Movement (MPLA) was engaged in a propaganda campaign aimed both at hiding the truth about the military situation from the Angolan people, and, at the same time, trying to convince the world that the MPLA was practically in control of the country.

FNLA sources said that besides the two northern districts of Zaire and Uige, which the FNLA had controlled for a long time, the National Front also controlled the southern district of Cuando Cubango, and the largest part of the Malanje district.

FNLA forces are also present in other districts (or provinces), namely those of Luanda, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul, Huilan, and Moxico, and shares a large presence along with the forces of the third movement, Unita (National Union) in the districts of Huambo and Bie.

PROPAGANDA

With such propaganda put out by the MPLA — the FNLA sources here said — the Popular Movement had tried to give the popular opinion of Angola under their control the impression that the movement would be in control of almost all Angola.

The sources said that in fact the MPLA had experienced much difficulty in some areas where their soldiers had to the point of making suicidal attacks in order to seize food.

They added that some MPLA positions were under growing pressure from FNLA or Unita forces in different parts of the territory. They said that at certain points the coastal strip controlled by the MPLA was becoming narrower.

On the other hand, in a communiqué issued yester-

cday the FNLA said the rich diamond district of Luanda was actually occupied by former Katanga soldiers, working for the MPLA, who might plan to attack the former Katanga province from there. These forces were heavily engaged in fights against forces of the FNLA and Unita.

Asked about the recent Luanda meeting on Angola, the FNLA sources said the National Front had not been invited and that reports that they had been present were not true. The sources added that the FNLA could not feel bound by any decisions that might have been taken at Luanda.

They pointed out that a climate of 'restraint' required the consensus of all Central African countries which have borders with Angola and the three Angola liberation movements — and not just part of them.

The sources said the movement had not closed the door to initiatives for peace — but just not at any price.

THE REFEREES

A Luanda report says about 3000 troops of the liberation armies are under the protection of the Portuguese armed forces in various parts of Angola.

Disclosing this figure, a Portuguese military source said: 'Wherever they fight, the losers come to us for protection. We are virtually acting as referees.'

Meanwhile the leader of the MPLA, Dr. Agostinho Neto, has returned to Luanda to be welcomed by a big crowd, a committee of VIPs, and a military police guard of honour.
Now Portugal looks after the losers

Deon du Plessis of The Star's Africa News Service

LUANDA — About three thousand troops of the various liberation armies here are under the protection of the Portuguese Armed Forces in various parts of Angola.

Revealing this figure today, a Portuguese military source said: "Wherever they fight, the losers come to us for protection. We are virtually acting as referees."

The Portuguese authorities have no idea how many guerrilla troops have been killed in the fighting so far, but are worried about medical care for those wounded in the field.

"The movements have some medical facilities, the MPLA in Luanda, the FNLA in Caxito and UNITA in Nova Lisbon, but in the field there is very little medical care."

The Portuguese are worried that injured men may be dying from lack of attention.

"Whenever we are asked for help we respond if possible. We have sent helicopters to evacuate people and those helicopters have been shot at but we have lost none so far, thank God," the source said.

The source said he thought it unlikely that the MPLA would make a push on Ambriz, the port north of here.

Yesterday, the MPLA had lost some ground and were now just south of Libongos on the Ambriz Road.

"The troops are too scattered for a big push anywhere. They are all over the country."

The Portuguese military authorities are satisfied that prisoners of war held by the various groups are not being ill-treated, although none of the groups is a signatory to the Geneva Convention.

"The movements are trying to appear responsible. It is unlikely they will ill-treat prisoners," the source said.

He added that UNITA was holding about 100 MPLA prisoners, but exact figures were not available. The prisoners taken by the MPLA at Caxito, north of here last week, were being "re-educated."

He said that all Portuguese regular forces would be out of Angola by November 11. A few might remain as advisers.
Special Correspondent

KINSHASA — Yesterday afternoon I met Holden Roberto, President of the National Front (FNLA) sitting on a jeep at the centre of Caxito, 53 km north of Luanda.

I had travelled from Kinshasa by plane and car with several Zaire pressmen and two other foreign correspondents.

I shook hands with a relaxed but tired Holden Roberto, who was wearing a battle suit and carrying a portable bench on which he sits to relax now and then.

The FNLA chief took us to what had been the Popular Movement (MPLA) headquarters 10 days ago. The house — near Caxito church — was badly battered by the pounding of shells. In the yard was a partially destroyed armoured carrier with camouflage paint and bearing an MPLA symbol.

Somewhere up in the rear I had seen the same type of vehicle which had been captured intact.

RED "GIANTS"

I had seen three powerful Russian armoured cars too.

At Ambiz, Mr Hendrik Vaze Neto, Secretary of State for Information in the Transitional Government of Angola, climbed on top of the Russian giant and gave us a few details about it.

MR Holden Roberto

On top it carried a 12,7 heavy machine-gun, and a lighter one. "Too much waste of good material only to carry those two," Mr Neto commented.

A White Portuguese insisted that I take his picture with the Russian car. "Hey man, it was me who got it and the others," he said.

Some of the Whites at Ambiz, having tried to live normally, have decided that the time has come to bet on their future in Angola by putting their military skill to play fully on behalf of the movement in which they believe.

"The MPLA calls us mercenaries," one remarked to me. "But how about those the same colour as us who are fighting with them?"

He added: "At least we are not doing this for money." And he pointed at his two teenage sons, both with long hair, in military uniform and carrying a gun each.

CHECKPOINTS

As we drove along the far road that connects Ambiz with Caxito, FNLA patrols stopped us at checkpoints.

About 20 km from Caxito, empty cartridges and empty mortar shells boxes littered the road — a clear sign that the fighting had been intense there.

One bridge had been blown, by retreating MPLA forces. Bodies of three MPLA soldiers lay on the side of the road, half covered by the dry elephant grass.

"We have special brigades burying the bodies," Mr Neto told me.
BBC on troop moves

Reports of alleged movements of South African troops were broadcast by the world service of the BBC twice this morning and have been heard by many in South Africa.

Other reports on the subject have appeared in the Economist and Financial Times — both freely available in this country — and in many international news services, including those of the Washington Post and Los Angeles Times.

BANNER

No reports have appeared in South African newspapers, which have been forbidden so far from reporting, investigating or deposing any of the statements that are pouring into newspaper offices in Johannesburg. Reports have been banned almost daily in terms of Section 118 of the Defence Act.

The only reference so far made to the reports being circulated abroad and to the censorship at home appeared in The Star two Saturdays ago.

The report was in a column headed "something you ought to know."

It began: "There are things being said about South Africa in Press conferences and newspapers in London, Lisbon, Leipzig and Luanda. Which the public here does not know about. For your own sake you ought to know at least that."

The column suggested that many of the allegations coming from different quarters in the past fortnight appeared to be propaganda but that the authorities here were not allowing public sitting of rumour from fact.

"Military secrets can be kept without someone in the know trying to blindfold the people," it ended.
Troops guard water pump

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, confirmed in a statement last night that the Government had received a note from the Portuguese Government in connection with a movement of a South African patrol to the water pumping station at Calqueque on the border between South West Africa and Angola.

The Portuguese statement said South Africa had informed Portugal on August 12 that it had moved up a 30-man patrol to the water pumping station at Calqueque to protect workers there under the terms of an accord between the two countries, guaranteeing water supplies, reports Sapa.

The statement said Portugal had expressed its reserve about the operation being carried out without prior warning. Once it was confirmed that Portuguese troops were in the area the South Africans were asked to withdraw, the statement added.

In his statement Mr Fourie said: "In the first place, when it was realised that both the works and workers in the Calqueque-Ruacana area urgently needed protection, the Portuguese authorities were asked to take urgent steps in this regard.

"In the absence of reaction and the increasing danger, steps were taken to give the necessary protection, and the Portuguese authorities were at the same time once again asked to take steps so that the need for protection by South Africa should become unnecessary."

South Africa had welcomed the Portuguese decision to protect the works and told Portugal on Thursday it would suspend its measures as soon as possible.
Duisende Rooies verwelkom OAE in Luanda

Duisende Rooies

Van Ons Korresponderent
LUANDA (Angola).

TERWYL gevalt noordoos van Luanda voortduur, het duisende ondersteuners van die MPLA Vrydag in die stad saamgetrek om die Organisatie vir Afrika-Eenheid se spesiale Angolese komitee te verwelkom.

Die 84 afgevaardigdes versyn. Hulle is deur van tien lande het na hul aankoms op die stoep van die regeeringspaleis verskyn. Hulle is deur die skare met slagspreuke en MPLA-lediges verwelkom.

Die MPLA-ondersteuners het die dae laan in Luanda gespook om alle slagspreuke van die FNLA en Unita op gbehou, munre en monumente dood te verf. In die plek daarvan is eerder: "Neto — die gif vir imperialisme".

Voor die paite is plakkate rondgeswaai met die woorde: "Angola is nie te koop nie". "Onafhanklikheid, ja Versoening, nee" en "Angola sal nie 'n slagsoffer van imperialisme weer nie".

Uganda se minister van buitenlandse sake en ook die voorstander van die komitee, Paul Etti, het die skare woorddik gemaak toe hy hulle met die woord "Irmands" (broeders) begeel het. Vinnig is hy ingelig dat die woord net deur die FNLA en Unita gebruik word. Daarna het hy hulle as "Kamerade" aangespreek.

"Toet hy daarna al dit is die komitee se taak om die Angolese te versoen en 'n vredeslike oplossing vir die land se probleme te vind. Was die skare's tweede keer ontevrede. Hulle het begreep dat hulle nooit met die FNLA of Unita vrede sal maak nie. Volgens die Angolese departement van inligting is die komitee nie in die land om vrede te maak nie, maar om so effikas as die moeg van die MPLA waar te is. Die komitee sal na gebiede bezoek wat deur die MPLA beheer word.

Die MPLA is in beheer van tawel, van die soortse distrikte in Angola. Die beweging is heeltemal basies in vier van die land se provinsies en het boere, onder die dorpe en paakie ingewende.

Gevalt tussen die MPLA en die FNLA dui kragtig in die "noordooste" en albei groepse maak 'n aanspraak op opruiming.

Ligtevliegtuig het Donderdag dagozi oor Luanda ge-vlyg en FNLA-pamflette oor die stad gestroo. Vrydagdoggend was die vliegtuig weer oor die stad en ligte plofspots is neergepoot wat twee uitskakelings by die radiostasies beskou.

Die MPLA het daarna aangekondig dat al die ligte vliegtuie wat sonder toestemming oor die stad vlieg, neergeskiet sal word en gister is op so'n vliegtuig naby die lugbaai geskiet.

Donald Lutes, die 57-jarige Kanadese kendeling, wat 24 dae gelede deur die MPLA in bekendig gekom is omdat hy vermoedelik 'n Unita-spoed was, is Donderdag vrygelat.
FEEDING NEEDS HELP!
OR HUNGER WILL WIN

PHYSICAL SCHOOL FEDERATION
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P.O. BOX 200, CAPE TOWN

ADDRESSES

By the Wonderer

Gentle pastime

Now I can be more helpful, having read the
comments of Valerie Nimo-
han, wife of a retired
schoolmaster and now a
leading London expert on
the postcard market.

Collecting old postcards
used to be such a pleas-
ant, simple hobby, she
says.

"It was a gentle pas-
time, and the collectors
were awfully nice people. We all
knew each other by our first
names."

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The Angas Africa News Service

ON VALENTINE'S DAY, 1934, THE AMERICAN FIGURE OF LUCAS OF LUNDAD
FOR CONTROL
MATURED THE
DEPARTURE FROM ANGOLA
PORTUGUESE AND INMBLE

[Map and illustrations relevant to the story]
FNLA troops in bid to take Luanda

LUANDA — Troops of the FNLA have pushed to within about 20 kilometres of the outskirts of Luanda, a Portuguese military source said yesterday.

The FNLA force, driving to capture the capital before the territory's scheduled independence on November 11, was being contained by soldiers of the rival MPLA, the source said.

Portuguese Air Force planes made regular reconnaissance flights over the area.

A conciliation commission from the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) has just ended a 10-day visit to Angola, during which it visited the headquarters of all three of the territory's nationalist movements in an effort to end the fighting.

The commission, comprising representatives from nine African States, will report to the OAU's chairman, President Idi Amin of Uganda, in Kampala.

Dr. Agostinho Neto, leader of the MPLA, which controls Luanda, appealed yesterday to the OAU to condemn the use of mercenaries in Angola.

The enemies of the people were using mercenaries to transform Angola into a place of international conflict, he said in a communiqué released through the MPLA political bureau.

He added: "Independence is coming to us, accompanied by the grave perils and menaces of those who want to continue the regime of oppression and exploitation."

The MPLA has said on several occasions that mercenaries, including Portuguese volunteers, had intervened in the fighting. It paraded several prisoners described as captured mercenaries before the OAU commission.

The Portuguese military official said Portugal would withdraw all its Army, Navy and Air Force units from Angolan ports before the end of the month. The remaining Portuguese forces in Luanda would leave on November 10, the day before independence. — (Sapa-Reuters).
WITH only 18 days to go before Angola becomes independent, an ominous calm has settled on the three fouding rival armies. The Portuguese — who plan to leave on the day before independence — see it as the lull before a terrible storm, writes REGINALD SHAY of the “Mail” Africa Bureau.

Cabinda

LUANDA

Lobito

Malanje

Luso

Nova Lisboa

Gaco

Coutinho

Porto Alexandre

An eleventh-hour pause has developed in the fighting around the Angolan capital and Portuguese military observers see it as the lull before the coming storm.

The storm will burst when Dr Holden Roberto’s FNLA independence movement, whose 30,000 troops are massing north of Luanda, steamrollers south to make its expected bid to take the capital before independence day on November 11.

The FNLA’s strategy is now emerging after two weeks of heavy fighting in which large concentrations of its forces have made significant advances, punching holes in its rival’s defensive network like an iron fist.

Roberto’s forces are now spread out in a straight line stretching from the village of Quilungongo 7 km north of Luanda to the town of Samba Caju, 93 km to the east.

One pocket of rival MPLA troops at General Freire, 93 km north of Luanda, has been cut off by the numerous FNLA soldiers in the area and is believed to have resorted to guerrilla tactics to survive.

During its advance the FNLA, according to Portuguese military observers, has taken the coffee road from Caxito to Caramona, giving the movement a direct supply route from the north.

Caught up in the fighting are about 35,000 fleeing African tribesmen who are expected to create a new refugee problem.

Although the National Front forces are close to the capital they are not expected to drive on Luanda immediately — despite Roberto’s claims to the contrary — but rather define their position, then move south-east of the capital to Loanda and Dondo, where they would cut the MPLA into three sections — around Luanda, in the south, and to the east.

The FNLA backed by neighbouring Zaire, has an advantage because its estimated 30,000 troops are confined to the north-west and can move south with steamroller effect, when the time comes.

The Soviet-supported MPLA, conversely, has its 30,000 troops spread over much of the country, often with only a handful holding an important town.

It is also faced with the FNLA’s ally, the Unita independence movement, which occupies the central cities of Nova Lisboa and Silva Porto.

Unita, with only 20,000 soldiers under arms — supplies are now being flown in from Zaire — has until now played a relatively passive role, hoping for a political, rather than a military, solution to the Angolan problem.

The MPLA is now making a vigorous four pronged drive on Nova Lisboa in a bid to oust Unita from the country’s second-largest city. But a concentrated attack by the FNLA in the north could cause it to withdraw its forces to keep control of the capital.

Unita has made desperate and unsuccessful attempts to wrest the railway town of Luso from the MPLA in a bid to gain control of the vital — but currently not functioning — Benguela Railway, which stretches from Lobito through Zaire and Zambia.

But in order to gain the supplies it needs, Unita must also split its forces to drive west to Lobito, the country’s largest port, which it lost to the MPLA two months ago.

One of the MPLA’s greatest strategic manoeuvres was taking all the west-coast ports from Luanda to Mocamedes in the south, which has enabled it to receive supplies by sea while cutting off those needed by Unitas and FNLA troops fighting in Central and Southern Angola.

Two ships are known by the Portuguese to have landed communist-origin supplies recently at Bola Farta, south of Benguela. Two Cuban ships are believed to have docked with more supplies at Porto Amboim, south of Luanda.

One of the biggest problems facing the FNLA and Unita is that they are geared purely as military machines now with no political back-up once an area has been captured.

The MPLA, on the other hand, swiftly moves its political commissars into captured regions to begin indoctrination of local Africans.

Once indoctrination shows results, the population is supplied with arms and trained into a peoples’ army. It is the presence of these ‘people’s power’ cadres that has enabled the MPLA’s regular troops to concentrate their efforts to gain control of the country.

The growing tear, both inside Angola and out, is the “internationalisation” of the war. The MPLA president, Dr Neto, this week broadcast an urgent appeal to his movement friends around the world to come to his aid.

Allegations have been made that both Frelimo troops from Mozambique and Cuban soldiers are fighting on the side of the MPLA, while it has counter-claimed that mercenaries from Zaire and other countries are backing the capitalist-oriented FNLA and Unita.

As Portugal plans to withdraw its last soldier on the day before independence, they should all have a clear field to resolve their various differences.
The Star's Africa News Service

LUANDA — If the Popular Movement (MPLA) takes control of Angola on November 11 the National Front (FNLA) will declare UDI and form a government.

LUANDA — If the Popular Movement (MPLA) takes control of Angola on November 11 the National Front (FNLA) will declare UDI and form a government.

Reports from the Cavo-Ria headquarters of the FNLA say they have named some members of the government.

One is Dr Onofre Martins dos Santos, who will be Minister of Justice. He is a young White Angolan lawyer and worked as the FNLA legal consultant in Luanda on the formation of the new constitution when the transitional government still functioned.

500 MEET

About 500 White Portuguese demonstrated in a Luanda cinema last night in support of the MPLA. Calling themselves the Association of Friendship Portugal-Angola, they plan to send a delegation to Lisbon to push the MPLA line of one movement for Angola.

The morning Press today totally ignored the presence of the Portuguese Minister for Cooperation with Former Colonies, Admiral Victor Crespo, because he reiterated the Portuguese official position of dialogue with all three movements on his arrival yesterday.

MADE CLEAR

The New York Bureau of The Star reports that the Russian-backed MPLA made it clear at the United Nations yesterday that it intends seizing power in Angola on November 11.

At a news conference, the MPLA's Minister of Finance, Mr. Saidy Minga, who has been conferring with African ambassadors at the UN, said firmly:

"On November 11 the Portuguese flag will come down in Angola and we will put up our flag."

(See Page 23)
Angolans warned: peace or UN

The Star's Africa News Service
LUANDA — The Portuguese will not give control of Angola to any one movement. If fighting is still continuing on November 11, official independence day, they will hand over the affair to the United Nations.

This is the official view of the Portuguese High Commissioner in Angola, Rear Admiral Leopel Cardoso.

In an exclusive interview, Admiral Cardoso said: "We will not hand over sovereignty to any single party or movement. If the required conditions are not met on Independence Day, I will continue sitting here, upholding Portuguese authority while the whole affair is put in the hands of the United Nations."

Admiral Cardoso said the Portuguese had a duty to remain actively neutral but that "would not be humiliated in the final hours."

The statement was a clear warning to liberation movements who have threatened to attack Portuguese troops should they attempt to interfere in the fighting.

The admiral said all Portuguese troops would be out of Angola by November 11. The ships, guns, planes and facilities which were to be handed over to the new Angolan army would be given impartially to each movement.
MPLA 'the only movement' — Neto

The Star's Africa News Service

LUANDA — Attempts by the Organisation of African Unity to negotiate peace in Angola are merely imperialist tricks, because the "only movement in Angola is the MPLA".

The others "creations of international imperialism to divide the people."

This was the message of MPLA president Dr Agostinho Neto to a mass rally celebrating "popular power" here last night.

Despite the denunciation, however, the MPLA's "Director of Information, Mr Luis de Almeida, a moderate, and Mr Jose Eduardo, a little-known but reputedly powerful member of the MPLA inner group which shapes MPLA policy, to the "conciliation conference" in Kampala.

UDI HINT

In another development, top MPLA sources have hinted the movement, which controls Luanda and most of the civil administration of the country, was preparing ground to have a UDI by them recognised before independence in November.

When told the Portuguese High Commissioner in Angola, Rear Admiral Leonel Cardoso, had said the Portuguese would not accept such a move, the sources said:

"Independence is not something to be given and accepted. It is something you have to grab, to conquer."

Such a move would put the Portuguese squarely against the MPLA and in the camp of Unita and the FNLA.
NEW YORK - The Foreign Minister of Mozambique, Mr. Joaquin Chissano, yesterday said that repression in South Africa had reached an unprecedented level, involving colonialist and racist practices.

In his first address to the General Assembly, where Mozambique was admitted to the United Nations last month, he also sharply attacked the United States for two reasons: the membership of North and South Viet Nam in Yalta for the purpose of the Security Council's concentration of military and political application from South Vietnam to the United Nations, and the policy of the United States to the United Nations' Peacekeeping Forces in South Vietnam, as well as the United States' denials over the United Nations Peacekeeping Forces in South Vietnam.

Mr. Chissano, who is the President of the Republic of South Africa, said that the situation in South Africa was the result of white minority governments. He said that the United Nations had a moral responsibility to ensure that the United Nations Peacekeeping Forces in South Vietnam were not used to suppress the people of South Vietnam.

He said that the Rhodesian forces, in their repression of the people of South Vietnam, claimed that South Vietnam was a colony of the United States, but he refuted this claim.
FNLA in BOSS talks—report

LONDON — Early in July this year, General Hendrik van den Bergh, head of South Africa's Bureau for State Security (BOSS) held three days of secret meetings with Mr Daniel Chipenda, secretary general of the FNLA.

These talks, says Andrew Fraser in The Times, were held in Windhoek. Shortly afterwards, Mr Chipenda hit the headlines, storming up the Angolan coast with the Chipenda Bridge, and, according to Fraser, although the brigade has now been disbanded, Chipenda remains a threat to the aspirations of Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of Unita, in the quest for ultimate power in Angola.

BALKANISING

South Africa's support role on the side of Unita and FNLA forces has apparently been exaggerated. Fraser reports Dr Savimbi as believing that if South Africa had really wished to help Unita, her force of arms could have won the war in three weeks.

"He suspects that South Africa's policy is one of Balkanising her. It would weaken the forces from the outside, leaving each three parties in Angola to a point where they pose no threat," says Fraser.

He adds that Britain, France and Roumania are already giving aid to Dr Savimbi, that France, South Africa and Zambia support him, and that only 12 of the 32 OAU members are officially against him.

CLAIM

Fraser claims that Dr Savimbi represents four million of Angola's five million people. He was bitterly opposed to the White Angolan exodus in July which turned into a stampede and denuded Angola of much of its technical expertise.

"Now Dr Savimbi would like to see a return of the Angolans who fled." Desperation is said to be rife among the FNLA army and inefficiency the norm.

The Chinese, who formerly gave aid and advice to the FNLA, had pulled out and the United States advisers, who worked in some cases side-by-side with the Chinese, were expected to undergo a change of heart.

The MPLA remained Unita's most organised enemy and, although it had the support of no more than 500,000 Angolans, was being assisted by Russia and Cuba.

Unita leaders estimate that 400 Russian technicians are with the MPLA, along with 3,000 Cuban regulars, says Fraser.

The MPLA was now fighting, Fraser contends, with the human capital that would give it more leverage in the settlement talks "that must eventually come."
The Star’s Africa News Service

LUANDA — The assistant secretary general of the Organisation for African Unity, Mr Nourredine Djoudi of Algeria, last night criticised the SABC for its reporting on the Angolan situation. He also attacked the recent presence of South African troops in the territory.

In a press conference in Luanda following a five-hour meeting between the OAU’s conciliation commission and the MPLA (Popular Movement), Mr Djoudi said the work of the commission had not been facilitated by certain mass media.

"I and members of the commission have known for the past few days that there has been a lot of information, or so-called information, given by certain radio stations, particularly the Voice of South Africa," he said.

Mr Djoudi said that South Africa was particularly interested in the fate of Angola. "Also, from official information I received from Lisbon which was confirmed by various sources, South Africa is at present occupying a small area in the south of this country," he said.

Mr Djoudi claimed that most broadcasts had been unfounded when they related to procedure to be followed by the commission. "This is particularly so when this news comes through the Voice of South Africa which cannot be considered by any means as being friendly either to Angola or to Africa as a whole," he added.
OAU men want to quit Luanda

The Star's Africa News Service
LUANDA — The 60 members of the OAU mission to besieged Luanda — all wearing white hats with "OAU Conciliation Mission" lettered in red across them — are having second thoughts about going out to see the rest of the war situation.

Most of them just want to spend a decent interval to save face and then get out as fast as possible. They spent the weekend talking with the Popular Movement (MPLA) president, Dr. Agostinho Neto, and other high-ranking MPLA political bureau people at Dr. Neto's seaside villa.

They also visited MPLA libraries and social centres, talked to the Portuguese High Commissioner, and found time for a cocktail party at the plush Luanda Yacht Club.

WIVES

The mission was supposed to break into three groups and tour the areas controlled by the three movements. The team also has another 20 people with it, mainly wives of delegates.

A communiqué from the National Front (FNLA) datelined Ambriz, a small port about 50 kilometres north of Luanda, claims they have taken Quibaxe, north-east of the key town of Cacito, and will now move on Dalatando, formerly Salazar.

FNLA leaders have expressed confidence they will be in Luanda before independence day on November 11.
On a visit to the stronghold of UNITA, one of three warring Angolan groups, FRED BRIDGLAND is told by its leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, that the rival MPLA and the support this group has received from Russia are to blame for the civil war.

SILVA PORTO (Angola) — The war among three rival liberation groups for power in Portugal's last African colony may be fought increasingly with foreign weapons.

On a visit to this stronghold of UNITA, one of the three groups, its leader told me that UNITA was receiving a wide variety of military equipment not from other countries.

UNITA recently sustained military losses to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the group which observers in Luanda believe is likely to emerge as the dominant force with Portugal's departure.

UNITA leader Dr Jonas Savimbi told me: "The Russians were the first to be involved here openly, and everybody has seen how fast they were in supplying arms to the MPLA."

"When there is this type of civil war I don't think you can deter other people from coming in. Angola is a very strategic place because anything that happens here will have influence, positive or negative, on Zambia, Zaire and Namibia."

"I don't think people will just watch Russia supplying arms and taking over without a word," Dr Savimbi added.

Asked how he thought he could convince Western democracies to involve themselves in Angola after they had been told for decades not to interfere in African affairs, Dr Savimbi said: "I'm not having any problem at all convincing Western countries that they should see to it that MPLA does not impose itself by force of arms."

French arms

One country believed to have provided arms to UNITA is France. Britain is also thought to have made contacts with UNITA and supplies, at the 'very least', radio equipment.

The end of more than 460 years of Portuguese colonial rule over this vast and potentially rich West African country is scheduled for November 11 — though Portugal still does not know how and to whom it will hand over power.

The MPLA, dominant in the capital of Luanda, is striving to establish supremacy over its two rival liberation movements, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and UNITA.

There now seems little hope of a political solution before the independence date. The most recent attempt to bring together the three movements failed in Uganda.

UNITA blames the MPLA and the support it has received from Russia for the civil war.

Limited support

In a visit he made to UNITA-held areas of Southern Angola, Dr Savimbi said: "If there is no political solution maybe the war will take two or three years, but definitely the movement that has the ability to mobilize the country will win."

Dr Savimbi said the MPLA had only limited urban support and that UNITA was strong in the countryside.

"We think it is true that we control about 8.5 million people (out of a total Angolan population of nearly 6 million)."

But even if Dr Savimbi's claims about the population and agricultural riches under his control are correct, his movement has had military setbacks and lost access to the sea.

The loss to the MPLA of the ports of Lobito, Benguela and Tulembari was particularly serious, for these were UNITA's routes to the sea.

At one time UNITA had also lost the important railway towns of Mariano Machado and Luso, but UNITA claims to have recaptured both towns.

Recaptured

A Portuguese army spokesman in Luanda confirmed the recapture of Luso and recently an American television cameraman said he travelled through Mariano Machado with UNITA forces.

Dr Savimbi gave this explanation of the MPLA's early successes: "MPLA does not have better trained soldiers. The fact is that they have better weapons, and they started long ago to get those weapons from the Soviet Union."

"Without that steady flow of arms from the Soviet Union, MPLA could not have won the victories it did," he said.

At a political rally in a forest glade near the small town of Bela Vista, Dr Savimbi, clad in a yellow top, told a crowd of about 400: "Even though MPA has the arms advantage now, we must remember that weapons haven't got any reflexes, they haven't got brains ... with people we can win."

"We've lost everything there was to lose. Now it's time for the MPLA to start losing," declared the UNITA leader.

Dr Savimbi said the MPLA had also had support from the Portuguese armed forces. He said the Portuguese fought on the side of the MPLA against UNITA in Sa da Pandeira and that they had helped the MPLA bring in arms and soldiers to Lobito in contravention of an agreement signed by the three liberation movements and Portugal in Alvor, Portugal, last January.

Dr Savimbi said his forces would soon begin a drive to recapture Lobito. He would send armoured cars into battle to counter Soviet armoured cars used by the MPLA.

Biggest problem

He said he had 40,000 men, of whom between 10,000 and 15,000 were trained for battle.

UNITA's biggest problem in its attempt to regain lost ground will be in obtaining supplies. These can only come in by air or across many hundreds of kilometres of rough bush tracks from neighbouring countries.

"We need heavy weapons," said Major Miguel Ouma, second-in-command to Dr Savimbi, and secretary general of UNITA, at his military headquarters at Nova Lisboa, Angola's second-largest city.

Dr Savimbi said there was no secret about the sources of arms UNITA was now receiving but that it was better that the heads of state involved should make the first announcements.

The only countries from which supplies could come to UNITA by land were Zaire, Zambia and South African-ruled Namibia (South-West Africa).

UNITA plans make regular flights to Kinshasa, the Zaire capital, and Luanda, the Zambian capital. Ammunition boxes I saw had come via the Zairean town of Thysville.
Big thrust in north by FNLA

The Star's Africa News Service

LUANDA—The FNLA is pushing down from its stronghold in the north and the MPLA has suffered several major setbacks in the area just north of the capital, according to reports here and from Kinshasa.

The FNLA claims to have captured key towns on the main road north from Luanda and now has virtually clear supply lines from its big base at Capimona to the Cuito battlefront near Luanda.

Observers here see the development as vital to the proclaimed FNLA drive into Luanda before independence on November 11.

Near Lobito the MPLA lost about 300 troops in a battle with Unita, when they tried to move towards Nova Lisboa, according to reports.

FRELIMO Reports reaching here say about 700 Cuban troops landed at Lobito to assist the MPLA.

Some Frelimo troops were reported to be fighting with the MPLA near Luio in the south-east.

Three MPLA armoured cars were reported destroyed and a top commander captured in the battle near Lobito.

The MPLA cut power and water supplies to Nova Lisboa, Unita said.

In Luanda the OAU conciliation mission has decided to accept Portuguese High Commission assurances of safety and move out of the capital to inspect other areas of fighting.

They will probably split up and move to areas held by FNLA and UNITA.
‘Zaire troops’ die in Angola

LUANDA — An Angolan liberation movement said yesterday its forces had killed 30 Zaire and mercenary soldiers in a battle 300km east of Luanda.

The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola has charged before, that mercenaries were fighting in Angola, but this is believed to be the first time it has said soldiers of Zaire nationality were operating in the territory.

A communiqué from the MPLA’s military wing said its troops took 10 prisoners and captured a Mercedes-Benz 15-year loaded with arms and ammunition, including 60 bazookas, a mortar and rifles, as well as combat uniforms.

It said 20 Zaire and mercenary soldiers were involved in the clash around the town of Sambizanga.

The MPLA said last week reported fierce fighting in the area.

The communiqué said MPLA troops were in control of other areas of the country.

The MPLA on Monday showed a visiting OAU peace mission several prisoners, described as captured mercenaries.

Their nationalities were not disclosed, but the MPLA has in the past said Portuguese were volunteering as mercenaries.

Zaire supports the FNLA, whose forces operate in the Uige highlands 500km north-east of Luanda. — (Sapo-Reuters)
RHODESIA
WRITING
ON WALL
— MACHEL

Mercury Africa Bureau 22/10/75

LOURENCO MARQUES — Mozambique’s Presi-
dent Samora Machel has urged Mr. Ian Smith
to hand over power to Black Rhodesians, claim-
ing Smith does not have the ability to resist
guerrilla warfare the way Portugal did in
Mozambique.

Mr. Machel gives his warning in the French
magazine Afrique Asie. He said armed struggle
in Rhodesia would be “like a wildfire raging
through a dry forest.

“Once the struggle breaks out, nothing will
stop it and the only solution left to Smith is to
hand over power to the people.

“Although the time is ripe for negotiations that
might prevent the enormous loss of life in an
armed struggle, the truth is that the Salisbury
residents have not the capacity to resist as Por-
tugal did.”

On Angola, Mr. Machel urged Portugal to take
action to prevent the “internationalisation” of
the civil war.

“We know what happens when United Nations forces inter-
vene,” he said. “We saw it in the Congo, in the
Middle East, in Cyprus and in Korea. Wherever
UN forces step in, division becomes recogn-
ised.”

He said Mozambique gave its “full and effect-
tive support” to its brother movement in
Angola, the Marxist MPLA. He urged Portuga-
l to hand over power to the MPLA on
November 11 — independence day — because it
had effective control of the capital and the
country.

Mr. Machel confirmed the recent purges in Fre-
limo party ranks — among them five senior
military men. He said further purges could not
be excluded. Comrades who were overtaken by
evils or who were “not fit to carry on” would be
automatically discarded.”
1000 Cubans join MPLA

LUSAKA, 24/10/75

More than 1000 Cuban mercenaries are reinforcing the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in the Angolan civil war.

New evidence from very reliable sources here suggests that Cuba, with the full backing of the Soviet Union, has sent in troops at the request of the MPLA in an attempt to tip the balance of power in the MPLA's favour before the Portuguese leave on November 11.

The Cuban troops are being landed in Angola with the assistance of the Congolese, which is heavily influenced by the Soviet Union.

According to observers at least three Cuban ships have been operating in Angolan and Congolese waters.

OCTOBER

Two were reportedly sighted during the first week of October in the harbour of Pointe Noire on the coast, where military supplies for the MPLA from communist countries have been landed. The two ships transferred trucks, armoured vehicles, and numerous crates to the Angolan vessel 'Luanda.'

The 'Luanda' also took on contingents of Cubans—mainly Black—wearing military uniforms. They described themselves to people in the port as "volunteers" on their way to Angola.

Between 300 and 600 Cubans are reported to have been involved in this operation.

BATTLE DRESS

A third Cuban ship, the La Plata de Habana, docked at Pointe Noire about October 12 and about 500 Black Cubans, in battle dress, disembarked with 49 trucks and two tanks. The Cubans were billeted in the Congo before moving out in smaller contingents for different destinations in Angola.

The dock area where the ships arrived is now under Cuban supervision and access to it is restricted to Congolese military personnel.
PORTUGUESE CLAIMS

MAD MIKE HOARE'S OLD CONGO MERCENARIES ARE REPORTED TO BE DRIVING THROUGH ANGOLA TO THWART MPLA FREEDOM FIGHTERS DECLARING A UDI ON NOVEMBER 11 - THE DAY THE COUNTRY GETS INDEPENDENCE.

This was claimed yesterday by the Portuguese in Luanda as the Marxist MPLA spread rumours in the city that South African forces were invading the territory.

In South Africa, the Minister of Defense, Mr. P. W. Botha, dismissed the MPLA claim as just another rumour emanating from the confusion in Angola.

And a senior official of the Prime Minister's department said last night no South Africans were fighting in Angola as organised groups, military units - and the Government would take active steps to prevent such units being organised here.

There may be two or three individuals involved as adventurers, but no mercenary organisation has been forced into the country, he said.

The Government is extremely careful to ensure that its policy of non-intervention in the affairs of other countries is not compromised, he said.

Portuguese sources claim the mercenaries joined the combined UDI/ENLA troops in the Angolan border with South West Africa.

RIVER DEADLOCK

A special correspondent reports from Luanda that the rival nationalist movements fighting for control of the city were facing each other in an apparent deadlock across the Bengo River yesterday following fierce fighting that one stage involved hand-to-hand combat.

In their drive to cut Luanda's water supply by seizing the pumping station on the river at Panguila, the FNLA were blocked by a massive concentration of MPLA troops.

The FNLA, backed by their drive down from the north, is now reported moving east and south of Luanda in an attempt to cut off the MPLA-held city.

The MPLA are thought likely to try to seize the power station at Lambambe Dam, south-east of Luanda, as well as the pumping station, thus cutting off the city's electricity and water.

Meanwhile, Portuguese sources in Luanda claim that Colonel Hoare's Commandos are apparently driving towards the port of Mocamedes. If Mocamedes falls the MPLA's grip on Angola's southern ports would be broken.

Though the waterworks were still in the hands of the MPLA yesterday, thousands of people in Luanda were without water.

Crowds gathered in the stifling heat to collect drips from a broken fire hydrant.

The reason for the sudden cut in supply was not known. But last night the water was back, bringing relief to the crowded slums where thousands of blacks depend on a few scattered taps for their supply.
OAU bid to stop arms supplies

KAMPALA — A conciliation commission of the Organisation of African Unity yesterday called on all OAU member countries to immediately cease supplying arms to the three rival Angolan independence groups.

The commission, which visited Angola two weeks ago and will present its report to OAU leaders, also condemned the use of mercenaries in the Portuguese territory.

But it said in a statement that evidence varied as to the extent of foreign interference in the pre-independence struggle between the warring groups — the MPLA, FNLA and Unita.

The commission said all three independence movements were against a Balkanisation of Angola, which could open the door to foreign interference.

They basically desired a peaceful settlement to the conflict, the statement said. But if no agreement was reached before the independence date of November 11, the commission recommended that Portugal should transfer the instruments of independence jointly to all three groups.

It also said the independence movements should agree to hold elections within the following 12 months.

Meanwhile, they should cease hostilities, keep to the ceasefire they hold at the time of the ceasefire, and form a national union government to lead Angola to independence, the commission said.

Uganda President Idi Amin, this year's OAU chairman, has set November 1 as the date of the ceasefire, and has invited nine heads of state to Kampala for an emergency meeting on the same day.

"If we analyse the situation the MPLA and Unita are not very different," he said.

"MPLA leader Agostinho Neto was quoted on Saturday as saying he would never refer to Unita and the FNLA as liberation movements again," (Sapa-Reuters)

The Portuguese High Commissioner in Angola, Admiral Leonel Cardoso, was quoted in Lisbon yesterday as saying he thought it would be "possible to bring about an agreement between the three warring Angolan liberation movements, before the territory's independence."

In an interview with the weekly Lisbon newspaper, 'Seculo Illustrado,' published yesterday, the Admiral said MPLA and Unita shared a basic ideology, although their political programmes were different. (Sapa-Reuters)
Pressure on MPLA mounting

The Star's Africa News Service

The MPLA forces and resources in Angola are being stretched increasingly thin as its rivals, the FNLA and Unita, step up their attacks on several fronts.

In what appears to be a well-organized and co-ordinated drive, the FNLA-Unita forces are striking against at least six MPLA fronts and have gained several successes.

They are believed to be strongly backed by mercenaries and are apparently well offored by former Portuguese Army men.

This is the war situation as outlined by Portuguese Army sources here:

- The opposition has fully occupied the southern town of Sa da Bandeira after sending the small MPLA garrison there in full flight.
- They are now moving towards the Namib desert and the port of Mocamedes.
- Units had reached Alto Cucumbela on the escarpment east of Lobito, close to the Benguela railway, and are reportedly in a position to cut the power to the city.
- Unita forces are reported to have reoccupied the town of General Machado.
- There is fighting in the Cabela-Quibala area not far south of Luanda.
- In the Luanda area, FNLA forces are now ranged north of the Dande River and the MPLA south of Porto Quipiri, leaving a no-man's-'land' between.
- Fighting continues at Lula in east-central Angola. The MPLA still holds the town.
- FNLA forces are attacking the border town of Telheira de Sousa from Zaire. (See Page 23)
Luanda's water flows again as shelling stops

LUANDA. — Water supplies to the Angolan capital have been restored after a two-day interruption caused by an artillery exchange between rival liberation armies near the Quifangondo pump station.

Troops of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) were yesterday in control of the town, the source of Luanda's water, about 20 km north-east of the capital.

FLED

There were no signs that the pump station was damaged during two nights of shelling by troops of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA). Government officials in Luanda said technicians at the station fled when they heard artillery shots.

MPLA troops have blown up a bridge on the River Bengo, about four kilometres north-west of Quifangondo, on the road to the FNLA-held town of Caxito, 30 km away. Popular Movement troops were also seen patrolling in amphibious armoured cars on the road leading to the MPLA-controlled capital.

In Luanda, several thousand people massed outside the government palace to pledge support for the MPLA and its policy of accepting power on its own when Portugal grants Independence on November 11.

The MPLA and FNLA, together with a third movement, the Unione for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita), are wrestling for control of the territory before Portugal withdraws.

Portugal has made a last-minute attempt to gather the movements around a table to seek a formula for a peaceful handover, Minister of Cooperation for Overseas Territories, Commander Victor Crespo, flew out of Luanda yesterday, after a four-day effort to organise a conference.

CAPTURED

As he left, people in the capital were queuing at recruiting posts to volunteer for service with the MPLA as part of a general mobilisation announced last week.

The MPLA-ordered mobilisation, when a joint force of FNLA and Unita troops captured the city of Sao da Bandeira, 1015 km south-west of Luanda.

Stop the war, OAU asks Angolans

ADDIS ABABA. — The assistant secretary-general of the Organisation of African Unity has appealed to the three warring liberation movements in Angola to establish a ceasefire by Saturday.

He also urged the movements to form a unity body to which the Portuguese authorities could hand over independence on November 11, the date set for the ceremony.

The appeal was made by Mr. Nourreddine Djoudi, who has just returned to Addis Ababa, where he was head of the African Union's peace and reconciliation commission to Angola.

Mr. Djoudi said the OAU's chairman, President Idi Amin of Uganda, had decided to call a summit meeting of nine African heads of state to try to find a solution to the Angolan problem.

Mr. Djoudi added that if the liberation movements — the MPLA, the FNLA and Unita — do not settle their differences, there is an imminent danger of the dispute becoming internationalised.

He also claimed Angola's problems were being aggravated by the presence of more than 1,000 South African mercenaries.
FNLA men 'in SA' 29/11/75

LONDON - White Portuguese military commanders from the Zaire-based National Front (FNLA) have recently flown to Windhoek and Johannesburg.

The London Financial Times reports today that the flights are being made in small aircraft by Portuguese officers of the local FNLA command.

The information comes as Portuguese military intelligence is seeking to confirm other reports that British-made tracked armoured vehicles and British-manufactured Hunter jet fighters have appeared in the past few days at the Nova Lisboa base.

Nova Lisboa is under the control of Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita but, as in many Unita bases, the FNLA have installed themselves in some strength in the city.

'FNLA and Unita have refrained from fighting each other for some months now and are concentrating their efforts against Dr Agostinho Neto's Popular Movement (MPLA).

The Guardian reports today that Portuguese troops will leave Luanda on November 5 and the high commissioner will move into a frigate anchored in the bay ready to hand over power to an Angolan Coalition government on Independence Day, November 11.'
Major setback to MPLA as port is lost

The Star's Africa News Service

LUANDA—The FNLA-Unita movements in Angola have gained a vital new supply route and inflicted a severe setback against the rival MPLA by capturing the southernmost port of Mocamedes.

The port was taken in the early hours of yesterday by about 500 men backed by about 20 armoured cars. Portuguese army sources here say the MPLA garrison gave almost no resistance.

The FNLA-Unita force, which last week took the southern capital of Sa da Bandeira and struck out for Mocamedes from there through the northern Namib desert, has now gained an important strategic base in the conflict for this country.

Mocamedes has a sizeable fuel storage tank farm and is the railhead for a line reaching Luand and as far as Serpa-Pinto, through Sa da Bandeira, with a branch trackforking south to the big iron mines at Cassinga.

The Portuguese army had a company of commandos at Mocamedes, to provide security while almost all the port's White residents were evacuated to Luanda, but the troops might now have been withdrawn.

MPLA sources here still insist that the captors of Mocamedes and Sa da Bandeira included regular South African forces with helicopters but this is discounted by the Portuguese authorities.

It is believed Mocamedes was very thinly manned by the MPLA because they transferred troops to the front just north of Luanda last week when the FNLA launched a heavy attack.

All other major ports are still in MPLA control but the FNLA hold the small harbours of Ambizu and Sao Antonio do Zaire north of Luanda.

The FNLA and Unita are now expected to ship war material, in quantity, into southern Angola through Mocamedes. They are reported to have seized a considerable amount of arms and equipment there yesterday.

Possession of the two major centres in the South gives the FNLA and Unita forces a strong base from which to strike north along the main road or along the coast road from Mocamedes at the ports of Benguela and Lobito, if they can hold the base against almost certain MPLA retaliation.

Meanwhile the MPLA has deadlocked the FNLA north of Luanda and is said to be close to taking Nova Lisboa in central Angola, the headquarters of Unita.

They already control Nova Lisboa’s water supply and life in that city, where only some thirty White families are left of some 100,000. In the area before the civil war, is reportedly suffering.
**ECONOMICS II (Page 7)**

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**TULSA**—Dr. Jonas Savimbi, president of Unita, claimed last night that the MPLA had a squadron of aircraft supported by the Soviets and Cubans.

**warplanes:**

MPLA "will use Soviet warplanes," said Savimbi.

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**Kelsen, P.M.**

**Kelsen, M.**

**Kelsen, M.A.**

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**Kensler, C.M.**

**Kensler, C.M.**

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**Kensler, C.M.**

**Kensler, C.M.**
ANGOLA — cauldron of blood and hate

31/10/78 The Argus Africa News Service

LUANADA — What once appeared to be little more than an internal power struggle — albeit a nasty, noisy, bloody one — for control of this rich and sprawling territory of Angola, has developed into a seething internationalised cauldron of bitterness.

It is East versus West. Capitalism versus the Left, with a few freebooters thrown in to complete the recipe for bloody chaos.

The Big Powers threw in their lot with one or other of the liberation movements a long time ago; and their contributions are escalating as the date for the territory's independence — November 11 — draws near.

Russia and the Eastern bloc supply the Popular Movement (MPLA) with arms and ideological bolstering.

The National Front (FNLA) has used Zaire as a base, headquarters and source of supply since it was founded more than 14 years ago.

Mobutu

And the Zairean connection has brought in constant but unproven charges of United States support for the FNLA.

Certainly, President Mobutu, Seasoko has long received favourable, if not preferential, treatment from Uncle Sam and friends.

Jonas, Savimbi's National Union (Unita) is the "blue-eyed boy" of the West — too, and France, West Germany, and Britain are said to be supplying arms.

The European Economic Community was the source of Savimbi's arms for a long time, but the deals were cash. Now the terms of credit are said to be more generous.

The MPLA also has a number of Cubans working with them.
ANGOLA — AFRICA’S PRIZEFIGHT

Strife-torn Angola, with oil reserves equal to those of Kuwait and total exports that exceed by far those of either Zaire or Zambia, is a rich prize.

While the civil war and departure of up to 75% of the White population have wreaked havoc on the developing economy, surprisingly, Angola’s biggest “industry” — oil production — is continuing pretty much as normal.

The Cabinda Gulf Oil company, whose 120 offshore wells should provide about $420m this year in tax and royalties to Angola (40% of the national budget) continues to produce at least 150 000 b/d. Half goes directly to the US in tankers that never touch shore in Angola. The Soviet-backed MPLA nationalist movement is firmly in control of the Cabinda enclave and also controls the Angolan transitional government in Luanda into whose coffers go the massive oil revenues.

Petrangol, owned jointly by Belgium’s Petrofina and the Angolan government, also continues to produce about 30 000 b/d, mostly in the FNLA-controlled Antonio do Zaire district just south of the Zaire river. This produces about $4m/month which is deposited in an escrow account in Europe following an agreement by the company, FNLA and MPLA that the funds are not to be used by either movement. Petrangol is virtually the only company that manages direct co-operation with both movements and even now continues to operate charter flights daily from Luanda to FNLA territory for its personnel. Although the company’s board of directors has not met recently, two MPLA directors have been appointed.

Petrangol also operates Angola’s only refinery in Luanda. Although the operation is currently running at only 30% of capacity (the staff is down to 600 from the normal 1 400) it still produces enough petrol, aviation fuel and diesel oil to meet the requirements of the immediate area around Luanda. The refinery closes today (Friday) for a month in line with the current operations schedule of two months on-one month off that management has instituted to allow European personnel home leave.

The further, as yet unexploited, oil deposits offshore in Sa Zaire are not being worked due to the uncertain political situation. Many of the richest concessions there are held by America’s Texaco and Petrangol.

Angola is normally the world’s fifth largest producer of the gem and last year 115m carats were exported. The workforce at the Diamang concession has been reduced to 6 000 from the usual 20 000.

The final major foreign exchange earner, iron ore, has been completely shut down by the war. The “mountains” of iron ore in the southern district of Cassinga (reported to be one of the world’s richest deposits estimated 5bn t — is under control of the Unita movement. The operator, Portuguese State-owned Companhia Mineira do Lobito, had previously removed most of the 20 000 workers from Cassinga in August. In 1974 CML earned Angola $38m in foreign exchange from exports of 6m t of iron ore.

Meanwhile the British-owned Benguela rail line, vital to landlocked Zambia (and Zaire) for exports of copper, remains closed. The line is losing $125 000/day from the shut down and, barring an unlikely agreement between the movements or a Unita/FNLA capture of Lobito, the railway will remain closed.

Apart from an obvious political interest, SA has a vital economic stake in who wins the Angolan civil war. The R100m already invested in the Cunene hydroelectric scheme is at stake, as well as exports that last year, approached R44m, and substantial investments in mining. Virtually all of the SA-Angola economic ties are currently in limbo. General Mining and JCI, which have large prospecting concessions in the centre and south of the country, have long ago withdrawn personnel. The importation of Angolan coffee (long SA’s dominant source) has all but dried up.

For Angola only time will tell the tale. It is unlikely that any clear pattern of who is to govern will emerge by independence on November 11. And it may be months or even longer until the direction of Black Africa’s second-richest economy is made clear.
'Angola Day' is deadline

By Fleur de Villiers

2/1/75

A LEFT-WING coup to topple the Government in Portugal and which if successful could have a profound effect on events in Southern Africa is being planned in Lisbon to coincide with Angola's independence on November 11.

News of the planned coup was disclosed to the SUNDAY TIMES this week through sources close to the Portuguese Government in Lisbon and London.

Ring-leaders have been named. They are said to be Mr. Vasco Goulalves - who was recently ousted from office as Prime Minister of Portugal - General Fabiao, Chief of Staff of the Army, and Mr. Otelo Carvalho.

The coup, understood to be with the tacit consent of the Lisbon Government, has been planned for either the eve of Angola's independence on November 11, or a week before.

Sources said that the coup, which is not expected to last more than a few weeks, has been planned for the sole purpose of granting official Lisbon recognition to the Moscow-oriented MPLA movement in Angola as the rightful independence government of that country.

It is believed that the plot was hatched in Moscow, with the connivance of the Portuguese Communist Party, to enable Russia to deliver - without threat of diplomatic sanction - vast quantities of fighter aircraft, missiles and other military arms and equipment to the MPLA.

These arms supplies are understood to be on the way to Angola, but cannot be delivered without international political reaction. If the MPLA is not recognised by Lisbon on November 11, as the official government of Angola, because of a rumoured $5-million loan, (about £73million) from the United States, the Lisbon Government is committed not to recognise the MPLA, and only a week ago said it would not give recognition to any single faction of the three warring independence movements.

The United States loan is said to have been conditional on non-recognition of the MPLA.

The Lisbon Government, it is said, believes that through its covert cooperation in the coup it can win the cooperation of the Portuguese Communist Party.

Since the outcome of the Angolan civil war is a key to South Africa's relations with the Black north, and of vital importance to the future of Zaire and Zambia, the Lisbon plot is of primary importance in the problems of Southern Africa, and the future of detente.

A communist take-over in Angola, and the possibility of Angolan and Mozambique ports falling into the hands of Russian sympathisers could, observers point out, make a number of southern and central African countries pawns in a new "Balkan trap" which is now being organised in Africa.

Parallel

Anti-communist sources in Lusaka draw a parallel with the 1960 situation in the Congo before the fall of Patrice Lumumba, and emphasise the importance of Zambian as the remaining hope of an anti-communist front.

Forces of the extreme Left - including the Tanzanian Foreign Minister Malela - are said to be coming to the fore, while there is a question mark over the role of President Samora Machel and the Russian-oriented Marcelino dos Santos in Mozambique.

The Rev. Mabangazi, of the Rhodesian ANC, has now thrown in his lot with the extreme Left, and is unlikely to be acceptable in any future tribal discussions on a Rhodesian settlement.

Moderate leaders, including President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, are therefore said to be under extreme pressure to produce results in the detente exercise as an alternative to an armed struggle - especially as Zambia's major lines of communication could be in communist hands in the near future.

It is believed that Pretoria, therefore, regards it as imperative that a Rhodesian settlement be achieved...
Tension as Angola’s ‘D-day’ approaches

LISBON — A tense week lies ahead of the Portuguese Government in the build-up to Angolan independence on November 11.

There are risks of more extremist violence as the right tries to force the sixth administration’s attitude on Angola, towards neutrality, and the left tries to steer it towards outright recognition of the Marxist MPLA as the sole representative of the Angolan people.

Showing further determination to crack down on the leftist movements, Portugal’s Revolutionary Council has decreed that armed brigades in possession of military weapons will be tried before military and “not civilian” courts.

In a series of tough measures, published during the weekend, the council also set up special military courts for trying former FIDE — Cesta’s political police — and for tryng officers involved in the two unsuccessful Spinolists coups.

*Mass* raided

The council has also decreed the recruiting of more ex-soldiers into a new paramilitary prison guard.

Two former officers who were arrested in a Catholic seminary in Bango, both of whom were involved in the abortive March 11 coup and fled to Spain with General Spinola, have now been brought to Lisbon’s Caldas-Jall for interrogation.

The circumstances of their arrest link Spinola’s clandestine Democratic Movement for the Liberation of Portugal (MDLP) with both the Catholic Church and Angolan refugees in Portugal.

Kanga townpeople alerted the police and military after several “well-dressed” people entered a local church and an unusually timed Mass was held.

The church doors were shut and the congregation apparently adjourned for a secret meeting in the adjoining seminary, which is being used as a refugee centre.

*Hid under beds*

Police found the two officers hiding under Angolan refugees’ beds in the seminary.

More searches are underway in the north to check reports of other Spinolists illegally entering the country.

The Angolan refugees who have flooded into Portugal ahead of the territory’s independence on November 11 have organised themselves into associations and are putting out a weekly newspaper.

There is some fear they will clash today in London with a major demonstration organised by the left in support of the MPLA. Many of the refugees are said to support the other two liberation groups and are bitterly opposed to what they see as the risk of Portuguese Government recognition of the MPLA as the sole representative of Angola.
Angola truce follows plea by Amin

LUANDA — A ceasefire has been declared in Angola — just eight days before the country is due to become independent.

According to Portuguese sources, the ceasefire came into effect at 6 am on Saturday under the terms of a truce appeal by President Amin of Uganda, current chairman of the OAU.

Dr Lopo do Nascimento, Prime Minister of the transitional Government and a member of the left-wing MPLA, had flown to Kampala for peace talks with representatives of the other two warring liberation movements, the FNLA and Unita. The talk also included Commander Vitor Crespo, Portuguese Minister for Inter-Territorial Coordination.

However, there was no confirmation that representatives from the other two movements had arrived in the Ugandan capital.

The aim of the OAU initiative is to end fighting between rival movements and allow for a peaceful transfer of power by the Portuguese.

So far, the ceasefire appears to be holding in the Luanda area. There has been no serious fighting between the MPLA and the FNLA, confronting each other about 28 km north of the capital, since late on Friday night.

However, there were unconfirmed reports that a joint FNLA/Unita columna, headed by White mercenaries, was attacking the town of Benguela, about 80 km south of the capital.

COMMISSION

The ceasefire comes in the wake of visit to Angola by an OAU conciliation commission representing nine African countries. During its 10-day visit last month it had talks with the leaders of the liberation movements in their respective capitals — Luanda (MPLA), Carnoma (FNLA) and Nova Lisboa (UNITA).

The commission made a number of recommendations which are now under consideration in Kampala.

These include an undertaking by the three movements that they will not advance beyond positions held at the time of ceasefire and that they should hold elections within a year of the November 11 independence date. — Times News Service.
Mercenaries lead bid to capture Angola

LUANDA. — Black nationalist forces headed by White mercenaries yesterday battled to oust the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) from the strategic Atlantic port of Benguela, diplomatic sources said.

The clashes began early on Saturday and stepped up the momentum of attacks in the past week by nationalists opposed to MPLA control of the West African colony.

The MPLA has controlled the capital since August, when fierce street fighting decimated opposing forces who fled to tribal redoubts in the north and south. Most of the colony's former 500,000 White population has been evacuated.

The sources said White mercenaries, estimated at 150 men, were leading troops of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNL-A), armed by Peking and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), fighting with arms from several European Common Market nations. The two groups joined forces in August.

The battle for Benguela is the westernmost clash of the joint opposition, which has vowed to dislodge the Moscow-backed group from the capital by independence day, Nov. 11.

Diplomatic sources said the Benguela fighting would probably spread to Angola's largest port of Lobito, 19 km from the north, completing the push to dislodge the MPLA from the entire southern port of the oil and mineral-rich territory.

Benguela, 400 km south of the capital, lies at the end of a 1,280 km railway through Angola, which has been the chief export route for Zambian and Zairean copper.
MPLA aims a broadside at South Africa

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUANADA. — Anti-South African and anti-United States feeling ran high in the Angola capital yesterday as the MPLA-controlled newspapers and State radio pumped out critical propaganda.

As a result the United States consulate staff — except for the consul, Mr Robert Hultslander, and a skeleton staff — have been ordered by their government to quit the country.

The Americans, who are looking after the diplomatic interests of the British and Canadians as well, have urged citizens of all three countries to leave Angola.

Anti-South African feeling is generated by reports that South African mercenaries are fighting MPLA forces in the south of Angola.

The pro-Soviet MPLA has also been strongly criticizing the United States. Foreign correspondents with South African newspaper connections have left the country. At least two of them — one a South African and the other a Canadian — left on refugee flights to Portugal.

The "Mail" Africa Bureau reporter, Roger Sargent, a Briton, who has been under detention in Luanda since the early hours of last Wednesday morning, had still not been released by last night.

Also in custody is Chris van der Merwe, a reporter of the Sunday Times in Johannesburg, who is a South African. Diplomatic moves have been made to secure the release of both men.

Meanwhile, Uganda Radio said yesterday that the Marxist MPLA intended taking over the Government of war-torn Angola and, with Soviet support, unilaterally to declare the colony "independent" of Portugal.

Uganda Radio said the Soviet Union, which has been supplying the MPLA with weapons, would recognize an MPLA Government, reports Sapa-AP.

The broadcast, monitored in Nairobi, said the MPLA would reject the co-operation of two other nationalist movements, FNLA and Unita, in governing the mineral-rich West African territory.

The MPLA and Soviet aims were set out in a message delivered by the Soviet Ambassador, Mr Andrei Zakharov, to Uganda's President Idi Amin.
Russia supports MPLA

Own Correspondent

NAIROBI. — There were two major shocks to peace moves in Angola yesterday when the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) denied a report that the three liberation movements had agreed to a ceasefire — and Russia indicated it would intervene decisively on the side of the MPLA.

In Kampala, where a special OAU conciliation commission on Angola is trying to stop the fighting before independence on November 11, a "Russian note of support" for the MPLA caused considerable anger.

The note was handed in London. Portugal's High Commissioner in Angola, Admiral Leonel Cardoso, said on a BBC television interview here last night that he would not hand over power to any one of the three warring liberation movements if they were still fighting when the territory became independent on November 11.

LONDON. — Portugal's High Commissioner in Angola, Admiral Leonel Cardoso, said on a BBC television interview here last night he would not hand over power to any one of the three warring liberation movements if they were still fighting when the territory became independent on November 11.

SAPA

at the meeting by President Amin.

The note, given on Sunday to President Amin as chairman of the OAU by the Russian ambassador in Kampala, fell into the conference like a bomb.

It stated: 'the Soviet Union would recognize an UDI, or Angola by the MPLA.'

'It is the intention of the MPLA to assume responsibility for the whole of Angola when the Portuguese withdraw and to conclude, an understanding with the USSR,' said the note.

'Moscow intends to recognize Angola when the MPLA comes out with a declaration of independence and the Soviet Union will then recognize the new government.'

The Soviet note, added, with typical Russian cynicism. 'There exists a real threat of intervention by foreign reactionary forces' and said the activities of National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLNA) and the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) were 'the result of foreign military intervention.'

This is the first time that the Soviet Union has intervened directly in any African conflict, and African states are perhaps justifiably concerned.

The MPLA's ceasefire denial came in Luanda yesterday, Sapa. Reuters reports...
SA farmers' losses likely to be heavy

The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Several South African farmers with substantial business connections in Angola are among those likely to suffer when the territory gets independence next week.

In Windhoek this week two men said they stood to lose £25,000 to £25,000 unless they are allowed back after November 11. The men, representing five large farms totaling more than 30,000 hectares, herds of cattle and Karakul sheep, share a loss with Mr. Pieter Steenkamp.

Steenkamp said it represented the end of 30 years of hard work building up the business.

Together with other farmers, Steenkamp, who is also managing director of the Swakopmund, said Steenkamp believes the current power struggle in South West Africa will have no bearing on the territory.

BUFFALO

He said if we are forced off our farms — and this will be between 200 and 300 — then surely southern Angola will never again be the useful buffer strip it has been for so long. Steenkamp said his farm's managers and workers were forced from the land.

They didn't stay and the cattle were only worked briefly. They left quickly, he said.

This reference was to the - taking of the territory of the Portuguese and the part of Mocamedes, apparently by Portuguese mercenaries and troops of the FNLA, just two weeks ago.
MPLA loses two ports

The Star's Africa News Service

The vital ports of Benguela and Lobito are reported to have been captured within the past 24 hours by a mystery attacking column from southern Angola.

According to unconfirmed reports reaching Johannesburg, the column, backed by armoured cars, first beat the MPLA forces out of Benguela and then moved about 30 km north to take Lobito.

Lobito is the port for the Benguela railway which is of extreme importance to Zambia's exports and imports.

The MPLA and other observers in the MPLA-held Luanda have been anticipating the fall of Lobito and Benguela to the attackers since the column captured Mozambique farther south a week ago.

Mercenaries

Reports trickling into Luanda late last week through the rigid MPLA censorship said some MPLA troops in Benguela and Lobito were panicking after the capture of Mozambique without a shot being fired.

The main reason for their panic was the news that mercenaries were in the column.

The make-up of this column is not known. It is believed to consist of FNLA and Unita forces and mercenaries with armoured cars.

Heavy fighting has also been reported immediately north of Luanda, in what appears to be an attempt by the MPLA to prevent the city being surrounded by the FNLA before the November 11 independence date.
Angolan peace talks collapse

Mercury Correspondent

NAIROBI — Angolan peace talks held by the OAU Conciliation Committee in Kampala appeared to have collapsed yesterday after the Russian statement, in a Note to President Amin, that the Soviet Union would back a unilateral declaration of independence by the Marxist MPLA.

The Marxist-oriented movement has announced it will make a unilateral declaration on November 11—ironically also the anniversary of Mr. Ian Smith’s UDI—confirming previous forecasts by foreign correspondents that it would do so.

Portugal, now not expected even to make a pretence of handing over Angola to any of the three leading independence armies currently fighting for control, it will simply leave.

The Portuguese High Commissioner, Admiral L. Carvalho, has been officially frank: “Shortly after midnight on November 10, I will haul down the flag, board a plane and simply fly away from it.”

“The fight will be up to the Portuguese Government; what action they take,” he says, is by South African, Portuguese, and Zaire mercenaries.

MPLA sources in Luanda have sent a letter to Field Marshal Amin spelling out its intentions. The message was broadcast by Radio Uganda.

Russia has already recognised the MPLA as legitimate rulers after independence on Tuesday, and aid would be the key between their two countries.

The OAU committee has been trying vainly to halt the fighting between the MPLA and the FNLA and Unita. Representatives of the three movements are in Kampala, including Dr. Lopo do Nascimento, the MPLA’s Prime Minister of Angola.

The Russian Note is playing an encouraging role to the MPLA to seize power, and has shocked many African nations who believe that the three groups should be persuaded to lay down their arms and work together for a united Angola.

There is profound concern in Kenya, where the three leaders, came together under the aegis of President Kenyatta, only a few months ago and signed a solemn pledge of co-operation.

The leader of Unita, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, has claimed the MPLA has a squadron of Russian MiG-21 jet aircraft, and Eastern Bloc countries are known to have shipped thousands of tons of arms, including tanks and armoured cars, to the MPLA.

Its major rival, the FNLA, is being supplied with similar weaponry by neighbouring Zaire, whose President Mobutu sees Seloko does not want a Communist state on his borders, so the civil war is likely to erupt into a much more serious conflict than it has been.
MPLA makes bid for recognition

LUAANDA. — The Russian-backed MPLA independence movement has made a last-minute bid for acceptance by African states before it makes an all-out attempt to seize control of Angola next Tuesday.

The Marxist movement has announced it will make a unilateral declaration on November 11 — ironically also the anniversary of Mr Ian Smith's VDI — confirming previous forecasts that it would do so.

The MPLA has given the reason as an "invasion" by Portuguese and Zaire mercenaries, which it feels must be repelled.

MPLA sources in the Angolan capital have sent a letter to Field Marshal Idi Amin, chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, listing its intentions.

The message was broadcast by Radio Uganda. Russia has already recognised the MPLA as legitimate ruler after independence on Tuesday and said there would be links between the countries.

Portugal is now not expected to make a pretence of handing over Angola to any of the three independence armies fighting for control. It will simply leave.

The Portuguese have said they hoped to hand over to at least two of the three movements — MPLA, Unita and the FNLA — but would not give power to any one movement.

The Portuguese High Commissioner, Admiral Leonel Cardoso, has been frank: "Shortly after midnight on November 10 I will haul down the flag, board a plane and simply fly away."

Any chance of a lull in the fighting, let alone a truce, has been negated by the MPLA's call yesterday for guns and planes to crush the "invasion".

The MPLA leader, Dr Agostinho Neto, accused the FNLA and Unita of working with mercenaries and a Portuguese Liberation Army to establish a "White Angola."

The leader of Unita, Dr Jonas Savimbi, claims the MPLA has a squadron of Russian MiG-21 jets and Eastern Block countries are known to have shipped thousands of tonnes of arms, including tanks and armoured cars, to the MPLA.

As its major rival, the FNLA, is being supplied with similar weaponry by neighbouring Zaire, whose President, Mobutu Sese-Seko does not want a communist state on his borders, the civil war is likely to erupt into a much more serious conflict.

The MPLA has been desperate to secure pre-independence recognition. However, it has suffered setbacks. FNLA and Unita columns, said to be aided and directed by Portuguese and other mercenaries, have captured some southern towns.

The MPLA's independence declaration on Tuesday is likely to be punctured by the sound of FNLA artillery 120 km north of Luanda.
Fighting rages in Cabinda

KINSHASA.—Heavy fighting is raging in the Angolan enclave of Cabinda, according to the Zaire news agency Azap, which quoted refugees as saying that Congolese troops had entered the oil-rich territory.

Azap said the fighting was between forces of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and those of the Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda (Flec), a group seeking independence for Cabinda.

In Brazzaville, President Mariam Ngouabi of the Congo told a meeting at the weekend that his troops would intervene in Cabinda on the side of the MPLA, "if mercenaries" entered the enclave.

Alert

In Kinshasa, Azap reported that the Zaire Army's Seventh Battalion on the Cabinda border had been put on the alert to ensure security along the frontier.

Cabinda, a region wealthy in oil and minerals, lies on the Atlantic coast south of the Congo. It is separated from the main part of Angola by a narrow strip of Zaire territory along the Congo River.

Refugees interviewed by Azap at the west Zaire town of Boma said Congolese troops had entered Cabinda in strength, near Bembé, Buesso and Dinga.

Azap said that on hearing of the Congolese intervention, at least 600 MPLA soldiers of Cabinda origin had switched sides, going over to the Flec with their arms and equipment.

Zaire President Mobutu Seke Seko yesterday accused the Soviet Union of deliberately stepping up the war between the three rival liberation movements in Angola.

Weapons

Azap quoted President Mobutu as saying the Soviet Union had supplied the most sophisticated weapons to the MPLA to "intensify the fratricidal war between the liberation movements".

This form of racism, he denounced, was spreading to all peace-loving countries, the Zaire president said.

He also attacked a Soviet note to President Ali Ahmad in his capacity as chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

"The memorandums recently sent by the Soviet Union to the chairman of the OAU constitute no more than a slap in the face for Africa," the President said, according to Azap.
CONGO SENDS TROOPS INTO WAR ZONE

KINSHASA—Heavy fighting is raging in the Angolan enclave of Cabinda, according to the Zaire news agency Azap, which quoted refugees as saying that Congolese troops had entered the oil-rich territory.

Azap said the fighting, between MPLA forces and those of the Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda, a group seeking independence for Cabinda, was yesterday expected to hear an appeal from the Angolan government to fight the reported incursions by Zaire troops and White mercenaries.

The radio quoted Dr. Agostinho Neto, or the FNLA as saying during a meeting with President Mobutu that his country would "intervene" to "interfere and meddle in the affairs of an African country".

But Dr. Neto also told the FNLA was "prepared to listen and try to find a workable arrangement in Angola," the radio reported.

Zaire's President Mobutu also accused the Soviet Union, yesterday of deliberately stepping up the "war among the three rival Angolan movements." Azap quoted him as saying the Soviet Union "had supplied the most sophisticated weapons to the MPLA to intensify the fratricidal war among the liberation movements." (Espa Reuter AP)

REFUGEES

Azap said that at least 800 MPLA soldiers of Cabindese origin had crossed to the Angolan side, and that "Uganda Radio picked up in Nairobi yesterday, said two of Angola's three nationalized armed forces were ready to negotiate a compromise in their civil war.

Delegates from three Angolan factions of the MPLA reached Kampala earlier and said the MPLA intended to proclaim itself as Angola's sole ruler.

President Idi Amin, chairman of the OAU, summoned the Anglophone and African officials last weekend in an attempt to stop the conflict and create a unified national government.

The OAU's defense commission, which seeks to promote military cooperation among African
US accused of aiding Unita and FNLA in Sections A and B.

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Charges that the United States is bolstering the FNLA and Unita through aid to Zaire and via the CIA have been made at a Senate subcommittee hearing here.

The charges were levelled at the US administration by the church-backed lobbying organisation, the Washington Office on Africa.

Little was done by Acting Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Mr Edward Mulecy to dispel what appears to be mounting evidence of this United States role in the strife-torn territory.

Testifying before the International Relations Subcommittee, on International Resources, Food and Energy, chaired by Senator Charles Diggs, Mr Mulecy confirmed that US policy was one of "non-intervention, but we would not comment on whether or not the country was intervening.

Aggressive

Washington "Office" on Africa director Mr Edgar Lockwood "suggested" the United States was aggressively interfering in Angola with the apparent goal of weakening the MPLA, "by any available means."
DEMONSTRATION TALKS

A demonstration talk is a type of speech, so your initial preparation and delivery should embrace all the rules of Public Speaking (refer to notes)

How to prepare:

1. Find or reproduce a picture that you can use in your demonstration.

2. What is the purpose of your demonstration? Demonstrate the use of what you are demonstrating.

3. Plan the introduction of your talk carefully: It should be a clear, logical, and engaging

4. Remember that content is king:
   a. Personal anecdotes quoted information
   b. Emphasise difficult concepts, clearly, or write them out

5. Consider the visible and audible elements:
   a. What are the sources of presence of the object you are demonstrating, by
   b. The object or action is clear

6. Avoid intervals of giving an explanation:
   a. Your terminology, which is, 'you know'

7. Emphasise difficult concepts clearly, or write them out:
   a. Say the words especially

8. Use the specific and avoid vague phrases:
   a. 'You push this'
Angola armies in high gear

The Star's Africa News Service

LUANDA — Angola's warring liberation movements switched their armies into high gear this weekend in their frantic efforts to achieve the dominant position by the time the new state gets independence at midnight on Monday.

The MPLA, holding the capital, Luanda, today claimed to have destroyed a large FNLA armoured column trying to break its way into the city from the north.

It has been confirmed that Benguela and Lobito, the important twin ports midway down the Angolan coast, have fallen to the MPLA, army column, claimed by the FNLA (National Front) — which has already taken Sà da Bandeira and Moxamedes port in the south and is striking fast towards Luanda.

DUG IN

But all eyes here are now focused on the pistol-shaped Gabinda enclave just north of the Congo River and its annulled revenue, for Angola of nearly 1400 million.

Foreign observers arriving here from Gabinda say the MPLA has a strong presence there and that its population is determined to break the MPLA's hold there to prevent it getting the money.

FENCING

Luanda seems likely to be caught in a power struggle very soon probably by Tuesday between the powerful FNLA army in the north and the column in the south.

The "mystery" column is believed to be a combined FNLA, South African force with mercenaries including South Africans handling its 20 or so armoured cars and more sophisticated, accurate weaponry.
Angolan unity plan reported

NAIROBI — Angola's three warring liberation movements have agreed in principle to form a government of national unity. Radio Uganda said yesterday.

The announcement was apparently in response to a call on Wednesday by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to the parties to stop their civil war and form a joint provisional government which Portugal grants the territory independence on Tuesday.

The three Angolan liberation movements have agreed in principle to form a provisional government of national unity, the radio said in a brief item monitored in Nairobi. It gave no further details.

On Wednesday an emergency meeting of the political bureau of the 46-state OAU had urged the liberation groups to form a temporary government "pending the establishment of a permanent constitution."

The meeting also said Luanda should be demilitarised and policed by independent African troops of the OAU, but the radio announcement yesterday made no mention of this.

The political bureau ended its meeting on Wednesday and its recommendations were passed for action to the OAU's defence council which met yesterday.

Diplomatic observers said the agreement in principle was worked out by low-level delegations of the MPLA, the FNLA and Unita.

But it was unclear how the liberation movements in Angola itself would greet the news.

The MPLA controls the capital and it announced on Tuesday that with Russian support it would declare unilateral independence when Portugal finally withdrew.

Fierce fighting in various sections of Angola was reported to be moving slowly closer to the capital.

Although the MPLA said on Tuesday it would seize absolute power, spokesmen of the other two groups in Uganda had said they were still prepared to sit down and work out a political solution to Angola's problems. — UPI.

US silent on its Angola moves

WASHINGTON: — A State Department official yesterday refused to say whether the United States was intervening in Angola but said there was no evidence of US military supplies being sent by neighbouring Zaire.

The acting Assistant Secretary of State, Mr Edward Mullaney, told a House of Representatives international relations sub-committee the State Department was not aware that any material provided to Zaire was being transferred to Angola.

He said US military aid to Zaire consisted mainly of transport aircraft, land transport and communications material.

Press reports have said the United States has been funnelled aid to anti-communist factions in Angola, which is due to become independent next Tuesday. Mr Mullaney said the State Department did not comment on such reports.

He agreed with a questioner that US policy was one of non-intervention, but said he was not prepared to comment on whether the United States was intervening in Angola.

In view of the delicate situation, he said, such matters should be discussed in a closed session of the sub-committee.

Mr Mullaney said the United States had donated $250,000 (about R191,000) for refugee aid in Angola and had evacuated 31,600 people to Lisbon in a Boeing 707 chartered plane.

He said the United States was prepared to respond favourably to further requests from international organisations for contributions to relief and rehabilitation programmes within Angola.

He said the United States was encouraged by the Organisation of African Unity's initiative trying to end the fighting and bring about a central independent movement together. — AP.
Big guns rock city of fear

LUANDA

ARTILLERY and mortar fire shook a suburb in the Angolan capital of Luanda yesterday, sending scores of White residents diving for cover in emergency underground shelters.

The bombardment occurred on the outskirts of the city and residents in touch with Johannesburg by radio said it was the heaviest military activity in weeks.

It could signal the long-awaited assault on the capital by two of three rival Black liberation movements determined to dislodge the Soviet-backed MPLA from the city, they said.

In Johannesburg, the Portuguese airline TAP announced that from today all flights from Jan Smuts Airport to Lisbon would be routed through Libreville in Gabon and not Angola.

Uncertainty over refueling in Luanda was given as the reason for the switch.

The South African radio operators could not say which sector of Luanda was under bombardment. The airport was also said to be under fire, reports United Press.

Shots were fired from the ground at an aircraft which flew low over the city and dropped FNLA leaflets.

SAPA-Reuters reports that Portuguese troops have been ordered to leave the docks to the MPLA after both sides had faced each other with guns at the ready.

This means the MPLA can now receive arms shipments by sea without Portuguese intervention.

Meanwhile, Dr Luiz Almeida, the Angolan director of information, confirmed to the Rand Daily Mail's London correspondent last night that two South African-based journalists were being held in an MPLA prison in Luanda.

He said Roger Sargent, of the "Mail" Africa Bureau and freelance journalist Chris van der Merwe were not in any immediate danger.

"They are in the hands of the security authorities who are studying their background and their reasons for coming to Angola," Dr Almeida said.

Alert

In Brazzaville, the Congo Government has denied reports from neighbouring Zaire that its forces have entered the Angolan enclave of Cabinda.

Zaire said heavy fighting was raging in the oil-rich enclave and quoted refugees as saying Congolese troops had gone into the territory.

The fighting was between the MPLA and the Cabinda independence group, Fec, said the Zaire news agency, Azap.

But the Brazzaville radio station, denying intervention by Congolese troops, said the purpose of the Zaire report was "to legitimize the presence of foreign troops who have been operating in Angola for a long time".

Zaire said its troops had been sent to its border with Cabinda, but denied they had entered the enclave.

'Angola achieves independence in five' days when the Portuguese formally quit the West African colony.

- The chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, Uganda's President Idi Amin, will visit Angola in a bid to unite the warring liberation movements, Radio Uganda announced last night.

President Amin was said to have expressed concern at the MPLA's attitude to the other independence movements, the FNLA and Unita.
Zaire joins Angola war

Own Correspondent
SALISBURY. — Regular troops of the Zaire Army have joined the battle to wrest the Angolan capital of Luanda from the Marxist MPLA movement and are fighting with rival nationalist forces, it was disclosed yesterday.

At least two battalions of President Mobutu's infantry are backing up the FNLA force poised to launch an attack on the capital, before the embattled territory attains independence on Tuesday.

Reliable sources say Zaire troops have been engaged in artillery and mortar duels with Cuban soldiers sent by Fidel Castro to help the MPLA defend Luanda.

The presence of Zaire's forces indicates for the first time the extent to which President Mobutu is prepared to go to prevent the communised MPLA gaining sole recognition after the Portuguese withdrawal.

There is speculation among military observers that President Mobutu might be prepared to commit his air force, with its Mirage jet-air-strike capability, to an attack on the capital.

REPORTS

Diplomatic reports and monitored radio accounts reaching London from Angola said yesterday that heavy fighting between the three warring guerrilla movements was nearing Luanda.

Messages received by British authorities from Luanda by telephone yesterday morning spoke of the bombing of galls about 20 km to the north.

Meanwhile firing broke out in Luanda between Portuguese troops and soldiers of the MPLA on Wednesday night in what Portuguese officers described yesterday as "a random incident.

STATEMENT

A Portuguese Government statement last night said Portugal would go on recognizing all three Angolan nationalist forces until independence.

Commander Vitor Crespo, Portugal's Minister for co-operation with former overseas territories, said in Dákó, Salàm, that both countries had proposed the formation of an Angolan Government composed of "independent personalities."

="There has been no further news of Africa Bureau's report," Roger Sargent, a Briton, said yesterday. "Reports of Air South African Airways."

Luanda for the Johannes" "Sergio Lopes"

Sunday Times.

Talking of Angola. "The broadcast, monitored in London, said delegates representing the two movements told President Idi Amin in Kampala that they now controlled three-quarters of Angola."

SAPA-Reuters-AFP.

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SAPA-Reuters-AFP.
**Inside Mail**

Angolan UDI — then a Vietnam

Angola becomes independent in three days, after nearly 500 years of Portuguese colonial rule. It has been a legacy of fratricide, anarchy, hatred and disaster.

Millions have been uprooted, thousands killed, farms and factories destroyed, and the economy ruined.

In the wings, neighbouring states look covetously at the oil riches of Cabinda, at the diamond mines and abandoned estates.

And orchestrating this deafening discord are the Super Powers who have made Angola a proving ground for their ideologies.

Nobody sees a quick end to the tragedy. Angola is being called Africa's Vietnam, the next cockpit for the struggle for domination between East and West.

**DENNIS GORDON** and **STAN MAHER** of the *Mail* Africa Bureau report:

The ceremony to officially declare Angola's independence, if there is one at all, may well be punctuated by the sound of artillery fire.

It is not clear what form the ceremony will take, or to whom FLEC's High Commissioner — the fourth incumbent of that post this year — will hand over the worthless documents.

A reasonable guess is that on Tuesday the Marxist MPLA will attempt to seize independence unilaterally — just as Mr Ian Smith did in Rhodesia exactly 10 years ago to the day.

But although the move will be welcomed by the MPLA's massive support in the capital, rival guns will be very close-by.

The Zaire-supported, pro-Western FNLA has been waiting patiently for the last of Portugal's peacekeeping force of 24,000 men to leave — and with their departure the war can begin in earnest.

The FNLA reportedly has a ring of steel around the perimeter of the MPLA's sphere of influence, stretching from Cabinda and Caxito in the north to Luso in the east. At Luso, the FNLA joins up with Unita, the third independence movement, whose support is in southern Angola.

This ring is expected to slowly tighten to put the squeeze on the MPLA. Up to now, the Marxist movement's forces have been thinly spread in an attempt to convince the world that it has de facto control of all key points in Angola.

This control has been challenged and badly shaken in the past few weeks. A mysterious motorised column is aiding the FNLA-Unita alliance in the south and has captured three key towns.

The MPLA says the column is composed of mercenaries. Other sources say it is made up of White Angolans who are fighting communism.

It's rivals' successes in the south which sparked the MPLA's anxious call this week for "guns and planes" to repel the "invasion."

To survive, the MPLA should logically fall back and consolidate its forces where they have greatest support, which means immediately around Luanda.

But if it wants to hold on to present gains and control Angola, it can only do so with the help of outside forces. This is where the greatest danger lies.

It has long been feared that Angola would turn out to be a battleground for big power involvement, or as the current catch-phrase has it, a "Vietnam in Africa."

Certainly the polarisation between communist and non-communist forces is easy to see.

On one side is the capitalist FNLA, French-speaking, based on the northern Bakongo tribe. This week they formally signed an alliance with Unita, an African socialist movement which draws its support from the Ovimbundo (or Bailundo) tribe.

The FNLA is supported by President Mobutu Sese-Seko of neighbouring Zaire. Zaire itself, capitalist and bankrupt, is reported to have had massive American support and the CIA is said to be active here.

On the other side is the Marxist MPLA, closely related to Mozambique's Frelimo. Frelimo soldiers and Cubans are reported to be fighting with the MPLA.

For years the MPLA operated out of Congo Brazzaville, a totalitarian state closely linked to Red China. And President Marien Ngouabi of the Congo warned this week that he would not tolerate "foreign mercenaries" in the oil-rich Angolan province of Cabinda, which earned 650 million US dollars last year.

Congolese soldiers were reported to have moved into Cabinda, where the MPLA is said to be fighting the Cabindan separatist movement FLEC. Zaire was said to have put its soldiers on the border alert.

Cabinda, the fountain of Angola's wealth, will be as bitterly contested as Luanda. It is flanked by the Congo and Zaire and either of them could overrun it at any time.

But the real fear is of big power involvement. China, the United States and several African and European nations have already warned of the danger.

This week the Soviet Union sounded their warnings and moved quickly to recognise the MPLA in advance of a new socialist state with whom Russia will have close links after independence.

Russia and the Easter Bloc countries made the civil war possible by shipping enormous quantities of sophisticated weaponry into Angola.

Handed out indiscriminately — even to trigger-happy teenagers — by the MPLA, the arms made it possible for the movement to make a mockery of the four-sided transitional government the Portuguese set up to steer the country to independence.

Instead, the MPLA put the
Angolan children pray for their country at a Red Cross aid centre. Together with a few journalists, the Red Cross are almost the only outsiders left in Luanda.

finger on the trigger to impose a direct military takeover.

Recent reports indicate that large quantities of arms have been reaching the FNLA and Unita from Zaire in American-supplied transport aircraft. Unlike Mozambique, where Fretilin alone fought the Portuguese for 10 years and were winning, Angola's "liberation" movements failed to liberate anyone in 13 years of skirmishes.

The MPLA fought only on the eastern front under a commander who has now joined the FNLA. The FNLA operated in the far north near the Zaire border after sparking the conflict with brutal massacres in 1961. Unita fought in southern Angola on a very limited front.

Their rivalry during the anti-colonial war — on several fronts the MPLA and FNLA actually fought each other — made it easy for the Portuguese Army to contain the war to the least important areas of the country.

That was the old colonial tactic of divide and rule. Now the Angolans are doing it themselves.
No victor in this civil war

EVEN WITH the eleventh hour bid by the Organisation for African Unity and Portuguese authorities to find some form of compromise and reconciliation among the three Angolan liberation movements, indications are that there can be no immediate ceasefire, and there will be no independence on Tuesday.

Instead, there will be an intensification of the civil war after the Portuguese finally withdraw next week. After visiting Luanda, Cabinda (MPLA-held) Nova Lisboa, Silva Porto (Unita) Ambriz and Carmona (FNLA), with the OAU conciliation commission, it was clear that only Unita's Jonas Savimbi was prepared to accept a compromise.

While the OAU in Kampala is suggesting another interim government before next week, the commission which visited Angola is acutely aware that Dr Agostinho Neto, the MPLA leader, is in no mood to compromise. Even at this late hour, Dr Neto still insists that he is going to declare UDI, because he feels the MPLA is the natural successor to Portuguese rule.

The uncompromising stand by the MPLA is due to the fact that up to August the movement was very strong militarily. The morale, both at army and civilian level was very high.

However, maintaining this level of morale is becoming difficult as FNLA and Unita started threatening from North and South.

According to Portuguese army intelligence, there were several suppressed mutinies in MPLA forces in Benguela and Lobito. Luanda itself the MPLA is trying very hard to cope with a fast-deteriorating situation.

A week ago when there were heavy clashes between MPLA and FNLA forces, just outside the capital, panic was already on the faces of the Luanda civilian population as they queued for their bread and meat.

The first hint that MPLA was suffering reverses and needed more help came with the announcement of the general mobilisation of all Angolans between the ages of 18 and 35.

The MPLA hopes to arm about 50,000 residents of Luanda should the FNLA and Unita invade the capital.

A serious problem that faces all three movements is that their 'soldiers' were trained for 'guerilla' warfare, and yet now they are having to fight a conventional war.

A Portuguese businessman pointed out: 'The advantage FNLA and Unita have over MPLA is that these two have at their services White Officers who have been trained in conventional warfare.'

The FNLA and Unita strategy is to surround Luanda, after taking as much ground as possible elsewhere, and then starve the capital by cutting off water and power supplies.

But the MPLA have vowed to fight to the last man to defend Luanda.

It has to be admitted that the problem Luanda has is that of food supplies, and

The Carmona area, with a good rainfall and rich agricultural land, is self-sufficient. The only problem FNLA has there is a shortage of fuel which has to come by road from neighbouring Zaire.

Food is also plentiful in Unita-held Nova Lisboa and Silva Porto.

According to official figures, about 80 per cent of Angola's wheat comes from around Nova Lisboa.

While it is possible to be told in Luanda one morning at breakfast that there is no bread, such a thing is unheard of in either Carmona or Nova Lisboa.

Because there is no food shortage, some officials in Unita feel the war can go on for a long time. "The war can go on for six months, perhaps, but we will not surrender to MPLA," a Unita official said.

The next few days will witness a further massive build-up of war matériel from the Soviet Union, Algeria and Cuba on the MPLA side, and from Zaire and China on the FNLA and Unita side.

There will be accusations and counter-accusations. But the naked fact is that many, many Angolans — men, women and children — will die in this war.

But there is one thing that the Portuguese can do before finally pulling out on Tuesday. To stop any further bloodshed, the Portuguese will be under an obligation to remove or destroy all weapons now at their disposal.

Many of the OAU commissioners have welcomed the Portuguese Government decision to take all helicopters to Lisbon.

Admittedly, this was a big disappointment to MPLA, who felt that they had prior claim to all the Portuguese war matériel in the areas held by them.

It would appear that even after next week when the Portuguese pull out to leave the people of Angola to solve their own problems, the OAU should continue to mediate.

They should continue to seek a ceasefire to enable the three movements to find a basis for compromise, leading to an interim government which will finally result in free elections.
MPLA urged to free SA pair

LONDON.—International pressure mounted on the MPLA in Angola yesterday to release the Cape Times Africa Bureau journalist Roger Sargent and South African reporter Christopher van der Merwe who have now been held for 10 days in a crowded former school building in Luanda while MPLA security police investigate their background.

They are being held with nearly 60 other prisoners. Reports of an impending clash between rival movements added urgency to the appeals that were despatched from Europe on behalf of the two men. Amnesty International, the London-based organization concerned with the plight of political prisoners, were desperately trying to get the following telex message through to Dr. Luis Almeida, the MPLA Director of Information in Luanda, who is aware of the plight of the two men: "Concerned by reports of detention of foreign nationals in Luanda, including South Africans journalists Roger Sargent and Christopher van der Merwe, by forces of the MPLA. Request information, regarding any charges brought against them and details of their current condition. Respectfully request that they be freed immediately if they are not to be charged."

In Geneva, the powerful International Press Institute was wrestling with a tenuous telex link to appeal for the men's release. They are operating through an unnamed intermediary. Also in the Swiss capital, the International Red Cross were trying to contact their delegation in Angola to intervene.

"The situation is very difficult," said a spokesman. "The delegation has been trying for several days to solve the problem."
One of the major criticisms of the PLAN's strategy is that it has failed to adequately address the needs of China's rural areas. The PLAN has focused on developing China's cities, which has led to a widening gap between the urban and rural areas. The PLAN's focus on industrial development has also led to environmental degradation, with China's waters and air becoming increasingly polluted.

In recent years, China has begun to address these issues by implementing policies to promote rural development. The PLAN has also been working to improve access to education and healthcare in rural areas. However, more needs to be done to ensure that all Chinese citizens have access to basic services.

Another criticism of the PLAN is that it has failed to adequately address the issue of corruption. The PLAN's focus on economic development has often come at the expense of anticorruption efforts. This has led to a culture of corruption that has spread throughout China's government and business sectors.

In recent years, China has made progress in fighting corruption. The PLAN has launched several high-profile corruption investigations, and many high-ranking officials have been arrested. However, more needs to be done to root out corruption in China's government and business sectors.

In conclusion, the PLAN has been successful in achieving China's economic development goals. However, it has also faced criticism for failing to address the needs of China's rural areas and for failing to adequately address the issue of corruption. China's leaders will need to continue to work to address these issues in order to ensure that all Chinese citizens have access to basic services and a fair chance to succeed in life.
By GORDON WINTER

The Sunday Express discovered this during an exclusive interview with one of the key men responsible for banding the fighters together.

Speaking to me on the strict understanding that his identity would not be disclosed, "Mr X" admitted that about 150 men had been recruited and were already fighting in Angola.

He said they had spearheaded this week's devastating victories against the Moscow-dominated MPLA movement by capturing the strategic ports of Benguela and Lobito.

But Mr X angrily dismissed claims that the recruits were South African mercenaries as "MPLA propaganda."

He said: "Apart from being an excuse for retreating, this is an attempt to embarrass the South African Government and win the support of Black African states at the same time.

"The truth is that our men are not even South African citizens. They are all Portuguese subjects who recently fled to Africa from Angola with their families."

He emphasised the men could not possibly be described as mercenaries "because they are not getting paid one cent."

Waving his fist in front of my face, he shouted: "Don't you understand? They are fighting for their own country which they love and are prepared to die for."

Mr X said the men now fighting in Angola had been grouped together at a main recruiting centre in Johannesburg. After a special screening process they were sent to Angola by various routes.

At this stage I asked why the men should wish to fight alongside the MPLA, which is armed by Peking and the United Nations. He explained that many of them had left farms, cattle and homes behind when they fled Angola for their family's sake.

"If the Marxist MPLA comes to power after Tuesday when Angola gets its independence from Portugal - there's little doubt that all their properties will be confiscated."

But the MPLA, which takes more pro-Western stance, has strongly indicated that Portuguese subjects who help them to win the war will be allowed to keep their properties afterwards.

Mr X was very reluctant to say more because he was quite convinced my report would be unfavourable.

"All you English-language pressmen in South Africa never put our anti-communist point of view. Instead, you seem only concerned with encouraging the Black nationalist movements by making us out to be mercenaries or extreme right-wing fanatics."

Earlier, I talked to three men who were part of the latest group to be sent to fight in Angola. They left Johannesburg in great secrecy on Thursday.

I was warned that if I identified the men in my article today, I would be regarded as "yet another communist agent who would be dealt with later...""

"Carlo", aged 28, was a barman in a Hillbrow hotel. His attractive wife is expecting their first child next week. I asked him if he would be travelling to Angola on forged travel documents supplied by a secret right-wing Portuguese group in Johannesburg.

He replied: "Rubbish. I am travelling on my own passport. I am going to fight for my property near Nova Redonda - and my unborn son's future." (He refused to consider that his unborn child might be a girl.)

"Julio", aged 29, was a waiter in Joubert Park. He told me: "I'm fighting for my own freedom."

But the South African Defence Force angrily denied this and warned South African newspapers that they could be charged under the Defence Act if they elaborated on such "blatant lies."

But the rumours started again this week when MPLA forces were pushed out of the ports of Benguela and Lobito. The MPLA claims that "White South Africans" were driving armoured cars in a mystery attacking column which helped the South Africans capture the two vital ports.

These claims, are repeatedly being made in public speeches by various African nationalist movements.
It's a winner-take-all war

ANGELOSA

NEWS SERVICE

Allentown, Pennsylvania

Editor

By Wiff Nussen
AGONY

and thousands will die

1975

SOM. TRENCH
LUANDA — Roger Sargent, of the Daily Dispatch Africa Service, was freed by Angola's MPLA independence movement on Saturday after spending 11 days in a Luanda prison.

Three South Africans are still being held by the MPLA in what was formerly Luanda's English School.

They are journalist Chris van der Merwe of Johannesburg and two Cape Town men, Mr. H. Buikwe and Mr. Israel Soboom.

Mr. Sargent, a Britisher, and it is believed this is why he was released. An MPLA man at the school's prison told him: "You are British, they are South Africans. Your problem is not the same as their problem."

However, the same officer hinted that the three South Africans would soon be freed. — DBC.
LUANDA — Angola has entered its last day under Portuguese rule amid reports of large-scale troop movements in the country and on its borders.

As preparations went ahead for tomorrow's independence celebrations, reports were received last night that several thousand Zaire soldiers had massed on the border with the oil-rich enclave of Cabinda. The enclave is held by the MPLA and is also to become independent tomorrow as an integral part of Angola.

Zaire supports the rival FNLA movement. There was no further news yesterday on reports that the ports of Luanda and Benguela had been captured from the MPLA by joint forces of the FNLA and the country's third liberation movement, Unita, and by an armoured column of mercenaries. But Eastern bloc sources claiming to have reliable information said the armoured column was poised heading north from Lobito to the MPLA-controlled port of Nova Redonda, 49 km from Luanda.

Troops of the MPLA were said to be moving south towards the FNLA-held town of Uacra. In Luanda, which is held by the MPLA, troops were standing with machineguns and rifles at the ready.

Pres. Amin warned Russia not to dictate to him about what he should do for Uganda or Africa.

He said a national government in Angola would be formed by all three independence movements and not only by the MPLA.

Radio Uganda said yesterday Pres. Amin had asked more than 40 African countries what troops and equipment they would contribute to a peace-keeping force for Angola and other trouble spots. — Sapa-RNS-AP.
Few prospects for peace in Angola.
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE

NON-ACADEMIC STAFF

A. (To be completed by applicant)

1. NAME ........................................................................................................................................
2. POST ........................................................................................................................................

3. TYPE OF LEAVE REQUESTED:
   (i) ANNUAL: from ............................................. to ....................................................
   (ii) SICK: from ............................................. to ....................................................
        (Applications for sick leave in excess of 3 days must be accompanied by a doctor's certificate.)
   (iii) SPECIAL: (please refer to item 4 below) from ............................................. to ....................................................
   (iv) LONG: from ............................................. to ....................................................

4. REASONS FOR SPECIAL LEAVE:

   It is impossible to estimate the spell of the cold. It is
   a matter of one of the three arms of the most experienced of
   the officers who received their training in
   Cuba. At Amba, the FNLA military base, a
   senior officer, and we will be able to
   submit a report on their training. The
   FNLA and MPLA are taking advantage of
   the PAIGC, which is not ready to
   surrender and is being surrounded by the
   FNLA and MPLA. This process will.
   The FNLA and MPLA forces are
   trained in conventional warfare, and yet
   now
   are deployed abroad. As a Portuguese
   and Indian have split out, PAIGC is that
   these two have at their
   disposal, despite the fact that they
   have been
   trained in conventional warfare, and yet
   now
   are deployed abroad. As a Portuguese
   and Indian have split out, PAIGC is that
   these two have at their

   DURING ABSENCE:

   ______________________________________

   DATE: ______________________________________
   SIGNATURE OF HEAD OF
   SECTION

   Card entered ..........................................

   RST/sw
   9.6.72
Troops rally as MPLA woos allies

LUANDA — Portugal’s colony of Angola stumbles to independence tonight with Zaire forces massing on Cabinda’s border, the marxist MPLA leader trying to form an alliance with Mozambique and other African states, and moves to form an Angolan peace-keeping force.

An Angolan administration spokesman yesterday confirmed that several thousand Zaire soldiers were on the border with Cabinda, a sliver of coastal land separated from Angola by the People’s Republic of the Congo and held by the MPLA.

The spokesman said he did not know how many soldiers were massed in Zaire—which has supported the rival FNLA—but agreed they had not crossed into Cabinda.

The MPLA leader, Dr. Agostinho Neto, made a dramatic dash to Lourenco Marques on Saturday to form a military alliance with Mozambique and four other newly independent countries.

Dr. Neto, Mozambique’s President Samora Machel and top officials from Guinea-Bissau and the islands of Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, met urgently in Lourenco Marques yesterday.

A statement is expected announcing that the five countries are to use their military forces to fight with the MPLA in Angola against the FNLA and Unita.

Frelimo is believed to have about 10,000 combat-ready troops.

President Machel recently said that a take-over by the MPLA in Angola would “consolidate a revolutionary base from the Atlantic to the Indian Oceans.”

Uganda’s leader, President Idi Amin, has asked more than 40 African countries what troops and equipment they would contribute to a peace-keeping force for Angola and other African trouble spots.

Many African States have already said a peace-keeping force would face insurmountable political, logistical and command problems.

In Kampala, President Amin said Uganda would break off relations with the Soviet Union if he does not receive, within 48 hours, an explanation from the Soviet leader, Mr. Leonid Brezhnev, about Soviet involvement in Angola.

Radio Uganda interrupted its regular programmes to report him as saying: “If the Soviet party chief does not reply to me and send a high-ranking Soviet official to discuss matters with me, Uganda will break relations.”
The Star's African News Service

For Lunda

Savage Fight

The MPA forces have left the port of Nyo Red. Lunda
Luanda at zero hour

By DENIS HENSTON

In the 1970s, the FNLA was an expatriate Angola movement supported by the United States and South Africa. The movement was formed in the late 1960s by exiled Angolans who opposed the MPLA and supported white rule. The FNLA's goal was to overthrow the MPLA and establish a pro-Western government in Angola.

The FNLA was first formed in 1966 by a group of exiled Angolans who had fled to neighboring countries to escape the MPLA. The group was led by Amadeo dos Santos, who had been a member of the Portuguese colonial army. The FNLA quickly gained support from the United States and South Africa, which provided financial and military assistance.

The FNLA's most significant military campaign was the invasion of Angola in 1969. The invasion was supported by South Africa and the United States, and the FNLA was able to capture several important cities and towns. However, the MPLA responded with a counter-offensive, and the FNLA was eventually forced to retreat.

In the 1970s, the FNLA was engaged in a number of smaller conflicts with the MPLA, and it continued to receive support from the United States and South Africa. However, by the late 1970s, the FNLA was increasingly isolated and its support base was declining.

In 1979, the FNLA was finally forced to accept a peace deal with the MPLA, and the movement was dissolved. The FNLA's legacy is mixed, as it represented a significant challenge to the MPLA and its support from the United States and South Africa helped to prolong the war in Angola for several years. However, the movement's support from the United States and South Africa also helped to fuel the conflict and contributed to the suffering of the Angolan people.
Portuguese quit Angola

Cape Times 11/11/75

SAPA-REUTER

LUANZA.—Portugal proclaimed Angola independent at midnight last night and said it was leaving the war-torn territory without any sense of guilt.

MPLA tipped

OWN CORRESPONDENT

LONDON.—On the eve of the withdrawal of Portuguese responsibility in Angola, the London-based Institute for the Study of Conflict predicted victory for the MPLA because of Soviet backing.

It said Russia's interest in establishing a pro-Russian Marxist regime in Angola lay in the value of its raw materials, oil especially, its position flanking the Cape route to Western Europe and as a base for further subversion in Africa.

The Daily Telegraph said that if Russia responded to an "official appeal" from the MPLA for direct military aid, "the result would be a challenge America could not ignore."

President Amin

Amin kicks out envoy

LONDON.—President Idi Amin has asked for the immediate withdrawal of the Soviet ambassador in Kampala, Radio Uganda said in a monitored broadcast last night.

The broadcast described the Soviet ambassador, Mr. Alexei Zakharov, as a "criminal," but said President Amin was still willing to receive a "high-powered envoy" from the Soviet Union with any message from the Communist Party leader, Mr. Leonid Brezhnev.

President Amin's office said he had issued his ultimatum after Mr. Zakharov had delivered a message demanding that Uganda should express solidarity with the Kremlin-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), one of three rival groups seeking power as the former Portuguese colony becomes independent next week.

Last-minute exodus

WINDHOEK.—At least 1,400 refugees, who had fled Angola before the territory's independence deadline at midnight last night, had been airlifted from northern South West Africa through the J G Strijdom Airport here since Friday, sources said yesterday.

The airlift was continuing, with Safair aircraft flying the refugees from Grootefontein to the J G Strijdom Airport. Boeings of the Portuguese airline TAP were flying the refugees from here to Lisbon.

Water cut off

OWN CORRESPONDENT

LUANZA.—Reports reaching here say that the FNLA has mortared Luanda's water-supply pipeline, causing severe damage.

The attack took place at 7am yesterday, but the water was not cut off till about midday. Engineers say the pipeline will take at least a week to repair.

According to one water engineer, Luanda uses 90,000 cubic metres of water a day, but has reserves of less than 60,000. A trickle of water may still come into the city as there is a secondary conduit.
MPLA claims firm support
LISBON. — Four former Portuguese African colonies have agreed to recognize the MPLA as the government when Angola becomes independent today, according to a broadcast yesterday from Luanda.
Radio Clube Português said this was announced by the MPLA chairman, Dr Agostinho Neto, after a visit to Luanda. Marques, where he met representatives of Mozambique, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe.

FNLA select Carmona
KINSHASA. — The FNLA, the president of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), Dr Holden Roberto, would proclaim and celebrate independence in Carmona, an important city in the north of Angola, according to a communiqué issued here yesterday by the movement.

According to the FNLA, the Alvar Agreement which fixed November 2nd as the independence date, did not specify where this independence was to be proclaimed.— Sapa-AP

HOLDEN ROBERTO
FNLA leader

JONAS SAVIMBI
Unita leader

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Hasty goodbye to Angola

By REG SHAY
'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUANDA

THE Portuguese have left Angola, their last colony in Africa. They beat a hasty retreat yesterday afternoon, hours before they were expected to leave, marking the end of nearly 500 years' rule.

As they moved from the government palace and the imposing fort of Sao Miguel armed MPLA civilian police immediately took up positions on the gates.

"I sincerely regret that it is not possible for me to take part in any commemorative ceremony at the greatest hour in the life of the Angolan people," said Portugal's last colonial high commissioner, Admiral Leonel Cordoso.

"But given the actual circumstances, that would mean an interference by Portugal in the sacred rights of the Angolan people to decide its own future," Admiral Cordoso omitted to acknowledge any of the three Independence movements as Angola's new rulers.

The flag-lowering ceremony at the palace was put forward by about two hours to ensure that journalists would not be present.

Defencemen and para-troopers cordoned off road and moved back block by block until they reached the Harper Island, which houses the naval dockyard.

"We just want to ensure that there are no incidents," explained an army officer.

Luanda is now completely controlled by the MPLA and "liberation" the movement, began celebrations at a large stadium in the city, where they will lower the Portuguese flag and raise their own.

Suicide

The MPLA said it would declare its revolutionary poet leader, Dr. Agostinho Neto, as president of the West African Nation.

UPI says the MPLA gave no details of the midnight ceremony for security reasons. The movement said last week's suicide squad from the FNLA had advocated the MPLA to disrupt the celebrations.

Meanwhile, troops of the National Front and the Popular Movement fought an artillery battle about 90km north of Luanda yesterday.

Reg Shay reports that the MPLA has blasted the FNLA, "the Yankees of Benguela." The MPLA says it was taken by the armoured column which continued to press southwards along the coast, brushing aside all opposition in its path.

Senator reported yesterday that Soviet-built MIG-21 fighters had been delivered to the MPLA. This move, followed soon by the MPLA's delivery of French Mirage, would be telling to the FNLA, Le Monde today.

Said add: "Reports that the president of the FNLA, Dr. Holden Roberto, would proclaim independence in Carmona, an important city in the north of Angola, have been announced."
Portugal sneaks out of Angola

LUANDA—Portugal yesterday declared Angola independent, leaving the territory it had ruled for 500 years to a bloody civil war.

The Portuguese flag was lowered at a quick ceremony at the Government Palace before the High Commissioner, Adm Leonel Cardoso, his staff and Portuguese troops packed up and left on a warship for Lisbon.

A harassed Adm Cardoso, resplendent in the full-dress white tropical uniform traditionally worn by Lisbon's colonial administrators, made the independence proclamation 12 hours earlier than expected.

In what must count the strangest ceremony of its kind in Africa's turbulent post-colonial history, journalists alone were present in his palace to hear the proclamation.

None of the three warring nationalist movements was invited to attend, not even the Soviet-backed MPLA which had, prestigiously, in taking his leave of the vast and potentially-rich territory, the admiral bequeathed the instruments of power to nobody.

He said: "Portugal is departing without a feeling of guilt or shame. It is leaving a country it is proud of and that the Angolan people can be proud of."

At midnight last night the MPLA ran up its flag over the palace and the fort of Sao Miguel and was due later to declare a constitution. But the constitution will be effective only in Luanda and other areas under MPLA control.

The MPLA leader, Agostinho Neto, will declare himself President of Angola and, prestigiously, Holden Roberto, leader of the rival FNLA, will do the same in his northern stronghold of Caramona.

Meanwhile, fighting between the three rival armies kept up today on at least three fronts.

New fighting was reported from the oil-rich enclave of Cabinda, 400-km north-west of Luanda according to independent sources who are in daily contact with the area.

A Zaire-based force exchanged mortar and machine gunfire with the MPLA, which controls the enclave.

Troops of the MPLA were reportedly in action against the FNLA in the north-east of Angola, around the village of Ucua, 100-km east, and between the ports of Lobito and Novo Redondo in the south.

According to a report from Kinshasa, the MPLA was forced to abandon Novo Redondo yesterday.

Other reports said the FNLA had mortared Luanda's water supply pipeline, causing severe damage. Engineers said the pipeline would take at least a week to repair.

Now rescuers need rescue

JOHANNESBURG — As Portuguese consulate officials in Cape Town "washed their hands" of the Angolan visa fiasco, a mother and tiny boy sat waiting... for a man who went on a mercy mission and now needs help himself.

The man, Mr Ismail Soloman, 30, is jailed in Luanda along with two other South Africans, his brother-in-law, Mr Shauket Bhikoo, and Mr Chris van der Meer of the Sunday Times.

Mrs Soloman prayed yesterday for her husband's and brother's safe homecoming. "They only went to find my brother," she said. "They didn't go to fight. Now I'm so worried I can hardly sleep. I must just sit here and hope."

Mr Soloman has a four-month-old baby boy. Mr Bhikoo is also married and has a small daughter.

The two jailed Capetonians went to help those in a drummer apparently missing.

"Yes, we gave them visas to go," the Portuguese consulate in Cape Town confirmed yesterday. "We couldn't refuse although we pleaded, 'don't go.'"
MPLA's campaign of hate against Western reporters

LUNDANO — Life for Western journalists here is becoming increasingly uncomfortable as the Soviet-oriented MPLA mounts a campaign of hate against the West.

It started when journalists from the United States and Europe were hauled out of bed in the early hours twice during the past week for a credentials check.

The Soviet journalists were left to sleep while the others had to stand in line for hours while their papers were checked.

Western journalists have been accused of being "reactionary parasites who lie on sofas and drink liquor" by the local MPLA-controlled newspaper.

All reporters have been asked to sign a petition calling for recognition of the MPLA as the legal government of Angola and to give blood to MPLA soldiers wounded in fighting with rival movements.

The Eastern bloc correspondents organized the petition and are expected to donate blood.

The theme of the MPLA publicity campaign against the West appears to indicate an attempt to embarrass Western correspondents in the eyes of the people. The buildup comes as no surprise. It is a continuation of attacks against the United States and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in particular.

Those attacks caused the US State Department to order the withdrawal of the US Consul General.

Most of the funds came from the CIA.

The "campaign of hate" against the United States was previously brushed aside by Mr Kilborn and his colleagues.

But now, deep suspicions among the people who have been told to report anyone who might be a "reactionary" to the authorities.

Meanwhile, in Paris, black journalists of a French magazine have claimed that a woman anesthetist in Luanda was brutally killed by the MPLA because she exposed a trick they had played on white journalists in the city.

The men said they were able to follow up stories which whites could not because of MPLA antipathy.

They claim that the MPLA had told white journalists there had been a massacre by the rival FNLA and had shown them human hearts and kidneys, "cannibal" FNLA troops had been planning to eat them.

When the anesthetist said publicly that the organs had come from the Luanda hospital, laboratory specimens she was killed.

The magazine, "Jeune Afrique" also claimed that the FNLA and Unita troops were being commanded by a French-educated Ovambola Vacuum Kontu who allegedly studied economics at Grenoble University.

DDC-SAPA-AFP.
MPLA LEADER MISSES BID TO MURDER HIM

LISBON.—A Black gunman opened fire in Luanda yesterday on a car he presumed was carrying Dr. Agostinho Neto, head of the MPLA, the Portuguese Government news agency, Anop reported from the Angolan capital.

The gunman, using a .38-caliber pistol with a silencer, fired through a window near one of the city's main hotels, Anop said.

MPLA troops arrested a man after returning fire and wounding him in the arm.

Dr. Neto was being sworn in as first president of the People's Republic of Angola, proclaimed by the MPLA early yesterday, at the time of the attack.

Anop gave no source for its report, but informed sources here said it had come from the MPLA "Ministry of Information" in Luanda.

An Angolan liberation movement leader, forests by Lisbon yesterday that the Left-wing Popular Republic of Angola would be 'overthrown in a very short time.'

Mr. Fernando Wilson, the political bureau member of Unita, said that the Luanda regime, set up by the MPLA, would be recognised by only about a dozen African States.

But the rival administration, set up jointly by Unita and the FNLA, would be recognised by about 30 African countries, he said.

He condemned the Luanda-based government of the MPLA as "divisive" and said: "We shall act with all violence against the MPLA forces until its leadership lose the arrogance... We shall not fall into the mouth of crocodiles who are lackeys of the inter-national liquidation of popular liberty."

The Angola side of the main border crossing into South West Africa was unmanned all yesterday, the District Commandant of Police in Ovamboland, Captain R. van Niekerk, said last night.

He said that although the South African Police controlled checkpoint at Cahungo was not yet fully operated, nobody had crossed through the frontier post in either direction yesterday.

As far as we could see from the South West African side of the border the white Angolan border village of Santa Clara — which is only 50 metres away — was deserted.

The road was certainly not entirely empty of attendants at the customs and immigration offices, and it seems to me that anyone wanting to go into Angola would be able to do so straight through, Captain Van Niekerk said. (SAPS; Reuter — Monitor Reporter.)
Unita planning to get trade moving again

Trevor Grundy, of
The Star's Africa News Service

NOVA LISBOA — Leaders of Unita predict they will re-open the Angolan port of Lobito, and the British owned Benguela railway, to Zambian traffic within the next four weeks.

At a mass rally here marking Angola's independence after 500 years of rule by Portugal, Doctor Jonas Savimbi, the Unita president, said he hopes to take the towns of Malange and Texeira da Sousa within a week.

Malange is a strategic stronghold of the Marxist MPLA. If taken by Unita and FNLA movements is said to signal a turning point in the civil war, and the fall of Luanda.

Dr Savimbi told a cheering crowd of at least 20,000 people: "Even if we do not take Luanda next week it means that the MPLA will be isolated and will be forced to eat the beans the Soviets bring them."

Another White soldier described himself as a "mercenary," both spoke with heavy South African accents.

Unita officials admit only to a South African military presence in the extreme south of Angola to guard the Cuhene hydroelectric project.

Understanding

There is speculation about a growing understanding between Dr Savimbi and South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

Today, Huambo (Nova Lisboa) is quiet. Shops are shut, hundreds of cars are lying idle because there is no petrol. Pilots flying in small planes from Lusaka wonder how they will return home with the shortage of aviation fuel.

At the city's few hotels there is an unreal atmosphere. Everything seems to be nice. No money is exchanged and everyone, from journalists to Unita militants in uniform, are the guests of the Government — for this week at least.

Economics

A reopened Unita-controlled Lobito and Benguela railway would be the greatest economic blessing Zambia could have at the moment.

The railway was closed last August because of heavy fighting between the three Angolan organisations.

Before that it was Zambia's most important import and export port handling 50 percent of Zambia's 60,000 tons of copper production a month.

About 50 White soldiers were seen guarding strategic points at Lobito and Benguela.

A reporter asked a youthful, fair-haired soldier, where he came from. The reply was, "from England."
LUANDA — About 1,500 more Cuban soldiers disembarked in Luanda Harbour yesterday to bolster the two-day-old Marxist "Government of Angola," now preparing to defend against an assault on three sides.

MPLA sources announced the new arrivals, who will swell 1,000 Cuban soldiers and 900 Cuban instructors already fighting with the MPLA’s 20,000-man army.

In addition, 250 Portuguese soldiers are expected from Mozambique, as the battle for Luanda appears about to begin.

The MPLA yesterday beat off an attack by the rival FNLA movement, whose soldiers tried to cross the Bengo River to enter Luanda, after first mortaring heavily at Quingondo, 19km north of the capital.

The FNLA is 20,000-strong in the north.

The MPLA said it had repulsed the assault, however it has rushed troops — including Cubans — to points south of Luanda to hold off a combined FNLA-UNITA advance.

GUNSHIPS
A fast-moving armoured column, commanded by a 1,000-man Portuguese officers and White mercenaries, is closing in on Luanda from Porto Amboim, 240km away. It is said to have armoured cars and helicopter guns.

Diplomatic sources in the capital said that the column was heading for Dondo, only 20km to the south east, where Luanda’s hydro-electric control point is situated. Luanda would then be threatened on three sides.

Luanda Radio warned soldiers not to waste ammunition, in preparation for the coming siege.

Artillery fire could be heard north of the city.

However, Luanda was generally calm, with life returning to normal yesterday.

The water supply, damaged by FNLA mortars on Monday, was restored, shops reopened and services were operating again.

Civilian MPLA police patrolled the city, Sapa do says. Western reporters were refused access to the front lines by the MPLA, although reporters from Eastern bloc countries were taken there.

Uganda’s President Idi Amin yesterday claimed that Soviet-supplied arms had killed more than 60,000 Angolans since Portugal ended the colonial war.

President Amin, who is chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, gave the death roll in a message sent to the United States, Britain and China. He expressed his gratitude and that of Africa for the "correct stand" on Angola.

Russia has said it will open an Embassy in Luanda and that staff will arrive soon.

European and American sources report Cuban troops, touring with the MPLA, were regrouping closer to Luanda after withdrawing from positions near Novo Redondo.

From Acora it is reported that the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) has called on the United Nations to ensure that foreign troops quit Angola without delay.
Why stakes in Angola are so high

Africa's two most disastrous wars have been in the Congo (now Zaire) and Nigeria, and the common denominator between them and Angola, which became independent of Portugal on Tuesday, is that a civil war in these countries is all too clear — they are the three richest black African states.

In the Cabinda enclave, both on and offshore, Angola has enormous oil wealth. America's Gulf Oil Company struck oil off Cabinda in 1968. Today output is 150,000 to 250,000 barrels a day with a projected peak of 300,000 barrels daily. In the south, Krupp's of West Germany are mining iron ore at Cassinga, one of the world's richest known deposits, with Japan as the main customer.

And in the extreme north-east, near the town of Portugalul, there are diamonds, in which Harry Oppenheimer has a major interest: 27 claims covering 40,000 square kilometres yielded 2,400,000 carats in 1972 worth US$18 million.

It was the late Portuguese dictator, Dr. Antonio Salazar, who in 1964 opened the door for the economic (and now political) scramble for Angola by allowing foreign investors into the colonies and remittances to be sent overseas.

The major Western investors have reason to fear what will happen if the communist-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which controls the capital, takes over all of Angola. On February 22 last year, ten weeks before the Portuguese coup, the MPLA steering committee issued a press release naming eight foreign companies involved in oil in Angola and 21 in prospecting. The statement bluntly said: "The MPLA states that with the inevitable independence of Angola, all these companies which operate offshore or onshore will be chased from our national territory and all their equipment and assets seized."

There have been reports that soldiers from Zaire have made incursions into the MPLA-controlled Cabinda enclave. Zaire admits that troops have gone to the border but denies that they have crossed it.

Yet it would be a serious error to see the struggle for Angola within the confines of economic interests.

Of equal, if not greater, importance, is the geographical location of Angola. To the south there is a 700-kilometre border with South West Africa. To the north the Portuguese colony is over 2,000 kilometres and General Mobutu Sese Seko, the main client of American assistance in Africa, has been working for more than a decade to move the MPLA into the country.

American Secretary of State Dr. Henry Kissinger also believes that it is imperative to prevent the MPLA from coming to power in Angola. The State Department and his own task force are known to be working on a new long-term African policy strategy paper.

Protests are seen in three categories: the first includes South Africa and Nigeria, the second combines historical ties such as those with Ethiopia and Liberia with major economic interests including Angola and Zaire. The final category is limited to strategic interests including Kenya, Tanzania, Sudan, Somalia and Mozambique on the East African coastline where NATO countries fear Soviet naval activity in the Indian Ocean.

A few weeks ago Dr. Kissinger privately informed several Senators that the United States would not covertly fund the MPLA's two rivals, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), which is supported in the north of the country, and the National Liberation Front (FNLA), whose support is rooted in the Kikongo tribes in the south. And this, who have been supported for many years by General Mobutu. The money is being siphoned through the Zaire President, whom Kissinger is trying to persuade Congress to give a $50 million emergency aid infusion.

UNITA and the FNLA, again through Zaire, are also known to be receiving considerable support from France. In July the French President, Giscard d'Estaing, visited Kinshasa. A source who travelled in his party claims General Mobutu indicated he intended to annex Cabinda and that the French leader agreed that in return for the enclave's oil he would supply weapons.

The final external factor in Zaire are the Chinese who have been arming the FNLA and training the movement's officers. They came into the picture in 1973 at the request of some African leaders after the MPLA suffered a series of setbacks as a result of a Portuguese offensive on the eastern front and because of splits within the MPLA.

The Chinese were asked to support the FNLA at that time to prevent Portugal from transferring troops to the Mozambique war. But the indications are that China is embarrassed by its links with the FNLA and has not supplied any arms since last November.

Who comes to power in Angola is of considerable importance for Pretoria in terms of support for the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO).

Russian support for the MPLA has already well documented. They were the main suppliers of arms during the war to the MPLA although from 1971 there were difficulties and arms shipments did not resume on a large scale until May of this year when the MPLA pushed an estimated 10,000 troops into the country, including at least 4,000 into Luanda itself, from its bases in Zaire.

Smaller shipments of arms have been sent to the MPLA by a number of African countries, including Mozambique and Tanzania, whose President, Julius Nyerere, after marching towards UNITA has decided to support only the MPLA while at the same time trying to bring about an agreement between them and UNITA.

The prospect for the future remains very bleak. Neither UnitA nor FNLA has any real control over mercenary columns in the south who are said to be led by former Portuguese officers who are members of FLP and English-speaking mercenaries.

Beyond that there remains the bitter legacy of hatred between the movements themselves. Their military wings in the war situation have assumed a dominating role over the political wings.

Yet if an agreement cannot be worked out, or does not hold, the war for Angola has the potential to turn Southern Africa into a new Indo-China. The protagonists have taken their places, committed themselves to the MPLA, or its rival, coalition, and the longer the struggle continues, the greater the dangers for Southern Africa. This is more than a war between rival Angolan movements; it has become a war of two worlds with differing ideologies. — OFNS

David Martin
Mystery of White 'massacre'

The Star's Africa News Service

LUANDA — A report that the MPLA this week executed 200 Whites in Luanda caused surprise when it was heard here last night on an SABC newscast.

The news first came from the SABC which said an unconfirmed radio station in Angola had broadcast that the 200 Whites were on an MPLA death list. They were executed on Wednesday and buried yesterday, the station alleged.

Another 600 Whites in Sa da Bandeira were on a MPLA roster of people to be killed after independence on Tuesday, but the station gave no news of their fate.

Shorty before independence a number of MPLA helicopters boasted one of their first actions after November 11 would be to "kill the Portuguese." But the MPLA is known for its international image, and actions of this kind are regarded as unlikely.

Reacting to the massacre reports, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said today there was no way of finding out how many South Africans were still in the territory.

Since the independence of Angola, South Africa had had no contact with any authority in the country. It was simply impossible to tell whether any South Africans remained in the territory and what had happened to them, he said.

The consulate staff was withdrawn some time ago and South Africans were advised at the time that they should consider leaving, he said.

CALL-UP

With a major battle for Luanda imminent between its MPLA defenders and the forces of FNLA and Unita, closing in from all sides, the MPLA last night began calling up civilians to join its army.

The flying column of FNLA, Unita and foreign troops backed by armaments and, reportedly, helicopter gunships which has swept north towards Luanda from Southern Angola has now paused for reinforcements and supplies about 400 km from the capital.
This week saw the so-called independence of war-torn Angola. Rover SARCENT reports from Luanda.

From a Luanda root

Gunners' eye view

Inside Mail
Russian force lands at Luanda

Own Correspondent

LUANDA. - About 400 Russian military personnel — among them fighter pilots, tank crews, and advisers — have arrived in Luanda to help the beleaguered MPLA Government to defend the capital against an expected three-pronged assault.

UPI quotes Eastern European diplomatic sources in the Angolan capital as saying the Russians disembarked in Luanda Harbour on Thursday.

They would man tanks and MIG-21 jets and advise the MPLA on the best use of its 24,000-man army, the sources said.

There are already 3,600 Cubans stiffening the MPLA resistance to the pressure being applied on two fronts by its rivals, the FNLA and Unita.

The Africa Bureau reports that machine-gun posts were being mounted on the roofs of high buildings in Luanda yesterday as a fast-moving armoured column, led by White mercenaries, chased MPLA soldiers out of Porto Amboim, 430 km from Luanda.

Meanwhile the MPLA has dramatically announced that it will shoot any mercenaries who fall into its hands.

A senior Government spokesman told the Africa Bureau: "We are abiding by the Geneva Convention so far as ordinary prisoners are concerned, but we don't feel that this applies to mercenaries."

Continued on page 2
Flying column's threat to Luanda

From a Special Correspondent

LUANDA. — The flying column of FNLA, Unita and other troops which is one month has sliced dramatically through MPLA forces in Angola to turn the tables of civil war there, is now striking directly at the soft underbelly of Luanda itself, the MPLA’s last major stronghold.

The column is 2,000 strong, backed by nearly 60 armoured cars and at least one helicopter gunship, according to sources in the MPLA, whose troops have been rolled back like a carpet before this spearhead advance.

Meanwhile, Russian officials in Luanda have dismissed as “nonsense” news agency reports that several hundred Russian servicemen had entered Luanda to fly MiG fighters and drive tanks for the MPLA.

If that were true, which it certainly is not, there would not be an MPLA rear,” said one Soviet official here.

ARMOURED

Until a month ago the Russians had sent only about 30 armoured cars to the MPLA, but the supply has been stepped up since then.

The Russians, however, discount reports of their tanks coming in, pointing out that except for the wheels, the difference between their tanks and armoured cars is not great to the untrained eye.

The cars they have sent are amphibious and have self-sealing tyres with a central-pumping system during four weeks, has advanced well over 1,000 km, captured six towns, including five ports, and is now threatening the Cunene Dam about 200 km south-east of Luanda near Dondo, source of all Luanda’s electricity from its hydro-electric station.

The column has already captured the port of Nova Redondo 492 km south of Luanda; to the shock of MPLA forces sent there to defend it after it had fallen.

And the column was given free passage through the next port, the small town of Porto Ambote, which has been totally evacuated except for one Portuguese who chose not to join 20 others taken off by a West German freighter.

MERCENARIES

According to MPLA sources, the column includes White soldiers from the right-wing Portuguese Liberation Army (ELP), former commandos with experience in Angola’s 13-year independence war, and other mercenaries.

The South African Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, who is in George for a meeting of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer, was not prepared to comment this afternoon on any aspect of the present Angola situation.

‘Closed shop’ war in Angola. — Page 2.
Russians land to back MPLA

ABOUT 400 Russian military personnel — among them fighter pilots, tank crews and advisers — have arrived in Luanda, United Press International reported last night.

Eastern European diplomatic sources in the Angolan capital were quoted as saying the Russians would help the beleaguered MPLA defend Luanda against an expected three-pronged assault.

The sources said the Russians disembarked in Luanda harbour on Thursday. They would man tanks and MiG-21 jets and advise the MPLA on the best use of its 24,000-man army.

Sapa reports that airline sources in Johannesburg said Brazzaville airport in the Congo was closed to all flights to and from South Africa at midnight last night.

No reason was given for the closure, but informed sources speculated that the airport had been closed at the request of the Russians, who were planning to airlift troops through Brazzaville to fight in Angola.

Only two airlines are affected by the closure, UTA and KLM. Spokesmen for both airlines confirmed that their last flights through Brazzaville landed there last night.

Pressure

There are already 2,400 Cubans stiffening the MPLA resistance. Now the pressure is being applied on two fronts by its rivals, the FNL and UNITA.

The South Africa Bureau reports that machine guns were being mounted on the roofs of high buildings in Luanda yesterday as a fast-moving armoured column, led by White mercenaries, chased MPLA soldiers out of Porto Amboim, 840 km from Luanda.

The mercenaries, working with ex-Portuguese Army soldiers, are expected to divide their column into two. One section, using armoured cars and helicopters, is expected to take the coast road to Luanda; the other is expected to strike northeast to cripple Luanda's power supply at the town of Dondo.

Meanwhile, the MPLA spokesman told the “Mail” Africa Bureau: “We are abiding by the Geneva Convention so far as ordinary prisoners are concerned. But we don’t feel that this applies to mercenaries. It is very important that we stamp them out.”

He added: “If a man is a mercenary, White or Black, he must face the consequences.”

Like its rivals, the MPLA has many Whites fighting for it, but they are not regarded as mercenaries, but as “dedicated revolutionaries.”

Alleged involvement by mercenaries from South Africa is believed to be one reason for the continued detention in a Luanda-prison of South African journalist, Mr Chris van der Merwe.

The government spokesman said Mr Van der Merwe’s case was under review. If he was found to be “purely a journalist” he would be released and flown out of Angola.

Writing

“We believe he was doing additional work to that of writing for his newspaper,” the spokesman said.

The spokesman denied an SABC report that 200 Whites had been shot by a firing-squad in Luanda.

Both the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, and Mr Chris van der Merwe’s father, said last night they had been informed the Johannesburg journalist had already been released. Newsmen in Luanda, however, say he is still in prison.

Top South African Defence Force personnel yesterday said they had received reports about the arrival of the Russian contingent in Luanda, but declined to comment.
LONDON — In addition to all the other uncertainties looming over Angola there are particular question marks poised above each of the rival governments — the Peoples Republic down on the coast in Luanda and the Peoples Democracy up in the interior at Huambo, formerly Nova Lisboa.

The doubt hanging over the heads of the MPLA regime in Luanda is as material as one as one might expect to find brooding over an administration led by such a fervent dialectical materialist as Dr. Agostinho Neto, Africa’s latest president.

His major worry is food and water.

He can no doubt still get a great deal of coffee from areas where his writ runs but his water supply is terribly exposed and could become disrupted again.

A great deal of fish is caught off the Angolan coast and dried.

But a diet of dried fish and coffee beans is not one on which a victorious army can be sustained however many ferocious Russian weapons and Cuban advisors it may have. Obviously the troops of the new Peoples Republic must try to seize as much as possible of the main areas of rich agricultural land that their opponents now hold.

The 500,000 people in Luanda itself will certainly soon be urging them to do so as swiftly as possible.

For the leaders of the FNLA and Unita at Huambo the question is a more spiritual one — how much do they really trust one another and how long can their unity last.

Certainly Unita’s Dr Jonas Savimbi is a patriot, an African socialist of considerable conviction and a believer in constitutional rather than military solutions.

His opposite number at the head of the FNLA, Holden Roberto (born Jose Gilmore) is an ambitious opportunist and a businessman as much as a politician.

While Savimbi and that recent FNLA recruit from the MPLA, Daniel Chipenda are both emotionally connected with the numerous Ovimbundu people, Roberto is a mulatto and probably not as deeply attached to the Bakongo relatives from whom he draws his strength.

Savimbi and Roberto have fallen out before, a decade ago when they both belonged to the FNLA and they could break up again.

There was a fracas among the two sets of troops of the Huambo regime on independence night — although celebrating troops do tend to get into fights — and this has raised doubts, however faint.

Confronting the common enemy should keep the alliance cemented but what happens when it wins? The MPLA propagandists will not doubt play upon this for all they are worth.

Apart from the provision of instruments of destruction the main international struggle is for the minds and hearts of the Angolans: or such Angolans as survive this global crisis: at present centred on the OAU.

This battered continental body is, at a moment when it could be said to have reached its lowest point in both African and world esteem, has suddenly been given a boost towards influence and respectability.

And it is being led in this miraculous recovery of prestige, amazingly enough by its present chairman, President Idi Amin of Uganda, the man who more than any other symbolised its moral and political decline.

Only a month ago he was abusing his position as chairman and making sense of an OAU resolution by giving strong support at the United Nations for the extreme Arab position by calling for the extinction of Israel.

Obviously the Russians believed that an OAU chairman, who could be as
All students interested in the Picture of Dorian Gray who wish to submit a paper for registration should bring their completed work to the class meeting on Tuesday, March 1st.

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The essay will be due on Friday, March 4th.

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MORE JOIN UP TO FIGHT THE MPLA

By GORDON WINTER

ANOTHER 20 men were recruited in Johannesburg this week to join 150 already fighting on the side of the FNLA and Unita in the Angolan war.

None of the men is South African.

At least three of those previously recruited in Johannesburg were reported to have been killed in battles for the ports of Lobito and Benguela last weekend.

A Portuguese general is due in Johannesburg soon to have talks with the secret group recruiting local Portuguese for the war.

He is General Carlos Galvão de Melo, who is MP for the right-wing CDS Party (Central Democrats).

General De Melo played a major part in the April coup. He reigned as a senior member of the seven-man military junta when General Spinola fled to Brazil.

Bilingual Portuguese in South Africa and Angola, he has visited Brazil. He has also visited Brazil. He has also visited Brazil.

The reason for General De Melo's visit to South Africa has not been revealed.

If the present Portuguese Government was toppled, he is expected to contact well-known Portuguese exiles now living in Johannesburg.

He also hopes to talk with the leaders of the underground movement which, as disclosed by the 'Express' last Sunday, is recruiting local Portuguese to fight in Angola against the Marxist MPLA movement.

One of the men who died in Angola last week was Mr. J. Mitta, 31, an Angolan-engineer who was recruiting men in Hillbrow less than one month ago.

Another Portuguese known to be fighting in Angola is the legendary Commandant Daniel Roza, who was a thorn in the side of Freimo in Mozambique.

He left Johannesburg six weeks ago and is now leading a column of armoured cars against the capital, Luanda.

Also fighting in Angola are members of the underground Portuguese Liberation Army which is said to be responsible for the recent spate of bomb explosions in Lisbon.

The PLX is at present operating from a secret headquarters in Madrid, Spain.

They are said to be in touch with the mystery group in Johannesburg which is recruiting men for battle in Angola.

Fate of reporter still in balance

Express Correspondent
LUANDA. — A South African journalist Mr Chris van der Merwe, of the Sunday Times, is still being held in a mosquito-ridden children's schoolroom in Luanda. His future lies in the balance.

According to an MPLA spokesman, Mr Van der Merwe's case is being reviewed and he now seems to face two alternatives—almost immediate release or trial by a People's Court.

Mr Van der Merwe and the Rand Daily Mail's Mr Roger Sargent flew into Luanda nearly three weeks ago and were hauled out of bed at gunpoint at the Tivoli Hotel at 3 am on the night of their arrival by military police of FAPLA, the MPLA's military wing.

Mr Sargent was released this week. The director of information, Dr. Luis D'Almeida, told me today that Mr Van der Merwe's case was being reviewed by security.

When I told him that Van der Merwe was a known journalist, he replied: "If he was suspected that he may have been doing something in addition to being a journalist, we have to be very careful."

16/11/75
MiG air blitz thre

Sunday Times
Correspondent
LUSAKA, Saturday.

AN AIR WAR over Angola — what could be a blitz by Soviet-supplied MiG-21 fighters and bombers in support of the beleaguered MPLA holding the capital, Luanda — is expected to start at any moment.

Mr Jorge Sangamba, Unita Foreign Minister, said today that a force of Soviet MiG-21s has been deployed to Congo-Brazzaville, well within striking distance of Angolan targets. Others are being added from the big Russian base in Guinea-Conakry, Algerian, Cuban, and

finding soldiers able to operate it. Dr Jonas Sau-
imbi, leader of Unita, has admitted that “White advisers” are serving with the Unita-FNLA forces.

Russia is reported to have sent 400 technicians to Brazzaville to service the MiGs and to train MPLA troops in the use of the weapons it has given in massive aid, including Sam-7 rockets.

However, by this weekend MPLA leader Dr Ag-
istinho Neto was presi-
dent of a smaller part of Angola than he had been when he was sworn in on Tuesday.

His rivals, Dr Savimbi, of Unita, and Holden Rob-
er, of FNLA, had pro-

claimed their own govern-
ment and militarily expanded their sphere of control.

The most serious MPLA setback came on Thursday when they lost the port of Nova Redonda, 452 km south of Luanda, to a column spearheaded by mer-

R 25 000 must be won!

AND A CAR!

See this week's Magazine

Mercenaries fly to Join

AFRICA COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD
FRANCE ITALY CONGO BRAZ.
AFRICA COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD
FRANCE ITALY CONGO BRAZ.
AFRICA COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD
FRANCE ITALY CONGO BRAZ.
Naught for your comfort

There is naught for South Africa's comfort in the situation in Angola. Even if the combined FNLA-Unita forces, with their White mercenaries and foreign backers, defeat the Nigerian-supported MPLA, the continuing instability in that country is bound to affect Southern Africa for years to come.

This is the legacy of Portuguese colonialism: a chaotic scramble by up to 400,000 Portuguese to get out of Angola, and a civil war between Blacks.

Angola is a disgraceful finale to the history of colonialism in Africa. In 500 years the Portuguese did nothing to create a common destiny for the peoples they ruled, and when they found themselves in the 20th century in the dilemma of what to do about the legacy that they had left behind, they prepared for it inadequately and were driven from the continent as a result.

The lesson of decolonisation in Africa has been that the longer that change is delayed the less preparation is made for it, the more radical and traumatic it becomes. This is what happened in Mozambique: tens of thousands of Portuguese fled, leaving their possessions behind. The Angolan experience has been even more tragic.

Movement

Are the Whites of South West Africa reading the alarming signs from Angola and South Africa? Are they, apparently, are. Like Dr. Dirk Mudge. But others, apparently, are not. Like Mr. Jannie de Wet, who still tries to fete an Onderstepoort solution on South West Africa.

The helpful factor in South West Africa is that, at least, there is movement on the scene. The constitutional conferences in Windhoek look unwieldy and the spectacle of scenes official activities are always looking for the 50,000 Whites as political and military tactics to prepare them for change, which is now Inevitable.

There is no real chance of a solution with the United States, Britain, andtentative elements of Western Europe involved. The problem is for Southern Africa itself.

Not ready

Mr. Jan Smith's Rhodesian supporters should be far more concerned about the future. For 10 years they have managed to evade settlement. They burned down Tigers and Fearless, and now they are breaking with their last chance of opportunity provided by Mr. Vorster's détente policy. A feeling is growing that the four Black Presidents are now ready to settle. Settlement (Kaunda, Nyere, Khama, and Nkomo) is not just that Mr. Smith is ready to settle, but that they have been forced to do so.

There is talk of unleashing the militant Black guerrillas in Mozambique and Tanzania.

Is such a clinically precise operation possible, though? Would the four Presidents be able to stop a guerrilla war at will, once it had started? There are so many imponderables in the situation: if a bush war flares up again, could that be the end of detente, and the plunging of Southern Africa into a bitter and unending race war?

One of the most disturbing things about Angola is the way in which the ideological struggle between the United States, Britain, France and South Africa is being played out in the country.

Has there been any other occasion in the decolonisation of Africa where the rest of the world has failed so desperately to protect what it feels are its interests? There must be a moral in this somewhere. It's almost neo-colonialism. Is it that the Marxist struggle is fading away and the West is winning?

For South Africa there should be a particular lesson in the civil war in Angola. If the Portuguese, for example, when they entered the great Congo expeditions at the turn of the 19th century had continued to recognise it as an established state — it was the core, after all, of a homogeneous nation with its own social, economic and political institutions, then today's tribal problems in Angola, Zaire and Congo-Brazzaville have arisen?

Then there is the factor that, with the anti-colonial opposition manifesting itself in Angola from 1961, onwards, it tended to polarise around three ethnic catalysts: the Bakongo centred on Roberto Holden's FNLA, the Mbundu centred on Agostinho Neto's MPLA, and the Ovimboldu centred on Jonas Savimbi's UNLA. Yet each group had to attempt to gain power over the whole country. In South Africa the whole thrust of separate development is not only towards reinforcing tribal divisions, but also creating independent tribal states. The political and tribal processes are happening within their own boundaries. If the political and tribal processes are happening within their own boundaries, all will be well.

But it fails, and they begin a scramble for South Africa, the chaos could be unimaginable. Then South Africa would have no role to play in the Portuguese in Angola — of throwing up several small fronts is a common territory. It could be calamitous.

Separate development really is a gamble. It's what punters call going for broke.
Flying gunship blasts Luanda defenders

Tribune Africa News Service

THE FLYING COLUMN of FNLA, Unita and other troops which in one month has sliced dramatically through MPLA forces in Angola to turn the tables of civil war there, is now striking directly at the soft underbelly of Luanda itself, the MPLA's last major stronghold.

But now the column is 2,000 strong and is backed by nearly 50 armoured cars and at least one helicopter gunship, according to sources in the MPLA. The MPLA troops have been rolled back like a carpet before this spearhead advance.

In an astonishing attack during four weeks, the column has advanced well over 1,000 kilometres, captured six towns, including five ports, and is now threatening the Cuanza Basin, roughly 200 kilometres south-east of Luanda near Dundo, source of all Luanda's electricity.

The column has already captured the port of Novo Redondo, 400 kilometres south of Luanda — to the shock of MPLA forces who were to defend the area which it had fallen.

And they gave free passage through the small town of Porto Amboim, which has been totally evacuated except for two Portuguese who chose not to join 20 others taken off by a West German freighter...

The Luanda-based commander of the army of the People's Republic of Angola, who claims the colonel commanding the column is a South African.

Commander Jofu, a short, stocky bearded white Angolan, said in an interview that three captured Portuguese soldiers said under interrogation that they had been recruited in Salisbury and Johannesburg.

Two of the four prisoners — the fourth is a Zairian — are in hospital.

According to MPLA sources, the column also includes white soldiers from the right-wing Portuguese liberation army (ELP), former commandos with experience in Angola's 13-year independence war, and other South African mercenaries.

The MPLA, whose forces have been retreating rapidly from the south into Luanda, say that only eight of the original 20 cannon-mounted armoured cars in the column were destroyed by them.

This admission lends credence to their theory that the vehicles have been fitted with a device which nullifies the MPLA anti-tank missiles. The original column has been reinforced by another 38 armoured combat vehicles.

Until today, the MPLA's "Peoples Republic Government" which announced UDI on Tuesday night, has not admitted setbacks and the Luanda population has not yet been told of the loss of the strategic port of Lobito. The crunch for Luanda is coming against a background of mounting big-power involvement.

Uneasy

Russia is pouring equipment into Luanda and Zaire and other powers, including "neighbouring" Zaire are supplying the MPLA. UNITA forces who are combined in an uneasy alliance against the MPLA.

Intelligence reports from Lisbon, quoted by Washington Post, say that Russia has sent some 200 of its big T-54 tanks into Angola, most into the oil-rich Cabinda enclave.

Soviet officials in Luanda have dismissed as "nonsense" news agency reports that several hundred Russian servicemen have entered Luanda to fly MI-8 helicopters and drive tanks for the MPLA.

"If that were true, which it certainly is not, there would not be an MPLA retreat," said one official.
Reds in Angola a ‘warning to SA’

John Patten,
Political Correspondent
Direct. Russian involvement in Angola was a warning to South Africa to maintain her preparedness and her military deterrent, the United Party’s chief, defence spokesman, Mr. Vause Raw, said today.

With Angola in danger of developing into a second Vietnam, communist efforts on both the east and west coasts of Africa were creating a threat to the Cape sea route and to all the countries of Southern Africa, he said.

Mr. Raw was reacting to developments in  Angola in which Russia has emerged as being a heavily armed backer in arms and men of the MPLA in Angola while at the same time securing South Africa of being involved in Angola.

POLICY

Mr. Raw said of Russian allegations that South African policy was to defend South Africa but not to move against any other country.

"In the Angolan situation, I do not see any immediate threat of direct aggression against South Africa other than the terrorist operations which have been experiencing," but what I do see is an overall threat to the security of the sea routes of Southern Africa," Mr. Raw said.

This could affect all countries in the sub-continent. If the Russians established bases of influence across the whole of central Africa, this could also be a real threat to South Africa’s deterrent efforts.

South Africa’s military deterrent had to be strong, but he saw it still essentially as a deterrent to prevent any escalation into war or the resort to irresponsible adventures.

Mr. Raw added that South Africa would not involve itself in Angola, because the Republic’s credibility rested on its undertaking that it had no territorial ambitions.

PS 23.9.1975
SA troops on guard in Angola

— Muller

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Reports by British journalists of South African soldiers and equipment seen many miles into Angola were purely speculative and to allow their reproduction in the South African Press could serve no purpose and might cause worry.

SA accused of Angolan hypocrisy

OWN CORRESPONDENT

MUNICH — The Soviet Union has accused South African Foreign Minister, Dr Hilgard Muller and his Government, of “political hypocrisy” in their approach to the Angolan crisis.

The official Soviet news agency Tass, in a commentary monitored here, picked out a recent statement by Dr Muller in which he said that South Africa accepted the independence of Angola.

"Is not this an example of political hypocrisy?" Tass asked. It accused South Africa of launching an "armed aggression" against Angola on the eve of its independence.

Tass claimed: "The aim of the aggression was to prevent the emergence of an independent Angola, to partition the country, using for the purpose the secessionist organisation of the FNLA, operating in the country's South, and to capture the enviable natural resources of Angola."

This was the response of the South African Foreign Minister, Dr Hilgard Muller, when he was harried by a series of questions about reports of South African military involvement in Angola after he had addressed a joint meeting of the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the Royal African Society at Chatham House here yesterday.

One questioner after another threw at Dr Muller the reports that White men with South African accents and South African planes and armoured cars had been seen by British journalists in Angola.

It was started by Mr Ben Whittaker, former Labour MP. How many South Africans were fighting in Angola? He wanted to know.

CONFIRM

Dr Muller said he wanted to confirm what other members of his Government had said, "there are no South African forces in Angola."

A Financial Times reporter brought the subject back. There were a number of well-substantiated reports that South African men and equipment had been seen 500 miles into Angola.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Grade (1-5)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Basic Microeconomics</td>
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<td>Principles of Distribution</td>
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<td>Macroeconomics</td>
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<td>Money, Banking/Public Sector Economics</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Economics</td>
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(b) Please comment on those particular courses that you particularly liked or disliked.

7. (a) We ask you to evaluate each sub-course in terms of the basic principles and issues involved.

- Circle: 1. very poor 2. poor 3. average 4. good 5. very good.
- Thomas: 1 2 3 4 5
- Kenny: 1 2 3 4 5
- Ehrlich: 1 2 3 4 5

Dr. Muller's claim that Angola had been a vassal state of Portugal and that the Portuguese had maintained a military presence there was unfounded. The Portuguese presence in Angola was not a matter of colonialism, but rather a necessity to secure their interests in the region. The Portuguese did not have the resources to maintain a large military presence, and their presence was more of a nominal one.

The MPLA, on the other hand, was a nationalist movement that sought to free Angola from Portuguese colonial rule. The MPLA was not a mere puppet of the Soviet Union, as some have claimed. The MPLA had its own identity and its own goals, and it was not controlled by Moscow.

The war in Angola was a complex conflict that involved various factions and interests. The United States, for example, was involved in providing arms and support to the MPLA, while other countries, such as South Africa, provided support to the Angolan government.

In conclusion, the war in Angola was a tragic and complex conflict that had a profound impact on the region. The issues involved in Angola were not simple or straightforward, and they required careful consideration and analysis.
LUSAKA — White soldiers fighting alongside Unita
troops in Angola were not South African but Portuguese
the Unita office here reported.

"Both radio and Press have been
presented with false reports that White
South African soldiers were fighting
alongside Unita," said a statement issued
here by Unita.

"These reports are untrue and carry no
background. It is very wrong to publish reports
from unreliable sources and forward them to the
Press and radio without confirmation."

"It was important to remember that many White
Portuguese, born in Angola, regarded themselves as
Angolans and had joined the liberation movement,"
the statement said.

"These White Angolans are now mistaken to be
South African."

If there was "too much lying propaganda through
the Press the Angolan people will lose faith in the
time progress of their country."

The statement also denied reports that the Unita
leader, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, had visited the South Afri-
can Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, in Pretoria.

Dr. Holden Roberto, president of the FNLA,
appealed to President Amin in his capacity as chair-
man of the OAU for the backing of all African States.

The FNLA has combined forces with Unita to
attack the MPLA which controls Luanda.

"We are the responsible movements having effec-
tive control over the territory of all the true
Angolan people," Dr. Roberto told President Amin in
his message.

The Angolan Revolutionary Council, and the National
Union Government, would not let the country main-
tain its territorial integrity and peace.

Two former Ministers, Deodato Sampaio and
Robert da Silva Marques, who fled to Portugal from the
allegations by the MPLA that South Africa was
interfering in Angola.

In a statement to Sapa, he said that as
far as the Republic of South Africa was con-
cerned, it was defending those borders for which
it was responsible.

He could see no reason why he should reply to
"the accusations of the self-convinced."

The Ministry said: "It is therefore
necessary for me to reply to the accu-

"Interfering in Angola by recognising
MPLA and by the large
supply of arms
ment.

"It is therefore necessary for me to reply to the accus-
ations of the self-convinced."

The Ministry referred to what he had said in
Bolama, namely that
Communism was making
military attack on
Southern Africa. It is a bid
to enslave the territory
and added.
UNITA isolate

MPLA airfield

LUSAKA — Allied African nationalist forces opposed to the Marxist MPLA reported last night they had captured a strategic junction town east of Luanda and isolated the airfield.

Officials of UNITA, the pro-Western nationalist movement, which is leading the fight against the MPLA, said the iron ore mining town of Malange had fallen to advancing armoured columns of its soldiers.

This effectively divides in two the narrow corridor of the territory held by the Luanda-based "People's Republic.

More important, however, is that it cuts off direct road communications between the diamond town of Hieronome de Cavalho, which boasts the best military airport in Angola, and which observers believe was most likely to be used as a base for Soviet air operations in Angola.

Henrique de Cavalho would have been especially useful to the MPLA-Soviet axis because it would have placed the limited-range Miss's within the striking distances of strategic points held by UNITA and the other rival nationalist movement, the FNLA.

Meanwhile, Western diplomatic sources in Lusaka said they believed Moscow was prepared to commit "everything short of nuclear weapons" to the MPLA cause.

Their said latest intelligence reports confirmed the massive scope of Russian intervention and that this indicated the depth of the Soviet support for the MPLA.

Emissaries, however, cited sources said it was clear the Umoa-SNLA — allied forces were also receiving substantial support for their cause and that thus far they had been able to match "the Soviet intervention" weapon for weapon — DDC.
Loss of town splits MPLA hierarchy
Muller on ‘speculating’ reports on Angola

The Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Reports by British journalists of South African soldiers and equipment seen many miles in Angola were purely speculative and to allow their reproduction in the South African Press could serve no purpose and might cause worry.

This was the response of the South African Foreign Minister, Dr. Hildegard Muller, when he was harried by a series of questions about reports of South African military involvement in Angola after he had addressed a joint meeting of the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the Royal African Society at Chatham House here yesterday.

Questioners also wanted to know why the news was kept from the pages of South African newspapers.

Dr. Muller’s reply obviated that question, and another. Again and again, to the subject during a half-hour question session.

It started by Mr. Ben Whitaker, former Labour MP: “How many South Africans were fighting in Angola? He wanted to know.

Dr. Muller said he wanted to confirm what other members of the Government had said, there were no South African forces in Angola.

REPORTS

A Financial Times reporter brought the subject back. There were several reports, he said, that South African men and equipping were being sent into Angola. Were there any? — South African strengthened suspicions.

Dr. Muller said that perhaps some should be tried in reply to the earlier question: that there were South African troops in Angola, but that was a secret. They were there to defend the intellectuals, equipment and water supplied from the Kwajalein Atoll to Katanga.

The Portuguese had been aware of their presence. They had agreed that the South Africans would stay until the Portuguese could take over. It was a joint hydro-electric scheme.

South African planes had also been used to transport refugees from Angola to South Africa.

CHARGES

The charges that there were South African forces in Angola had been made in the first instance and primarily by Russian spokesmen, and he would say that those in glass houses should not throw stones.

There had been much speculation and confusion about what exactly was happening. Some South African pressmen had been in trouble and they did not know how reliable these reports were. In terms of the Defence Act, it had been decided not to permit the South African Press to participate in this speculation. It could have served no purpose. None of these reports might have caused worry. This produced some scattered laughter.

After an almost equally sticky exchange about political prisoners — Dr. Muller said there were none in South Africa — Mr. Patrick Keasley of The Guardian returned to the attack.

CENSORSHIP

He quoted from a South African newspaper which protested at the censorship which stopped reproduction of the reports in South Africa. "Will you tell us what it is you want to hide?" Mr. Keasley asked.

Dr. Muller said the reports were all based on speculation and no purpose would have been served by having them repeated in the South African newspapers.

After the more a young woman returned to the attack. Would Dr. Muller say that the British reporters who had written of South Africans in the Units column were Soviet agents? she asked.

Dr. Muller said he did not know but he would not have thought that was so.

NYERERE

Asked whether he would see President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania who was on a visit to London Dr. Muller said ‘nothing has been planned about that.’

Dr. Muller earlier had an hour-long discussion with Mr. James Callaghan, the British Foreign Secretary.
in Angola denied
in involvement

The South African Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Hendrik J. Verwoerd, today in a speech before the United Nations General Assembly, denied any involvement in the events currently occurring in Angola. The speech was met with widespread condemnation in South Africa.
New troops as town falls

Lusaka

Several hundred troops have been flown into Nova Lisboa to reinforce the FNLA and Unita attack on the diminishing MPLA-controlled sector of Angola.

More troops are expected, and arms and equipment, continue to arrive by air to put more muscle into the allied onslaught closing in on the MPLA stronghold of Luanda.

The Unita office here has announced that its forces have captured Malanje, just over 300 km east of Luanda.

If true, this means that the allies have effectively sealed the MPLA.

The main road to the MPLA's effort outside Luanda runs through Malanje to Hendrique de Carvalho in the east. And this is the site of Angola's largest airfield and the reception point for quantities of arms being flown by Russia to the MPLA.

If Unita are able to hold Malanje against the MPLA's counter-attack, which is almost certain to come, FNLA forces attacking from Zaire will be able to mop up the eastern part of the MPLA sector against lessened opposition.

Meanwhile, from Washington the State Department reported that it had received information indicating that Russia was stepping up its weapon supplies to the MPLA.

African leaders have come to believe that aircraft are now being used in parts of the fighting, but it is not possible to get confirmation.

Meanwhile, Sapa-Reuters reports from Brazzaville that Congolese President Mobutu today called for an end to the fighting, that Congolese President Mobutu today called on President Idi Amin of Uganda to resign as chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) because of his attitude to Angola.

In a message to Amin, President Nguabi said:

"There are at least South African and Nato forces, that is to say, opposed to all the resolutions approved by the OAU. President Nguabi said.

Call up

The response to inquiries today about a call-up of South African forces and commandos, including members of the Parabata - a spokesman for the Defence Force, issued the following statement:

"There has been such a positive reaction among members of the Force and commandos that they have volunteered to do service over the Christmas period anywhere the SADF wants them."

"This includes the Parabata. The matter is under consideration by the Defence Force."
6. Should the format of the class tests be that of the final exam? Yes/No. Comment

7. Should there be one or two final exams? One/two.

8. Do you feel every student should have an examination at the end of the year? Yes/No.

9. At present, tutorial exercises/essays count tests 20% of the final mark. Fill in the % you feel each category contributes to the final mark.

   Tutorial exercises/essays: 
   Class tests: 
   Examination: 
   Oral: 
   _____

10. Should the system of block lecturing (i.e. v. sub-course) is completed before the next is be retained? Yes/No

11. (a) How could present channels of staff-student communication be improved upon? (b) How app
MPLA hits back at column

**Star**

In a counter-attack on the forces pressing on Luanda, the MPLA has not only halted the allied advance on the capital from the south but is reported to be advancing on the FNLA stronghold of Cambambe in the north.

While the allied advance on Luanda along the main coastal road has been halted, a second FNLA-UNITA column has just taken the major town of Queixa, about 285 km south-east of the capital.

Reinforcements are being rushed in by the MPLA to stop this advance.

A splinter column of the allied advance from the south is reported to have been beaten off in an attack from Porto Amboim by the MPLA at Cambambe.

A heavy cloud of smoke has been thrown around the "installation" by the MPLA.

**FATAL DELAYED**

The small town of Dondo, about 200 km south of the capital, and supplies most of Luanda's power.

The rapid progress of the main armoured column, which is moving up from Novo Redondo, has been "fatal delayed" as a result of the MPLA's blowing up six bridges along the route to Luanda, the Zaire news agency, AZAP reports.

But, the splinter column is pushing towards the key junction town of Quibala on the main north-south road.

The MPLA is rushing reinforcements to the town to stem off the impending threat, the Yugoslav agency, Tanjug, reports from Luanda.

MPLA blow to column

**From Page 1**

The town of Quibala falls to the MPLA. They will have to clear the supply route from their headquarters in Novo Redondo to the column which will head up the main paved road towards the vital Cambambe dam.

The supply lines presently run through Lobito and Novo Redondo.

UNITA, also claims to have taken Malela on the main east-west road.

Meanwhile, an estimated 1,000 Cuban soldiers have been airlifted into Luanda to join about 1,500 Cuban infantrymen and "advisers" flown in over the last few weeks, sources in Luanda report.

The Star's Africa News Service, Correspondent, Sipa-Reuters-AP.

(See Page 29)
States call for Angola summit

LIBREVILLE — Foreign Ministers from several Central African States yesterday called for a meeting of Heads of State to be convened here in Gabon, to review the situation in Angola.

They declared yesterday that the Angolan crisis threatened the peace and security of the African continent.

In a final communiqué issued after consultations here, the Ministers called for an end to foreign interference in the newly-independent State, so that the Angolan people can solve their problems.

The final communiqué was not unanimously approved by the eight Ministers — from Cameroon, Congo-Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe, the Central African Republic, Chad and Zambia.

Congo did not approve the communiqué because it regarded the condemnation of foreign interference in Angola as not explicit enough, it said, according to Tigris Radio.

Devastating

LONDON correspondent reports that intervention by Russian Mig-21 fighters in the Angolan war would have a devastating immediate effect on the situation.

They carry a formidable load of weapons specifically designed to destroy advancing, armoured supported columns.

Even if they are not already in Angola, as most observers seem to believe, they could be delivered in an air or sea cargo. The Mig-21 is a versatile fighter well suited to both air-to-air combat and strikes against armoured columns or strong points.

It is easy to fly and maintain and equips about 20 air forces throughout the world — some of which are not noted for their flying, engineering or training skills.

The plane does not need highly-skilled professionals to maintain it, for it has no advanced electronic equipment.

Its weapons, which include rockets, bombs and fast-firing cannons, are delivered by night rather than by day, difficult to maintain system of electronic navigational attack.

One particular weapon system carried by the Mig-21, which has a speed of over 1,200km/h at ground level, is sufficiently under-wing pylons capable of carrying 18 37mm rockets, which can be fired singly or in salvos.

One is enough to stop a tank.

The plane can operate from dirt strips no longer than 1,000 metres or even shady roads or ground support equipment.

Its range is sufficient for missions all over Angola. The Mig-21 could be flown there from Russia in transport planes by a variety of routes over Africa.

(See Editorial Opinion)
Angola now East-West affray

The Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG. — The bitter Angolan civil war has escalated into an East-West confrontation situation that threatens to embroil the African sub-continent in a violent ideological and strategic melee.

At stake is not only one of Africa's richest territories, but also a key in the big powers' battle for cold war advantage.

The original combatants, the three erstwhile liberation movements who were supposed to have achieved 'freedom' on November 11, have been demoted to figureheads entities in the embassy.

It is almost impossible to tell the players without a programme, but the programme is designed to draw the attention of affected parties. The Marxist-oriented MPLA, backed by Russia, has long been decrying the use of 'mercenaries' by the other movements. But in the name of their ideology they have brought Russian advisers, Cuban troops and technicians, Fretilin troops, former Katangese governments and East European, Vietnamese and Algerian instructors into the fight.

The FNLA/UNITA alliance is backed by a large number of volunteers including Portuguese, French, Germans, Americans and Belgians. Some of these may be called mercenaries.

The FNLA has long used Zairean troops in its army. Many former Portuguese officers and soldiers, including White Angolans, are fighting with all three movements.

'Mercenaries' is merely a question of semantics.

There is also the shadowy presence of the Portuguese Liberation Army (ELP), made up of officers loyal to former general Antonio Spinola. It has aligned with the FNLA.

The fighting factions

WHAT THEY STAND FOR

POPULAR MOVEMENT FOR THE LIBERATION OF ANGOLA (MPLA)

Leader: Dr Agostinho Neto, medical doctor, poet.
Idea: Marxist, close ties with Fretilin, heavily backed by Russia.
Army: Well-armed, field commanders reputed, not trained in three movements. Top commander Henrique de Correia, Minister of defence in MPLA Cabinet.
Arms: Russian-supplied, wide range from small arms to artillery, amphibious armoured cars, rockets.
Support: Intellectuals and civil servants, Imbundu tribe of central region.

NATIONAL FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF ANGOLA (FNLA)

Leader: Holden Roberto, brother-in-law to Zaire President Sese Seko Mobutu, Zaire backed for colonial war.
Idea: Basically African nationalist, non-aligned, but supplied by Red China and U.S.
Army: Large core of battle-hardened troops noted for ferocity. Fought the Portuguese for 14 years. Top commander Daniel Chipenda, former second man in MPLA, who went to South West Africa for treatment for diabetes. Leads army of 3 000 former MPLA soldiers in south, which almost forms a second FNLA.
Arms: American and Red Chinese supplied through Zaire and other places.
Support: Narrow, political base, mainly Northern Kongo tribe.

ARMS

Russia and her Eastern European allies arm the MPLA, which until recently, far outstripped the other movements in firepower. The arms come through Congo-Brazzaville. But the arms balance has been dramatically shifted in recent weeks, with an inflow of Belgian, French and American arms to the anti-MPLA forces. Heruceles, DC-3 and DC-4 transport planes bring the arms from Kinshasa.

They include armoured cars, long-range artillery, large quantities of FN rifles and ammunition and other small arms. Units are rumoured to have received arms from pro-MPLA Rumania.
The Revenger's Tragedy.}

These three plays collected in:

Three Jacobean Tragedies
ed. G. Salgado

The White Devil
The Changeling

Aware Women (New Mermaids - Benn)

It's a Whore (New Mermaids - Benn)

Jacobean City Comedy.

the Burning Pestle

Regent's Plays (Arnold)

The Malcontent (New Mermaids - Benn)

(New Mermaids - Benn)

dy to Pay Old Debts (New Mermaids - Benn)

al spectacle; and the closing of the theatres.

The Law:

la Mode

of the World (Arnold) or (Penguin)

Tips to Conquer (Penguin)

1 for Scandal (Penguin)

Band (Penguin)

Leader Leads Housing Experiments Based in France

Front for the Liberation of the Hague or Varanda (Praise)

MARCH: Support Rhodes political press especially in South: Colonial theater.

Arms to Rhodes: Political pressure from Rhodes: Motive of Rhodes: not well settled and young.

Today, leaders advocate co-operation with Western: Britain.

WACL

National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UICA)

Complete Works, (ed. C.J. Sisson) (Odham's Books)

NATIONAL UNION FOR THE TOTAL INDEPENDENCE OF ANGOLA (UICA)

Criticism (Penguin)

Plato, Texts, ed. Enright & Chickera (Oxford Paperback)
Angola now a big power battlefield

The Star's Africa News Service

The bitter Angolan civil war has escalated into an East-West confrontation that could embroil the African sub-continent in a violent ideological melee.

At stake is not only one of Africa's richest territories, but also a valuable base in the big powers' cold war.

The original combatants, the three liberation movements who were supposed to have achieved "freedom" on November 11, have thus been relegated to mere figureheads. It is almost impossible now to tell the players apart without having a program, and even then the "programme" reflects an even more complicated array of involved parties.

The Marxist-oriented MPLA, backed by Russia, have long been decrying the use of "mercenaries" by the other movements.

But in the name of their ideology they have brought Russian advisers, Cuban troops and technicians, Frelimo troops, former Katangese gendarmes and East European Vietnamese and Algerian instructors into the fight.

The FNLA-Unita alliance is backed by a large number of volunteers, including Portuguese, French, South Africans, Germans, Americans, and Belgians. Some of these may be called mercenaries.

The FNLA has long used Zairean troops in its army. Many former Portuguese officers and soldiers, along with white Angolans, are fighting with all three movements. "Mercenaries" is merely a question of semantics.

There is also the shadowy presence of the Congolese Liberation Army (ELP) made up of officers loyal to deposed General Antonio Spinola. It has aligned with the FNLA.

Zaire also aids FLEC, the Congolese liberation movement, to keep a hand in the treasure chest of Zaire's oil.

Congo-Brazzaville, virulently Marxist, supplies a jumping-off for MPLA arms shipments and supports a second, feeble version of FLEC.

Zambia supports the FNLA-Unita alliance (but mainly moderate Unita) also because of a fear of becoming a domino.

The Benguela railway line is more valuable to the Zambian copperbelt of the landlocked and politically shut-off economy.

Possibly the most endangered of Angola's neighbours is South West Africa. It is ensnared in delicate negotiation for constitutional change which could be harmed by a spill-over of violence from Angola.

Swapo guerrillas are taking advantage of the turmoil to step up their activities and a Marxist government in Luanda would give them aid and shelter.

For this reason South Africa has a stake in Angola too.

Above all there is the danger of isolation for South Africa and threats to the vital Cape sea route if the MPLA wins and gives Russia a base in the South Atlantic.

The West recognises this, hence the supply of men and material to the anti-MPLA forces.

That Russia could get this base has driven even Red China into the bed of the West.

The Soviets have a base at Guinea-Conakry and are entrenched in Somalia. The Chinese do not want them to get any more.

So Angola has been turned into a battlefield. Split into three sections by the war, its once-rich economy has now collapsed. Its only commodity—violence.
3. Are there any topics you feel should be added to the course?

4. Are you satisfied with the tutorials this year?

5. (a) What in your opinion is the main problem in the course?

(b) Do you feel there are any changes needed in the curriculum for the next year?
Angola faces a war

Special Correspondent
LUANDA — The FNLA-Unita alliance against the MPLA is a "marriage of convenience" which will fall apart as soon as the common enemy is out of the way.

The separation will be voluntary, but no less painful for all that, and there is every possibility that Unita's Dr Jonas Savimbi will set up his own "Angola" in the south.

The animosity between the two movements is simmering just below the surface and occasionally breaks out in ugly bubbles of accusation and open antagonism.

Observers close to both movements believe that even if they succeed in eliminating the MPLA they will turn against each other in another war.

The armoured column which swept through the south and is threatening Luanda is apparently masterminded by the FNLA's secretary general, Mr Daniel Chipenda, a former ranking MPLA man.

Referred to as the FNLA-Unita column, it is in fact "entirely FNLA," the Chipenda people claim, and Unita soldiers only appear after the action to occupy captured territory and reap the profits.

Immediately after the capture of the vital port of Lobito, Dr Savimbi showed the international Press around the town. On the same day, also in Lobito, Daniel Chipenda was stopped by an antagonistic Unita checkpoint. FNLA sources claim the Unitas soldiers were later arrested by FNLA soldiers.

Arrests

The bitterness between the two movements also resulted in arrests of troops by both sides in different parts of the south and unconfirmed reports claim that Unita soldiers had killed several of Chipenda's men, including some Whites.

In the south the FNLA and Unita forces act as two separate parties in spite of the much-touted alliance.

In the northern provinces, traditionally under FNLA domination, there are no Unita soldiers or political delegates.

Unita has been pressuring the FNLA to leave alone the southern provinces which Unita considers its "natural zones of influence."

FNLA sources say arrests of their troops by Unita men and occasional "shooting sessions" are intended to intimidate FNLA troops in the south.

The FNLA-Unita political alliance, to be ratified formally on December 1 with the installation of a government of the "Popular and Democratic Republic of Angola" (as opposed to the "People's Republic of Angola" of the MPLA), is supposed to lead to elections.

Savimbi could probably sweep the south, his home territory, in an election.

In spite of supposedly being one army, FNLA and Unita soldiers take great pride and care in identifying themselves as being from their specific movements. Here FNLA soldiers stand by a Panhard armoured car with their movement's initials crudely but boldly lettered on the sides.
without end...

fight it 4 falls

FNLA leader, Holden Roberto has practically no personal support in the south. His movement is regional and is mostly confined to the two northern provinces. But he does have Chipenda.

Umbundu-speaking, like Savimbi, Chipenda is a popular figure in the Lobito-Benguela area and commands considerable respect and influence in southern and eastern Angola.

A deep thinker with reputedly no racial prejudices, Chipenda is good-looking, a lover of the good life and charismatic enough to be a potentially serious rival to Savimbi. The two have little love for each other.

Their animosity goes back to the early days of the eastern Angolan bush war when Chipenda, as a top MPLA commander, led an all-out war against Unita.

"He killed too many of our men," Savimbi once commented.

After Chipenda split with MPLA president, Dr. Agostinho Neto, whom he denounced for working with the Russians, Savimbi tried at least twice to cut down Chipenda's political base.

But Holden Roberto integrated Chipenda into the FNLA with the important post of secretary-general and is counting on Chipenda to cut into Savimbi's support in the south and east should the elections ever materialise.

Notwithstanding Roberto's largesse, however, the 3000 troops Chipenda brought with him from the MPLA are known as the "Esquadra Chipenda" (Chipenda's squadron), much to the chagrin of FNLA leaders.

Chaos

When a foreign correspondent mentioned the "Chipenda squadron" to a top FNLA man in the north, he was told in acid tones that there was no "Chipenda" — only the FNLA.

The Chipenda troops keep to themselves and have a different style and mentality from the other FNLA soldiers.

But in the end there probably will not be any elections for Chipenda to take part in. The country-side is in chaos and administrative facilities for elections and normal processes of government do not exist.

There are signs that Unita is taking on the mantle of the defeated MPLA in the south and distributing arms captured from the MPLA "Popular Front" to their civilian supporters.
A 'second Vietnam' looming

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The situation in Angola has all the makings of a second Vietnam, with the threat of splitting Africa from top to bottom, the United Nations High Commissioner for Namibia, Mr. Sean MacBride, has warned here.

A long and protracted war could follow and the African states could be divided as was South East Asia, he said.

It was hard to avoid the suspicion that South Africa was not interfering in Angola to pursue its own aims — or at least to divide the African liberation movements and the African states as well.

INMORAL

A questioner said that in one sense it was an immoral act to invest in this type of society, but was it not also immoral to withdraw investment because it denied people jobs?

Mr MacBride replied: "I suppose by doing away with slavery certain slaves were deprived of security. "What in fact, the multinational and national companies are doing is exploiting slave labour conditions in Namibia in order to make higher profits."

"I think this is a matter in which the churches should do more than they have," he said.
FNLA has been the guest of President Mobutu of Zaire since it was formed in 1962. Roberto's forces have been advancing on Luanda from the north.

An American source said the airlift was "the biggest CIA operation since the Congo in the '60s". It is thought the Starlifters, which can carry 184 troops and 32,000 kilograms of equipment, are staging through the US base in the Azores, still owned by the Portuguese.

But no troops have been sent to reinforce the 12-man American military advisory unit in Zaire.

Of particular concern to the US at this time are the R202 300 0000 Gulf Oil Investments in the Cabinda enclave which is outside the Marxist MPLA control. Gulf is currently producing 120 to 140 million barrels of crude oil a day from the offshore rigs and it is part of the CIA's intention to protect these interests by channeling aid to Zaire.

From Luanda comes reports that reinforcements sent out from Luanda, including Cuban troops, and heavy equipment unloaded from a Russian ship only days before, are containing the thrust from the south by the FNLA and UNITA forces.

The tide of the Angolan civil war seems to be turning after the first victories by the anti-Communist troops whose advance column is being held 320 kilometers south of the capital.

Last week's Cuban and Russian airlifts unloaded large quantities of war material to the MPLA at Luanda. It included 81 and 105 mm mortars, 60 mm mortars, recoilless rifles, and hand-fired rockets.

There were also reports that an airlift included Russian 40-tube rocket launchers and the latest in Sam guided missiles. If this is true, it represents a escalation of the war. All unloading work is being guarded by Cuban soldiers.

There are persistent rumours that Russian MiG jet fighters are being assembled at the airport, but the MPLA have denied this.

In Luanda, the real fear of a FNLA attack has been dissipated. But supplies are running short and if the MPLA does not retain territory in the South it will be hard pressed to feed the city. Part of the food seized this week was reportedly rice.

A television interview this week with Foreign Affairs Minister Paulino Mutali on the event of the MPLA government's declaration that the Portuguese could be charged with war crimes.

"To begin with, we would take any steps to protect the MPLA's interests. If the Portuguese government continues to interfere in Angola's internal affairs, then the MPLA will have no choice but to take action," Mutali replied. He also said that South Africa would not object to Portuguese forces being used in Angola.

"If South Africa were asked to do anything in Portuguese territories, we would do everything in our power to support our friends," he added.
The day I met the man from the KGB

IGOR OUVAROV, the top-ranking Soviet KGB officer now at the heart of the MPLA’s war effort in Angola, made his first appearance last November in the guise of a journalist. He mingled freely and urbanely with Western correspondents, introducing himself as a representative of the Soviet news agency, TASS, and took it in good part when he had his leg pulled as “our man from the KGB.”

This week, the rival Unita movement named Ouvarov as an expert in colonial warfare and apparently second-in-command of the Communist forces in Angola. A comrade said he was attached to Russian military intelligence.

This was confirmed by security forces in South Africa, who said Ouvarov was a senior man in the Russian KGB politics-military security police. They said his name cropped up regularly in trouble spots, particularly in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf.

I first met Igor Ouvarov when he booked into the Tivoli Hotel, in Luanda, just before control of the territory was handed to the ill-fated Provisional Government, which was an MPLA-Unita-FNLA coalition.

A stolid, powerfully-built man, bald and with thick spectacles, he approached me in the hotel foyer and asked for a lift to the High Commissioner’s palace for the swearing-in of the new government. He spoke good English but said he was more at home in French.

He did not turn up for the lift, but at the palace I ran into him again, looking on with disdain and quiet resignation as weapon-toting guerilla fighters jostled one another sweaty in the main hall.

He lamented the lot of journalists being sent to out of the way places like Luanda and said he would like to be back in Algeria, where he was based. Or better still Paris, which was one of the finest cities in the world.

That evening he joined a group of journalists for drinks and inevitably the KGB jibe came out.

“Old Igor has a hard time,” somebody said.

“Everybody says he’s from the KGB.”

Ouvarov shrugged. “Yes, I get it all the time. Do I look like a KGB man?”

And he threw back his head and laughed.

“You should come to Russia some day and I will show you around. We get so many foreign tourists these days and Moscow is a beautiful city.”

Over the next few days we saw quite a bit of him, in and around the Tivoli. The whole affair seemed a bore to him but we did notice some odd quirks. He would refuse to go into any bar or restaurant which was crowded with Blacks.

Once I saw him deliberately turn his back on a Black man who approached him to ask directions. We all assumed he was providing some sort of official feedback to Moscow, but had no reason to suspect that he was not a journalist as well.

Yet when Dr Agostinho Neto, leader of the MPLA, made his triumphant arrival in Luanda, Ouvarov did not even trouble to go to the airport.

“What for? All those crowds . . .” He gave the Russian equivalent of “Ugh!”
Russian guns tip Angola balance

The Star's Africa News Service

Sophisticated weapons poured into the hands of the Marxist-inclined MPLA by Russia appear to have turned the tides of the anti-communist alliance push. The question now is will the Americans match the Russian weaponry?

Cuban aid, Russian ships apparently off-loaded large amounts of war material for the MPLA at Luanda last week including 50 and 100 mm mortars, 105 mm artillery, recoilless rifles and hand-fired rockets.

It is also believed that one shipment included Russian 40-tube rocket launchers and the latest SAM guided missiles.

The dockyard operation was heavily guarded by Cuban soldiers.

AIRCRAFT

There are also persistent reports that Russian MiG fighters are being assembled at the airport but the MPLA has denied this. And from Luanda it is said anti-aircraft guns are being mounted on the roofs of tall buildings.

On the other hand the CIA is reported to be using giant US Air Force Starlifter transports to fly weapons and supplies into Zaire to boost the anti-communist Angolan forces.

Equipment worth tens of millions of rands has been flown in since the beginning of the year and the airlift is described by one source as "the biggest CIA operation since the Congo in the 60's".

Last week's reported arrival of 6,000 Cuban troops in Luanda...
Johannesburg — Both the South African Air Force and the Aviation Society of South Africa doubt that the Russian MiG-21 jet fighters could be effectively used in the present Angolan conflict.

Mr. A. G. Heape, secretary of the Aviation Society, said even with three external fuel tanks, the MiGs have enough fuel only for a 400-kilometre range mission from Luanda and return — hardly enough to go beyond present MPLA territory.

Commandant B. Blake, public relations officer of the SAAF, agreed saying: “This is true with most fighters. Their main purpose is to deliver weapons within a certain limited range.”

He added that MiGs’ range would be circumscribed by the lack of good runways in Angola. Mr. Heape pointed out that the planes require a 3000-metre runway with only partial stop and it is impossible for MiG-21s to operate from 1000-metre long dirt strips.

Commandant Blake said that because of the sophistication of modern jet fighters, their pilots require a high degree of advanced technical knowledge. He doubted that the Angolan pilots had, or could be taught the necessary skills.

Mr. Heape said that even if the USSR succeeded in training Angolans to fly these aircraft, “short range flights from Luanda on ground attack missions using air to ground rockets is about the best that could be hoped for and a high rate of loss through accidents can be expected.”
PALTRY Western arms to anti-Reds

KINSHASA — Western arms being supplied to two anti-communist liberation groups fighting in Angola are "paltry and ineffective," according to what the Soviet Union is reported to have sent to the National Front and the National Union. These weapons are described here as consisting of Belgian machineguns and some Panhard tanks and personnel carriers.

Mr. Dombha, former vice president of the National Front, has declared that his side had accepted aid from South Africa and insisted that it would not do so. As to published reports that new weapons have been sold to him, he denied that his side had ever learned Portuguese.

US senators hold up aid for FNLA

WASHINGTON — Senate critics are delaying United States aid to channel anti-Russian aid to Angolan liberation movements through Zaire.

The State Department is apparently encountering resistance to its million-dollar military aid request for President Mobuto despite attempts to persuade Senators this is necessary to maintain the balance of power in Africa.

Some State Department Africa specialists are said to be wary of giving more aid, but Secretary of State Henry Kissinger apparently feels the US cannot sit idly by while the Russians move in.

IN THOUSANDS

"They have missiles by the thousands and we have none. They have armoured cars, tanks and jeeps coming every day. Meanwhile, our friends in the West and in Peking hesitate," Mr. Dombha said.

His assessment of Soviet-supplied arms was largely confirmed by Western diplomats in Kinshasa and by first-hand observation in Luanda.

There, convoys of trucks could be seen leaving the port carrying anti-aircraft guns and dozens of bat- teries of rockets. These rockets have been the most important weapon with which the MPAO has kept the advancing FNLA-UNIA force away from the outskirts of the capital and out of the central business district. They are feared by Cubans, who have a range of 20 km.

Western sources here said the Popular Movement's buildup had intensified sharply since November 11, when the Portuguese officially left Angola.

As for arms coming from the West, no one will categorically deny that there have been covert shipments to the anti-communist faction, but sources are unanimous that no American arms have been sent to the two groups in Angola.

Instead, they suggest that Belgian and French weapons, some possibly bought with US funds, have gone to both the National Front and the National Union.

The Star Bureau

The Star Bureau
Peking cuts off FNLA arms flow

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK - Big power involvement in the Angola war has taken a dramatic turn with an American warning against Russian and Cuban military intervention and an announcement by China that it is stopping arms supplies.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger warned last night that "the United States cannot remain indifferent" to the Soviet and Cuban intervention.

Continued intervention could have serious consequences for East-West détente, he said.

(See Page 28)

China's announcement at the United Nations that it has halted arms supplies could, if fully implemented, be a severe blow to the FNLA, which has received most of its light weaponry from Peking.

There could be increased pressure on the US to provide more arms to the FNLA and its Unita ally to counter the Soviet and Cuban intervention.

Dr. Kissinger's warning followed a massive escalation of Russian arms supplies to the MPLA to help beat off the FNLA-Unita attack on Luanda, the MPLA stronghold.

Dr. Kissinger's warning considerably strengthens his leverage in the negotiations at the UN over peace talks in Angola.

A statement he made on the same subject last week, apparently reflects growing concern by the Ford Administration over the continuing buildup of Soviet arms supplies and the involvement of Cuban fighting men in the MPLA forces.

"We will be flexible and cooperative in settling conflicts," he said, "but we will never permit detente to turn into a subterfuge of unilateral advantage."

Meanwhile, the Portuguese mission to the UN has denied a statement by the South African Defence Minister, Mr. P.W. Botha, that South African troops crossed the Cunene River into Angola in August with the 'previous knowledge and authorization of the Portuguese Government.'

"The matter was brought to the attention of the Portuguese Government by its embassy in Pretoria on August 12 after the violation of Angolan territory had already taken place," the Portuguese UN mission said.
'Mail' Africa Bureau
CARMONA. — Portuguese intelligence sources report
that several hundred tons of sophisticated Russian
weapons are being loaded at Dar-es-Salaam for ship-
ment to Luanda.

Ships carrying arms for
• MPLA are due to sail past
Cape Town in the next
few days, opening another
supply route for the build-
up of Russian strength in
Angola.

Sources close to the
FMNA Command reported
Chinese instructors train-
ing FNLA troops in Zaire
had been withdrawn.

The Chinese pull out re-
portedly follows serious ac-
cusations levelled by FNLA
and Unita joint command
that Chinese advisers Show-
ed far more interest in
spreading their own brand
of communism than in pro-
viding military training to
the troops fighting the
Russian-backed MPLA.

The MPLA last night
broke its official silence to
give its version of the
politics-military situation
in the country — and pro-
mised daily radio bulletins
from today.

In its first report, Com-
mmander Jula of the
MPLA’s military wing,
FAPLA, said that 80
enemy soldiers had been
killed in a clash in the
Uebo area of Cuanza-Sul
province.

On the central front,
MPLA troops had halted
the advance of mercenary
forces, the communiqué
added.

On the eastern front,
rival forces had claimed to
have taken Malanje and
had said traffic on the
Benguela railway would be
resumed “along the entire
route,” the communiqué
said.

The MPLA claimed that
most of Malanje province
was under its control and
that no military operations
had taken place in the
area, except for an abort-
ive attack in the southern
part of the province.

In Mexico, the situation
was “back to normal, after
the defeat of the fighting
forces which made several
attempts to capture the
eastern town of Luso”, he
said.

Fierce fighting was re-
ported on the northern
front and the MPLA claim-
ed to have beaten back
FNLA attempts to take
Quifangondo, where Lu-
anda’s pumping station is
housed.

Meanwhile a “home-
guard” is being raised by
Dr. Agostinho Neto’s Peo-
ples’ Republic of Angola.

Hundreds of Africans of
all ages are being told by
the MPLA regime to pre-
pare, because there could
still be invasion at any
time.

Special training centres
have been set up for the
Home Guard on the out-
skirts of Luanda, where
volunteers are being drill-
ed and trained in the use
of the MPLA’s Russian-
made arms.

“Discipline and organisa-
tion will make us invinci-
ble”, is the slogan.

In a plea to the people
to cooperate, the MPLA
said: “The enemy remains
able to attack and it is
your duty to be ready for
them at any moment, to
take them on and to ad-
VANCE the people’s revolu-
tion.”
We'll be saddled soon in Angola.

I don't foresee a solution.

FOR A LONG, LONG TIME

WITH THAT PROBLEM

TODAY: John Vorster spells it out.
Getting them young... an MPLA recruit with his crude replica of an AK-47 combat rifle.

War game that became real thing

'Wall' Africa aura

IN LUANDA, children believe in Dr Agostinho Neto the way children elsewhere believe in Santa Claus. By Neto's Marxist MPLA movement believes in getting them young. Between the ages of 10 and 15, when children in other countries are somewhere between fairytales and blue dogma, Angola's children are with guns.

Some are wooden toys, crude replicas of the Russian Kalashnikovs they have been handed out free - to their bigger brothers the MPLA.

POWERFUL

Short on soldiers, as well as popular support outside the country's central area, the MPLA earlier this year handed out thousands of rifles to untrained civilians and called it 'Popular Power.'

Like them, the children want to carry guns, want to boost the gold star insignia on the MPLA badge and wear camouflage uniform, if they can get it.

PLAYED

That was why, when the announced column received the signal from the FNLA-UNITA alliance on the capital's capture by the Joint Front for National Liberation (FNLA) and National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola (UNITA) in early 1975, they came face to face with the children.

Dead children whom they had shot. Children who played for Neto's war game to the last, pulling the trigger of their Kalashnikov, thinking their heroes in the MPLA were standing beside them.

But they weren't. Western journalists reported from Luanda last week that the MPLA abandoned their posts and fled. They left the children to fight - and die.

What Russia wants in Angola

MOSCOW. - It is reported that 20 Russian soldiers had been captured by the Anticommunist Units of Angola occupied by the Soviet Tass news agency yesterday as 'a provocative forgery.'

The Soviet Tass declaration was published last week by the Sowas, the state news service of the Soviet Union, as a result of a report that the MPLA was preparing a full-scale invasion of Angola.

The invasion, according to the Tass report, was timed to coincide with the political situation in Angola and the military situation in the country.

The MPLA's invasion plans were confirmed by the Tass report, which stated that the invasion was 'a well-considered move' and that it would help to bring about a 'more stable' situation in Angola.

The invasion was also said to be a 'step' towards putting an end to the situation in Angola and the 'more stable' situation in the country.

The invasion was also said to be a 'step' towards putting an end to the situation in Angola and the 'more stable' situation in the country.
The Cuban connection

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT: Havana

The Cuban armed forces, seriously committed now to the defence of the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola), are facing their toughest challenge of more than a decade in the form of shadowy activities outside Cuba, backed by Russian and Russian-bloc countries. The Cubans have also been involved in a small-scale attempt to spark off a revolution in Peru and Bolivia in the mid-1960s.

In 1978 Cubans were identified in Syria helping to fight Israel.

Cuba has also been active in South Yemen. As well as training the South Yemeni army, the Cubans may be assisting the People’s Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf, which is waging a guerrilla war against the Sultan of Oman and his British and Iranian allies.

They may also be helping the Eritrean guerrillas against Ethiopia and some of the Palestinian groups.

Nor are the Cubans strangers to Africa. In December 1966 Portuguese forces captured a Cuban army officer serving with guerrilla forces in Guinea-Bissau. He was jailed for 10 years but after the Portuguese revolution last year he was released.

The Cubans have been able to intervene quickly in support of the MPLA in Angola because for some years they have maintained an important presence in neighbouring Brazzaville, the capital of the former French Congo.

There too, the Cubans have supplied instruction for the forces of the deputy President, Marien Ngouabi.

Ngouabi was in Havana some weeks ago for an official visit during which the prospects in soon-to-be-independent Angola were discussed. From their positions in Brazzaville the Cubans moved quickly to help the MPLA to dominate the oil-rich Cabinda enclave.

The Cuban training ship Vietnam-Heroico has been reported off Angola.

The Cubans are expensively fitted out by Russia and are able to man their equipment without Soviet aid.

As might be expected in a country which has felt the need to guard against any repetition of the US-backed Bay of Pigs invasion of 1961, the forces have a position of privilege in Cuban society.

Their ranks are constantly replenished by recruits from special academies which boys can opt to join at about the age of 11.

Now these forces may hold the key to the control of what is potentially one of the richest countries in Africa.
MPLA hits back amid talks hope

LUANDA — The MPLA military spokesman here, Commander Juju, claims that the MPLA has inflicted substantial losses on the mercenary-led FNLA-Unita forces in fighting around Ebo in Cuanza-Sol Province.

He added in an official communiqué that the MPLA had taken a number of prisoners — including Black South Africans — and that a large amount of enemy equipment, including eight armoured cars and three troop-carriers, had been captured.

Commander Juju said that the enemy dead after the fighting on the southern front numbered more than 80, among them "some South Africans."

On the northern front, he said, the MPLA has undergone no attacks on Cabinda since November 10 while the fighting on the "Coffee Road" north towards Cabinda continues to go well for the MPLA forces.

He denied an FNLA-Unita claim to have taken Malange, adding: "Most of Malange Province is under MPLA control."

STALEMATE

A military stalemate in Angola will force the warring movements to open talks soon on unifying the country, a top nationalist official has predicted in New York.

Mr. Jorge Sangumba, chief representative in Lusaka of the National Union (Unita), said that if talks were arranged United Nations observers would have to be deployed in Angola to supervise a ceasefire.

Speaking to reporters at the UN, Mr. Sangumba said he understood that some top officials of the Popular Movement (MPLA) were considering making approaches to Unita and its ally, the National Front (FNLA).

In a flurry of international diplomatic activity over Angola, African leaders are reported to have agreed to a summit meeting of the OAU to discuss the situation.

AMIN MOVES

A senior official of the US State Department has delivered a special message from the American Government to the OAU chairman, President Idi Amin, according to a Uganda Radio report.

The radio said President Amin, after receiving the message from Acting Assistant Secretary of State Edward Malesky, had told him he strongly supported the US stand on non-interference in Angola by outside powers.

Uganda Radio also said an OAU summit meeting on Angola had been agreed to by African leaders who are in Kinshasa for Zaire's anniversary celebrations.

In Lagos, the Nigerian Government announced that it will recognize the MPLA as the "only legitimate government" of Angola.

Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr. Joaquin Chissano, speaking in Lusaka, has asked the FNLA and Unita to report to him if they find any Mozambiquan involvement on the side of the MPLA in the Angolan war.

Last week, Unita claimed they had captured 20 Russians, 35 Cubans and 15 Mozambiquans.

(See Page 5)
MPLA cannot be crushed in Luanda says Unita official

UNITED NATIONS — The Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola could never be crushed in its home base of Luanda, the foreign secretary of one of its warring rivals said here.

Mr. Jorge Sangumba of the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola suggested a UN observer force would be needed.

Mr. Sangumba said he was "shopping around for military aid from any nation that would give it" and warned the MPLA "for every 20 tanks it puts in Angola we are going to put 40 tanks."

"Angola was unbelievably rich. It would be no problem to buy 20 Mirage jets through arranging to sell diamonds to Mr. Oppenheimer," he said.

Mr. Sangumba said that it was "not possible to crush MPLA in Luanda" because at least 90 per cent of the population supported it. On the same basis the MPLA could never achieve victory in Lobito, where the people were 99 per cent behind Unita.

He said that South Africa's presence in Angola was limited to its occupation of the Cunene Dam site. "It is not involved in the fighting," he added. In the fighting. South African troops were supporting Unita. He added that "neither confirm nor deny" that a South African regiment was attacked in the FNLA forces.

Asked why the FNLA and Unita had not opposed the South Africans on the Cunene, he replied: "We can't fight two at once. Let's deal with the Russians and Cubans and later we shall see."

Mr. Sangumba said it would not be possible for the UN to be called in until the fighting stopped and even then it should be limited to an observer status.

The FNLA and Unita would be willing to accept the MPLA in a provisional government for up to 18 months. "Then elections could be held, with the UN and the Organisation of African Unity providing technical assistance," Mr. Sangumba said.
We're winning, claims MPLA

'Mail' Africa Bureau
LUANDA.—The Marxist, Soviet-backed MPLA claimed yesterday that it is winning "on all fronts" in the battle for Angola.
The claim came amid reports of fierce fighting between the rival nationalist movements, the MPLA, the FNLA and Unita.
The MPLA success, if the claim is correct — represent the first major stand by the Luanda-based regime of Dr Agostinho Neto's "People's Republic" since independence on November 11 and the first since the combined FNLA and Unita forces began advancing on the capital more than a month ago.
There is no doubt, however, that fighting has intensified and at the tiny port of Portu Amboim, French doctors have radioed for urgent medical supplies and for more doctors.
The radio message specified the need for surgeons able to amputate — an indication that there have been many serious casualties in the fighting.
The reports indicate that the MPLA has launched a counter-offensive on two fronts - one at Portu Amboim in the south, and the other at Malanje in the east.
According to diplomatic sources in Luanda, the MPLA offensive is led by Cuban regulars who, with the help of tremendous Soviet-supplied firepower, have forced the Unita-FNLA troops to fall back from recently won ground.
Reports indicate that the massive Soviet arms build-up has enabled the MPLA to saturate level under the direction of the Cubans.
The Radio Lusaka commune claimed, too, that the MPLA had driven an invading army — which they alleged included troops from Zaïre — back across the River Dande, 65 km north of Luanda.
From Belgrade, Sapa-Reuters reports that in a message to President Tito of Yugoslavia, Dr Agostinho Neto blames the civil war in Angola on "Foreign interference and aggression".
And in Washington, the United States is becoming increasingly concerned that its standing in Africa will be damaged if the present level of Soviet and Cuban involvement in Angola continues.

Sargent's story

AUGUSTO pretends to blindfold himself, points an imaginary rifle at you and says: "Babababa...babababa...you South Africans, you die...Good, eh!"
But after a week Augusto isn't funny anymore.
Roger Sargent, of the "Mail" Africa Bureau, arrived in Luanda on October 28, to report on the independence celebrations.
Three hours later he was arrested.
He was released 11 days later. Now safely back in South Africa, he tells his story in Saturday's Inside Mail.
PRETORIA.—South Africa has troops in war-torn Angola and is providing advisers and logistical support to anti-communist forces fighting the Marxist-oriented Popular Movement (MPLA), authoritative sources reported.

The sources also said MPLA troops in the former Portuguese territory are being led by Russian and Cuban officers in clashes against the Western-supported National Front (FNLA) and National Union (Unita) movements.

South African troops have clashed with African troops in Southern Angola in recent weeks, but the sources said it was not always clear whether they were forces of the MPLA or of the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo).

Reports similar to this were sent abroad last night by about nine newspapers and news agencies and were used prominently in the British press today. The report was the main foreign news item in the Times of London.

The sources said the South African troops were based at Calque, about 30 km inside Angola, and conceded that South African forces were prepared to penetrate more than 320 km of Angolan territory as part of its recently adopted hot pursuit policy.

No details

The source said there was a company of about 150 South African troops in Calque with armoured cars, but would give no details of the number of advisers or others in the territory.

Calque is the site of the multi-million rand hydro-electric project on the Kunene River, largely built and paid for by South Africa.

The source added the South African presence in Southern Angola had the approval of Dr. Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the Unita movement, which controls most of the territory south of the Benguela railway, stretching from the port of Lobito in the west to the Zambian Copperbelt.

And in this case we are in good company because we find ourselves in the company of the big free nations of the world," the sources said.

Other nations

The source said there was no doubt that the free nations of the world—of which he did not identify—were operating in Angola but added South Africa would like to see more active American participation. He said the Western nations involved in Angola do not want to admit it.

Russia was in a bad position and had long lines of communication in this instance. The West, with many friends in Southern Africa and potential friends who could establish itself in a very strong position and make it impossible for Russia to infiltrate into Southern Africa, the source added.—Associated Press.
Russians fighting in Angola — Botha

Johannesburg. — Russian military personnel are taking an active role in the Angolan civil war by leading Black Marxist troops, according to a UPI report quoting South Africa's Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha.

The Russians, said Mr Botha, were leading and commanding actively leading MPLA troops. Cubans were similarly involved.

Mr Botha said the Soviet Union's new presence on the west coast of Africa was a direct threat to the security of the Cape sea route, endangering the oil and trade routes between the Persian Gulf and Nato countries.

According to UPI, other authoritative sources said South Africa had joined Western nations in on-the-spot logistical support for the two liberation movements — FNL and Unita — attempting to oust the Marxist regime which had taken control of Luanda.

The Africa Bureau reported from Luanda last night that the Marxist MPLA yesterday claimed to have captured its first White mercenaries in fierce fighting around Luanda. If the claim is true, the prisoners face immediate execution under a recent MPLA ruling.

The claim came as the MPLA was locked in bitter struggle with the rival National Front (FNLA) and the National Union (Unita) for control of Angola.

The MPLA claimed that it still holds the key town of Malanje and that it had retaken Caxito which had been held by FNLA for more than a month.

The MPLA claim followed an earlier claim by Unita, claiming victory in Malanje and the capture of Russian and Cuban prisoners.

These, the MPLA said, were "blatant lies". With correspondents still in Angola denied access to the battlefronts, it is impossible to verify the counter-claims being made by the rival groups.

The MPLA target appears to be the FNLA stronghold of Caxito and observers feel that the Marxist movement's battle plans are being dictated by the growing food shortages in Luanda. Carmona is a key town and is situated on the northern cattle-rearing and coffee-plantation region. And the MPLA needs the produce of the region to feed the 2.5 million people under its control.

Meanwhile, in Washington, diplomatic observers believe that the Soviet involvement in Angola is the "big worry" that has been created since the United States pulled out of Vietnam. They believe that the Kremlin is probing to see how far it can go before the West waffles. United States officials predicted the Soviet strategy after the collapse of South Vietnam.
Unita gets steam up on the vital Benguela line

The Star's Africa News Service

NUAMBO — Top priority is being given by Angola's Unita and FNLA movements to reopen the Benguela railway from Lobito at the coast to Luso 800 km inland as a first step to moving Zambian copper shipments.

'All this territory is now in Unita hands and relaying of a 20 km stretch of line near Huambo which was torn up by Unita earlier in the fighting in the face of an MPLA advance.

The lines sections were carefully numbered and hidden in the bush.

The rest of the line appears intact and stretches of it are already being used.

FLEET

Attempts are also being made to persuade railway workers who fled into the bush two months ago to return to their posts.

Railway marshalling yards are being repaired and organised and Unita is negotiating with oil tankers anchored offshore at Lobito to buy diesel fuel necessary to run the big diesel-electric locomotives on the rail.

Only wood-burning locomotives are now being used, and the 130 km rail journey from Huambo to Luso takes 12 hours, the engine crew stopping periodically to cut firewood from trees at the side of the track.

The 400 km of the rail beyond Luso to Teixeira de Sousa, at the Zambian railhead also had a 20 km stretch torn up by Unita forces, but they are unable to replace it because much of this area is controlled by the MPLA.

immobilise tanks and armoured cars and the same kind of guerrilla tactics which have been taught some of the estimated 3,000 Cubans now in Luanda to spearhead the MPLA's Russian-backed bid for power.

The chief training officer is a tough, young Portuguese, known only by the name of Henrique. A former corporat in the Portuguese Army in Mozambique, Henrique is paratroop and commando-trained.

Between commando training sessions his troops get ideological lectures aimed at creating a national consciousness.

Henrique says he'll back his Unita commandos against 'anything the MPLA, Russia or Cuba can put against them in Africa. Only 60 out of each 480 troops who begin his three-month course finish it.'
The situation in Angola is analogous to the Stalemate in World War II. Just as the two sides in the war could not break the deadlock, the current conflict in Angola is also at a standstill, with neither side gaining a decisive advantage. The conflict has lasted for decades, with numerous international interventions and peace efforts failing to resolve the underlying issues.

The agreement signed in 1987 aimed to end the war, but it was never fully implemented. The Angolan government and the rebel movements have continued to fight, resulting in a prolonged conflict.

In this context, the question of 'is possible' becomes crucial. Can the parties in Angola find a way to resolve their differences peacefully, or will the stalemate continue indefinitely? The international community continues to play a role, but its effectiveness is limited by the complex dynamics on the ground.

The lesson from World War II is that stalemates can be prolonged by the absence of a clear path forward. In Angola, the key to unlocking the deadlock may involve a combination of political will, international pressure, and a willingness to compromise. The road ahead is challenging, but it is not impossible to overcome the current impasse.

In summary, the situation in Angola is a reminder of the complexities of peacebuilding in post-conflict settings. The challenge is to find a way to move beyond the current stalemate, which requires a renewed commitment from all parties involved.
FNLA gets Idi warning on SA

LONDON

THE Ugandan President Idi Amin, this year's chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), has warned the leaders of two liberation movements in Angola about the consequences of reported South African participation in the present fighting there, Radio Uganda said yesterday.

"The majority of the OAU member states may have to review their positions on the Angolan situation and their attitude to your two parties in particular," President Amin said.

President Amin told the leaders of the FNLA and Unita to let him know at once "whether it is true or not that the White racist South Africans are assisting your two parties in fighting for political power in Angola."

But in Pretoria the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, said last night he had not known who was advising the different movements in Angola or providing them with logistical support.

The Minister was commenting on foreign news agency reports, published in South African afternoon newspapers, that South Africa was providing advisers and logistical support to the FNLA and Unita. The reports quoted authoritative sources in Pretoria.

Mr. Botha said last night:

"We in South Africa must expect confusing propaganda to cloud the Russian-Cuban-Intervene-in-the-affairs-of-Angola."

The Republic carries responsibilities which we were asked to accept by the representative and responsible government of Ovambo, and Kawango, to support them in maintaining order and the integrity of their borders.

"This is in our own interest too," the Minister said. "At Calueque, Angola, there are pumping stations providing water for the people and animals of Ovambo. South African capital is at stake in the development of the Ruacana hydro-electrical scheme. Any threat to these interests must be effectively opposed."

"We deeply regret that the South African Defence Force has lost valuable lives in supporting those interests," Mr. Botha said. "However, those who have attempted to endanger our borders have sustained greater losses than they would care to admit. Large numbers of them have been killed. Furthermore, we have succeeded in capturing large quantities of weapons and ammunition."

Mr. Botha also told the Rand Daily Mail's Durban correspondent: "We are not taking part in the war. We are interested only in safeguarding our own interests."

Earlier yesterday Mr. Botha had told a news conference South Africa would be prepared to join the Western world if those countries were prepared to drive Ruska out of Southern Africa.

"If we have to fight, we will fight on our borders to the last man but South Africa is not fighting the free world's cause to the last South African."

In Addis Ababa last night, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said the reported involvement of South Africa in 'Angola had changed Ethiopia's assessment of the situation."

"South Africa has never supported anywhere the cause of Black Africa, and there is no reason to believe now that it is interested in the cause of the Angolan people's independence," he said. — Sapa-Reuters-AP.
SOUTH AFRICA’S admitted presence in Angola this week puts her in the front line of a desperately dangerous war. There are growing signs that she could be trapped alone in her support for the anti-communist forces.

The United States and Russia went into the weekend eyeball-to-eyeball over the Angolan crisis, and there was every sign that the climax to the major East-West confrontation was approaching fast.

As Pretoria fires off anxious appeals to the United States and Nato to move openly in its support and save South Africa from being found alone in a dangerous war with monumental political repercussions, there are indications that South Africa’s involvement has scared off states that were prepared to help in the anti-Russian campaign.

It has also become an embarrassment to the United States as it seeks to rally support from African nations for its ultimatum to Russia to back down in Angola.

Documents purporting to list military details of the South African involvement are being scrutinised by diplomats at the United Nations.

Earlier this week South Africans read of the presence of their troops at Calque on in southern Angola 39 km from the border to protect the pump stations there while the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, told a press conference that South Africa would be prepared to join other Western countries to drive Russia out of southern Africa— but would not “fight to the last South African on behalf of the free world.”

But reports from London and Washington indicate that South Africa could be left to fight alone. Her presence also appears to be tipping the diplomatic scales in favour of the Russian-backed MPLA.

In the past week:

- Nigeria — a key centre of Western interest — has recognised the MPLA “government” because of South Africa’s Angolan presence.
- China has withdrawn her support for the FNLA.
- Ethiopia has said her future moves will be determined by the fact of South Africa’s involvement.

President Amin of Uganda, chairman of the OAU, has warned the FNLA and Unita that the OAU member states may have to review their position.

Protest

Dr Henry Kissinger, United States Secretary of State, confirmed at the weekend that he had been in direct contact with Moscow to protest against Soviet military intervention in Angola. With the reported arrival in Luanda a week ago of 4,000 Cuban troops and more Russian weapons, the CIA is understood to have stepped up its airlift of arms to the FNLA using C130 Starlifter transports.

The aircraft use the American base in the Azores as a staging base, and the airlift is said to be the biggest CIA operation in Africa since the Congo.

Nevertheless, the signs are that neither America nor any other Western nation will — despite South Africa’s appeals — move into open support of her against the MPLA.

Dr Kissinger is known to believe that the Russians are deliberately, trying to show up America as a broken reed unable to help its non-communist friends in Africa.

They had been looking — reports Guy Bernard from Washington — for a soft spot to apply the pressure, and found it in Angola.

‘America’s present mood of doubt and self-criticism is’ hampering its policy-making and strengthening the Kremlin’s hand; nor, with a presidential election looming, does the White House dare to embark on another military adventure in Africa to check Russia, and America seems powerless to do more than issue statements of disapproval.

Also behind the stalemate appears to be the fear that the conflict could escalate into a major air war.

Nato, Washington and Peking strike a bizarre alliance with their charges that Russia is making a bid for a base with which to challenge the West in Southern Africa and the South Atlantic. Nato analysts at the United Nations say that Russia is intent on a pincer movement with Angola in the West matching its Indian Ocean base in Somalia.
Corruption cripples the mighty FNLFA

Whoever wins, Angola loses...
South Africans on Guard in Angola
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Huge artillery bombardment by MPLA

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA — Russian-backed MPLA forces in Angola are now using massive artillery attacks — sometimes firing as many as a thousand shells an hour — to drive back the moderate Unita and FNLA forces from the approaches to Luanda.

Unita sources in Lusaka who are in close touch with daily developments on the various battlefronts, claimed last night that the saturation shelling of single targets, which has been mainly responsible for halting the rapid advance to Luanda, follows the offloading in seven days of 13 Russian cargo ships in Luanda harbour.

The effects of what is claimed to have been a new infusion of artillery material for the MPLA's Fapla forces, say Unita officials, was seen at the end of last week when FNLA forces were driven from the junction town of Caxito and forced to fall back along the vital road to Ambriz, military headquarters of Dr. Holden Roberto, the FNLA leader.

The retreat from Caxito, after Fapla forces, led mainly by Cuban regulars, had mounted an artillery barrage lasting three hours, during which 1,000 Russian 122 mm rockets an hour were fired against FNLA positions.

Perhaps of even greater immediate concern, however, is the diplomatic furor caused by reports of South Africa's involvement on the side of Unita and the FNLA.

Unita leaders have, in particular, been stung by Nigeria's recognition of the MPLA, particularly since Lagos said this was ordered because of the South African presence on the side of Unita and the FNLA.

There are fast-growing signs of mounting hostility throughout Africa towards the South African role, and clearly, it is Unita's standing that is suffering in the eyes of Black Africa.

Meanwhile, the "Mail" Africa Bureau reports that observers are forecasting increased foreign involvement in the war in the next few weeks. They point to Nigeria's recognition of the MPLA and expect more African states to recognize Dr. Agostinho Neto's government.

The observers also note Russia to capitalize on the embarrassment reports of South African involvement have caused Unita and the FNLA by rallying more support to the MPLA.

This, in its turn, is likely to result in the United States stepping up aid to the FNLA and Unita.
Angola—a war that goes on

The future shape of the whole of Southern and Central Africa now depends critically on the outcome of the war in Angola.

If communism wins, South Africa is likely to find itself, finally, in total isolation on the continent. The massive defences against terrorist attack along its entire border, a taking even more draconian action against internal subversion.

But if the West wins, victory could usher in—on the way already paved by detente—an unprecedented degree of economic and political cooperation between South Africa and nearby black Africa. And with it, peace.

Each of West's stakes in Angola are large.

For Russia, chief stoker of the fires of war, the first is a valuable Atlantic Ocean strategic base in return for the relatively small investment, in global terms, for armaments and bases for its protege, the MPLA.

It is also an excellent staging point for the subversion and domination of Angola's vulnerable neighbours—Zaire and Zambia—and a useful source of raw materials.

But at the West, the stakes are stability in the highly strategic Southern African region, with its rich natural resources, security for the vital oil shipment route around the Horn, which a Russian base in Angola would make very precarious, a drastic loss of prestige in the Third World if the communists win, and continuing pressure necessary for the dissolution of apartheid.

The stakes for the states of Southern and Central Africa—many pawns in this payday of the big powers’ game—are far higher. Zaire has picked its moment beautifully to intervene.

Thanks partly to detente, large-scale economic progress and primarily to Portugal’s chaotically botched flight from Africa all occurring concurrently, the area is in its greatest state of flux since the great colonial carve-up of the latter 1890s.

A look at each of the area's components reveals the fragility of the whole.

Zaire

Although President Mobutu is reputed to be the richest man in his country, America's African pet, is virtually bankrupt. Lured by bigger deals, inflation, total illogical nationalisation and rampant corruption have brought almost to a standstill, the last 10 years. And over the world, his long-suffering people.

President Mobutu is deeply committed to siding his relative-marriage, President Holden Roberto of the Angolan PDLA movement, probably because President Mobutu has eyes on the Cabinda enclave's oil and a greater Zaire coastline.

But if he commits more of his narrow troops many of whom remain to banditry because they have not been paid for months — to aiding Dr. Roberta instead of holding down his people, he risks internal revolt.

Zambia

For the first time in 11 years of independence, ordinary Zambians are now openly and angrily criticising President Kaunda for the government's economic dolefulness which are close approaching bankruptcy. It is not entirely his fault. Zambia has lost vast sums through its public- backed, high moral stance against Rhodesia's UDI, from exploiting copper prices beyond its control, and from appalling import-export transport blockages — not the least of them caused by the Angola war.

Rhodesia

If the present settlement proves to be a genuinely non-racial society — and the best hope for this is that most White Rhodesian leaders are terrified of a repetition of Angola — then its chances of survival are reasonable. The Black-ruled Rhodesia, or the continuation of guerrilla war which would inevitably follow a collapse of the settlement efforts, would suit Russia equally.

Botswana

Sparingly populated, sparsely developed with an infant economy and sharing a long and wild common border with Angola, Botswana would have little choice but to co-exist with a communist neighbour as it has done with South Africa.

Whatever happens, Rhodesia simply does not have the military or economic capacity to withstand the kind of sustained subversion and pressure which communism based in Angola and Mozambique could bring to bear within five to 10 years — particularly if Zambia collapsed and South Africa refused to help.

Swaziland

When King Sobhuza goes, his government based on anachronistic tribal tradition is expected to go with a period of anomalous flux in which the modernists and the African nationalists, most of whom inclined, will grab for power.

What the outcome will be is not perceivable at the stage with which the curtains of intrigue are trimming the devious political manoeuvres.

But indications are that the ambitious modernists are making a strong play, which could lead to the kind of anarchy which favour communism.

Zambia is right next door in Mozambique.

Mozambique

A communist win in Angola would give enough resources and prestige to the Frelimo regime and possibly lure it out of its present socialistic existence with South Africa.

Mozambique's economy is decisively dependent on South Africa and Rhodesia and, like South Africa, it has rail traffic, migrant labour in come, sale of Cobasa Ban products and, ironically, the supply of electricity to Lourenco Marques.

Under the pressure of such problems as Marcelino dos Santos it could well sacrifice its economy in communist South Africa to gain back its own Zambian guerrilla attack on Rhodesia — and subversion in South Africa.

The Russian objective in Angola, then, is not Angola alone.
SA's proof of Cubans in Angola

PRETORIA.—Further proof of Cuba's involvement in the Angola war was provided here yesterday by the Chief of the Defence Force, Admiral H H Biermann.

Military training handbooks giving details of Russian arms and training techniques were displayed at a briefing given by Admiral Biermann yesterday.

The handbooks were found on the bodies of Cuban soldiers killed in Angola.

And from Washington, Guy Bernard reports that a Cuban general who is close to Prime Minister Fidel Castro is handling Russian arms being poured into Angola.

United States intelligence reports say that the general is Brigadier Julio Cassis, who till recently was one of Cuba's cabinet ministers.

Unconfirmed reports say that at least one other Cuban general is leading troops of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in the field.

Advisers

Last night Unita sources in Lusaka reported that thousands of Cubans and hundreds of Russian "advisers" were involved in the conflict, assisting the FNLA, Unita and other anti-communist forces.

The Cubans are reported to be particularly active south of Luanda and many have been captured or killed in and around Novo Redondo, a coastal town about 300 km south of Luanda.

US intelligence has reported at least six shipments of men and equipment and 19 airlifts from Cuba to Angola and estimates that there are some 3,000 Cuban troops already landed.

In Moscow the Soviet Union brushed aside Dr Henry Kissinger's charges that Kremlin involvement in the Angola fighting threatened east-west détente. It said détente did not mean "a halt to the anti-imperialist struggle."

The United States State Department yesterday acknowledged in Washington that US weapons might be reaching Angola from neighbouring Zaire. But a spokesman insisted the United States was not directly assisting any side in the war. The US is supplying Zaire with $35m dollars (about R2,5m) worth of arms.

Yesterday Tanzania, supported by Somalia, called for an emergency summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to discuss South Africa's alleged involvement in the Angola war. However, a broadcast by Uganda Radio monitored in London last night, said that Dr Holden Roberto, leader of the FNLA, denied South African presence in his army.

— Cape Times, 8/12/75 (5)
Dr K's bid to solve Angola stalemate

The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON — The Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, is expected to fly to Moscow within three weeks to seek a breakthrough in the stalled Strategic Arms Limitation Talks coupled with attempts to bring an end to the "Angolan" crisis.

He will do so against a background of increasing military pressure between the United States and the Soviet Union over the Angolan war, which has now moved into a stalemate between the pro and anti-Communist forces.

Kissingeramation of repeated United States warnings against continued involvement in Angola has now drawn a strong reaction from the United States Ambassador to Angola, Mr. David Moylan, who said the Soviet Union is trying to "colonize" Africa, using military force where necessary.

But, in the meantime, Kissinger is dealing with the Angolan war, trying to break the standoff between the two superpowers.

Kissinger has made it clear that he sees his first priority as to end the conflict and reduce Soviet and U.S. military involvement in Angola.

The situation is tense, with the two superpowers engaged in a game of military brinkmanship, with both sides threatening to escalate the conflict.

Tensions

Dr Kissinger's visit to Moscow is expected to focus on the situation in Angola, with both sides hoping to reach a compromise.

The United States and the Soviet Union are locked in a military standoff, with each side trying to gain the upper hand in the conflict.

Kissinger has said that he will urge both sides to return to the negotiating table and work towards a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

Colonise

Speaking at a foreign relations conference in Washington, Mr. Moylan said the United States should not "colonize" Africa and should maintain a "non-aligned" stance on the conflict.

But he said that the situation was "terrible" and that the United States should not "colonize" Africa.

The United States and the Soviet Union are locked in a military standoff, with each side trying to gain the upper hand in the conflict.

Kissinger has said that he will urge both sides to return to the negotiating table and work towards a peaceful resolution of the conflict.
Big bangs are key in battle

HUAMBO — Russian rocket launchers which fire 15 rockets and are operated mainly by Cuban soldiers mounting saturation bombardments for the MPLA against Unita-FNLNA forces in Angola have been a key factor in the past two weeks in stopping the Unita-FNLNA advance, according to report accounts, reports Henry Reyong of The Star’s Africa News Service.

Three wounded Unita troops brought to the Huambo hospital last Sunday said the weight of fire was overwhelming.

Because of it, any Unita counter-attack, the MPLA forces have been repulsed and forced to withdraw, leaving several Unita dead and wounded, according to a report.

Captured MPLA weapons, including a recoilless rifle, in Huambo, the Unita-FNLNA capital. Huambo was formerly known as Nova Lisboa.

CABINDA — When heavily armed troops of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) invaded Gulf Co., the state-owned deducted several millions of dollars in this country last month, the Americans and Cubans who control the oil company said.

The MPLA, which has control of the Gulf Co. in the oil-rich Cabinda area, has control of the Gulf Co. since last year.

Foreigh and defence ministers of the major Western Powers appear set to collectively express their views on what action — if any — should be taken to block Russian influence in Angola, reports The Star’s Africa News Service.

The session of State ministers which begins on Monday, will be the first opportunity for the allied countries to review the current position and actions of the Russian forces in Angola since independence.

Proposals for a restructuring of the international aid operation in Angola to facilitate a flow of food and medical aid into the country have been submitted to Geneva by officials in Huambo, Angola, reports The Star’s Africa News Service.

The move comes when sorely needed food aid is being rationed by the MPLA and Unita, a news agency in South Africa and South West Africa, instead of being through the MPLA-held port of Luanda.

The MPLA-led forces collectively express their views on what action — if any — should be taken to block Russian influence in Angola.
Scores of American mercenaries are fighting in Angola and hundreds more are expected to be signed up in the United States in the next few days.

This was revealed today by FNLA and Unitas sources who say they are involved in the recruiting or have first-hand knowledge of the growing mercenary operation.

Former American soldiers are being offered work up to $1,000 a month depending on the length of the job and background.

Merchant bankers have become big business here and a former Special Services officer who fought in Vietnam, Major Robert Brown (42), has launched a magazine called Soldier of Fortune.

The first edition was a sellout and he says he gets continual inquiries from ex-soldiers who want to fight in Southern Africa.

Screening

One of the recruiters is Mr. David Burton, a former paratrooper with the 11th Airborne Division, who says he works with connections in New York, Johannesburg, and Salisbury.

My job is to screen applicants and make sure they are what they say they are, he says. I pick out the best guys and pass them on to the people who hire them.

"I have moved almost 50 men and I have another 40 I could move in two weeks."

Another unidentified recruiter had received a contract to hire 450 Americans and is expected to complete the deal after a meeting in New York on Tuesday, he said.

A former Marine who fought in Vietnam, Mr. Hart Bonner, is the founder of the new defense veterans' and volunteers' for Vietnam, which had a membership of more than 1,000.
KAMPALA — Angola's warring liberation movements have agreed that the Swiss-based International Committee of the Red Cross treat their casualties, according to Radio Uganda.

The radio said the regional delegate for the Eastern Africa ICRC, Mr. Ulrich Badat, had briefed President Idi Amin of Uganda on the activities of his organisation inside Angola.

Mr. Badat told President Amin that Unita, operating in the south, its supporting FNLA in the north, and the rival MPLA around Luanda, had all co-operated.

They had agreed to have Red Cross teams with them and to allow a Red Cross plane to travel around the country freely on its humanitarian missions, he said.

President Amin, chairman of the OAU, said he had been assured by the three Angolan movements that they would exchange prisoners of war.

He said it had been agreed during the OAU political and defence commission meeting in Kampala in September - October attended by representatives of Unita, MPLA and FNLA.

They had promised to brief him on developments in the war, but he had had no reports so far, President Amin said.

On receipt of any he promised to inform the ICRC immediately. — (Sapa-Reuter.)
40 White MPLA soldiers killed says Unita

The Star's Africa News Service.
As the MPLA claims large advances on the northern warfront, the FNLA-Unita allies are battling their way towards the eastern MPLA stronghold at Henrique de Carvalho.

Unita has already pushed the MPLA out of Luso, a vital town on the Benguela railway line, and is moving into Henrique de Carvalho, where the MPLA hold a huge former Portuguese air force base. The Zaire news agency Ara quote a Unita spokesman, Mr Rubin Chitacumba, as saying:

Forty White mercenaries with the MPLA were killed in the battle for Luso, Mr Chitacumba said.

From Luanda, an official MPLA communiqué said the northern battle-line had been pushed back more than 100 kilometres from Luanda (it was staffed about 32 km from the capital for nearly two months), and the MPLA now occupies towns well north of the key Caxito crossroads.

RIVER DELAYS

The MPLA also claims to be pushing the FNLA troops up the coast road towards the FNLA military headquarters of Ambizi and to have occupied Quibaco on the north bank of the L labore River.

In the south, the MPLA says it is holding off the allied forces attempting to push north to the towns of Quibala and Gabela.

The hundreds of rivers that flow down from Angola's high central plateau to the coast and inland to the Zaire basin are halting advances by both sides, particularly as many bridges have been protected dynamited.

The International Red Cross has announced that the three warring movements have agreed that the Swiss-based International Committee may...
CALUEQUE — Substantial South African troop concentrations are in the border zone of South West Africa and Southern Angola to guard the massive Cunene River hydro-electric and irrigation project.

They are in total control for at least 25 km on the Angolan side as far as Calueque where a massive 3 km barrage and pump works across the river three-quarters complete. Commandant Ernst "Tint" Nel, army commander of the zone, officially designated No 5 Sub Area of No 1 Military Area, said troop strength is "at about battalion level."

Foreign correspondents who returned from the area last night noted that large and heavily guarded army camps have sprung up since May when news men were last allowed in the area.

About 22 km downstream at Ruacana, where another section of the Cunene water and power scheme is being built, the South African troops have established a camp astride the border, called "Fort Louis," in Angolan territory.

At Chitado, on the north bank of the Cunene River, some 40 km further west, and 10 km inside Angola, the South Africans are in daily contact with the 600-odd Portuguese refugees in the town.

A South African contact man is stationed at Chitado which appeared to be an armed refugee camp.

Most of its original inhabitants fled when the Soviet-backed MPLA opened hostilities in Angola last August.

The South Africans supply food, tents and a doctor once a week, but apparently no weapons for the refugees.

The FNLA man who runs the camp, a bearded 25-year-old White former Portuguese Army officer, known only as Lieutenant Paul, said the South Africans played no defence role.

"But if it was not for the South Africans, we would have starved. No other country has done anything for us. They (the rest of the world) would not let us be taken over by the MPLA," he said.

A foreign correspondent who was taken into the area by the South African Defence Force yesterday said an FNLA force of about 80 men, mainly White, guards the refugee area, a former cattle market town whose occupants fled some time ago.

Another 30 patrol the bush.

Mr. Jamie de Wet, Commissioner General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, said Swapo was not a problem in the area, South African troops killed in border actions recently had not been in the Ruacana-Calueque area, he said.

Mr. de Wet said the troops were sent in on August 9 at the request of the Ovambo Cabinet. The dam and irrigation scheme are said to be vital to the welfare of the people of Ovambo. The entire project is being financed with South African money.

Major-General Jack Butten, chief of Army Staff (Operations), who accompanied the press and the South African troops would leave Calueque if the FNLA and Unita could give guarantees about the safety of the dam. — SAPA.
Why our troops are guarding that Angola dam

CALUEQUE (Southern Angola)—A Vickers machinegun which last saw action with Allied forces in North Africa during the Second World War stands atop a mass of concrete and steel of South Africa's precious investment in Angola.

The Calueque Dam, which has risen majestically out of this barren territory in little more than two years, was conceived and started when Angola was a Portuguese African territory.

The fact that it is 25 km inside Angola arises strictly from civil engineering considerations. Engineers on the site say no place in northern South West Africa would have been suitable.

When completed in 1977, the dam will provide water for parched Owamboland and electricity for the whole of South West Africa and part of South Africa too.

The Angolan civil war reached Calueque six months ago when the 1,000 Black Angolan workers on the dam site formed pro-MPLA, FNLA and Unita factions.

Fighting broke out. Intimidation was rife. The dam construction company appealed to South Africa for help.

In August, 150 South African troops supported by armoured cars moved across the border and took up positions in and around the site. There has been no serious trouble since.

This week, the South African army brought in a small party of foreign correspondents for a first-hand look at its presence.

Chitado, on the north bank of the Cunene River, appears to be an armed refugee camp. Most of its inhabitants fled when the MPLA opened hostilities in August.

The South Africans supply food and tents for refugees.

IDENTIFY

FNLA troops who control the town are commanded by a bearded former Portuguese army lieutenant who would identify himself only as Paulo. They carry an assortment of captured Chinese and Soviet weapons.

The MPLA — 1,000 km to the north — are no threat. The 10 South Africans killed in the last six weeks were all victims of clashes with Swapo terrorists, believed to be operating further east.

The announcement that a police combat unit is to be sent to the area appears intended to free more troops for the defence of the Cunene province.

— Sapa-Reuters-AFP
First pictures of training handbooks found on dead or captured Cuban soldiers fighting in Angola near Novo Redondo. There are books on explosives, drill, shooting training, mechanised infantry, Russian arms history, anti-tank training and musketry.

The books that show how to kill

MILITARY CORRESPONDENT

Military training handbooks, giving details of Russian arms and training techniques, have been found on the bodies of Cuban soldiers killed in anti-communist fighting in Angola.

At a briefing in Pretoria yesterday for South African military correspondents, by the Chief of the Defence Force, Admiral H. H. Bernhard, it was confirmed that Cuban soldiers were in action in Angola using sophisticated Russian weapons and that there had been "casualties" among them.

Military correspondents were told: "In an effort to disguise their presence in Angola, Cubans either remove the covers from their military, training, handbooks, or attempt to obliterate incriminating titles."

Last night, thousands of Cubans and hundreds of Russian "advisers" were reported to be involved in the Angola conflict, assisting the MPLA.
No chance for united Angola - MPLA

A government of national unity is not possible in Angola, Dr Agostinho Neto, president of the Marxist-oriented MPLA said last night.

Dr Neto virtually ruled out any chance of a peaceful settlement to the vicious fratricidal war when he said proposals that Angola should be united and the war stopped were not based on reality.

The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug quoted Dr Neto as saying: "Fascist ideas could not be linked with "progressive" ideas."

And in Lagos, MPLA Prime Minister, Mr Lopo do Nascimento told reporters the involvement of certain forces and Portuguese mercenaries added a new dimension to the civil war, and "rendered impossible any meaningful negotiations with the FNLA and Unita."

He appealed to African states to provide MPLA troops with arms. The MPLA had enough men to fight the war, and only needed military hardware, he said.

Mr Nascimento, who has just held two days of talks with Nigerian leader Brigadier Murtala Mohammed, said it was unfortunate: the OAU was split over Angola.

Those countries opposed to the MPLA are committed to South Africa and other imperialist countries for selfish ends," he said.

There was no official word from the Nigerian government on the talks, and Mr Nascimento left for Luanda aboard Brigadier Muhammad's personal jet.

CONDEMNED

The Portuguese airline TAP has extended its policy of not landing at Luanda on trips between Lisbon and Johannesburg, a spokesman for the airline said.

No reasons for the extension of the ban, which was to have ended last month, were given.

In another development, the Ghanaian Government has strongly condemned South African involvement in Angola and called for the withdrawal of South African "troops and mercenaries" from the territory.

Ghana also called for an OAU summit on Angola.

And in London, it is reported that White technicians of Benguela Railways, evacuated from Angola earlier this year, are on standby to return as soon as the 1,340 km line can be reopened.

Unita now claims to control the entire line which takes copper exports from Zaire and Zambia to the port of Lobito.

SA army rings Angolan dam site

By JOHN PLATTER

UNITED Press International’s Johannesburg bureau chief who was one of 25 foreign correspondents who were taken on a tour of South African outposts in Southern Angola.

SOUTH AFRICAN troops are in total control of strategic positions around giant hydro-electric and irrigation projects in southern Angola, military officers said on Friday after inspecting the area.

Farther north, the battle for supremacy in the oil-wealthy West African territory continued inconclusively into its fourth week since Portugal quit its colony without ceding power to any of the three warring groups.

General Jack Dutton, South African Army Chief of Staff (Operations), flew to the area a few kilometres north of the South West African border with Angola at Caluque and Cumene, where the joint Portuguese-South African dam is nearing completion.

General Sutton and earlier, the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha said the South African forces who moved in August at about battalion strength and with armoured vehicles, were guarding the R148 500 000 complex without the harassment, as in the past, from Black communist-armed guerrillas.

Farther west from the Cumene River, newsmen who accompanied General Sutton saw close contact between South African army personnel and White and Black Portuguese and Angolan workers.

Both Pretoria and the anti-communist National Union alliance have denied South African involvement in the Angolan conflict.

South Africa says it is protecting the dam project because of its own investment there and to ensure the irigation of arid South West Africa’s cattle pastures.

The Russians have gained their first foothold in Southern Africa with heavy military support for the Marxist Popular Movement, still firmly esconced in the port capital of Luanda.

The Popular Movement also said it had taken Calxite, 96 km north of Luanda, which has changed hands four times in the civil war. It said its forces were attacking Ambreiz, long a National Front stronghold. The civilian population had been evacuated.

The National Front-National Union (Unita) alliance announced on Friday from its rival seat of government at Huambo, in the heavily-populated inland highlands, that complete military integration of their forces would be undertaken shortly. Together they can muster an estimated 50 000 men under arms.

The Marxist movement maintains its firm grip on the oil-producing enclave of Cabinda in the north. — UPI.

- Angola: what should SA do?
- The Red bear is looming large.
- Let’s have more facts please.

— Pages 6 and 7
FNLA forces falling back

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The anti-communist allied forces and the MPLA are locked in a bitter battle between Novo Redondo and Porto Ambon south of Luanda with heavy losses on both sides, according to reports reaching here.

The allied forces are attempting to reach the Camanarbe Dam near Dundu, south of Luanda. They are being held up at Gabela by the MPLA and the approach to the dam has been at least partially blocked by the blowing up of three key bridges. The country is mountainous with deep gorges.

Units claims to have captured several Cubans in the fighting.

There has been no word on a large armoured column attempting to slice towards the MPLA eastern stronghold of Henri de Carvalho.

The Star's New York Bureau reports that African countries are divided on whether to request a Security Council debate on the war.

Latest reports indicate that the FNLA has begun to evacuate its headquarters at Ambiriz, 115 km north of Luanda, under mounting military pressure from the MPLA.

Both Western diplomatic sources and an FNLA spokesman confirmed that a partial evacuation was now in full swing. But the spokesman quickly added: "We are not going to abandon Ambiriz. We are going to fight."
And, reinforcing the possibility of the MPLA victory, was a comment yesterday by Mr Jorge Sangumba, the Unita Secretary for Information, that Unita had been "dragged into the war so a political solution could be found, and there would be a ceasefire immediately the MPLA called for it."

In Pretoria yesterday the Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Hildegard Muller said he was keeping a close and constant watch on the situation in Angola.

And in London the British TV current affairs programme "Weekend World", which has been consistently accurate on the progress of the war, yesterday said the implications for South Africa were dark.

The programme predicted that America would ignore South Africa's pleas to come in and counter the Russian influence on the war.

Political analysts say the US Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, would rather see the Russians firmly in Angola than threaten Middle East peace initiatives.

**Squabble**

Experts on the programme said South Africa had made an even greater blunder than was first thought by becoming involved, however this is explained in Pretoria.

The choice between South Africa and Russia was the choice between two devils—but because of South Africa's racist essence Africa preferred the Russian devil.

Reports from Luanda said MPLA morale and spirit were high—while refugees from the south claimed squabbling, including shootings, between Unita and FNLA groups.

Meanwhile, Unita said yesterday it had offered military bases in Angola to the South West African People's Organisation as far back as 1966.

Mr Sangumba said this when asked to comment on persistent reports that Unita was getting military support from South Africa.

He said South African military presence was confined to protecting the Kunene dam and calling on the MPLA to prove claims of South African involvement.

Unita's leader, Mr Jonas Savimbi, arrived in Lusaka yesterday to brief President Kaunda on the latest war situation in Angola.
Bishop’s ANC backs MPLA

The Star’s Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Russians, Cubans, and Mozambiquans supporting the MPLA in Angola are “democratic forces fighting alongside the MPLA to truly liberate the people of Angola,” says a document circulated by the Muzorewa faction of the Rhodesian ANC.

The remarkable document — the first public exposition of the faction’s views on Angola — further states that the USA, Zaire, South Africa, Britain, and Zambia, who between them support the FNLA and UNITA, are “capitalist, neo-colonialist powers involved in a reactionary deal to enslave and exploit the Angolan people.”

The document, which was handed out to delegates at the Muzorewa faction’s national assembly meeting here, supposedly represents the views of the faction’s leaders.

The document says if the “neo-colonialist” strategy is successful, the “people’s liberation war in Angola will be lost and the country will be divided into two states — an FNLA Government in the north and a UNITA Government in the south.”
‘A mercenary army could save Angola’

The Star’s Africa News Service

Only an immediate and massive mercenary move can save Angola from the clutches of the pro-communist MPLA, a former Congo mercenary leader said in Johannesburg today.

And it appeared that South Africa could provide the vital springboard, he said:

In an exclusive interview before leaving for Europe, Major Sam Cassidy said:

“I feel that if there is not a private army recruited now on behalf of Jonas Savimbi’s Unita and Holden Roberto’s FNLA movements, then the communist stranglehold will become so strong that it will become very difficult indeed to dislodge.”

“A former arms instructor in the British army and second in command to Colonel ‘Mad Mike’ Hoare of Five Commando in the Congo, Major Cassidy denied he had been recruiting in Johannesburg.

‘It have been out here for two weeks looking up some of my old army buddies,’” he said.

WAR MACHINE

“I do not think you have the calibre of man needed for the action contemplated in Angola. The type of soldier required for that sort of situation should be a highly proficient one-man war machine, recently out of the services and trained to handle the type of sophisticated weaponry currently flooding into Southern Africa.”

Major Cassidy slammed the Johannesburg-based Wild Goose Club — which he helped found in July last year — as having been reduced to “a few old men who gather every Friday night to down a few beers and relive the glory days of the Congo.”

The type of soldier worth recruiting was readily available in Britain, Australia, and in the United States.

He estimated an initial force of 2,000 mercenaries would be required to counter the effects of the Cubans already in action, with a steady build-up from time to time.

Major Cassidy, who was asked to leave Rhodesia a year ago after allegedly trying to recruit mercenaries in Salisbury, said he did not believe a big-power showdown was imminent.

As long as the US refused to become actively engaged in the struggle for Angola, it made sense to counter any potential threat such as that created by the Cuban presence, with an outside force.

“A suitably trained force of mercenaries could help defuse a very serious situation.”

Only last week it was reported from New York that large-scale mercenary recruiting of former Vietnam veterans was taking place in the US, Europe, and South Africa.
"Quiet" US aid in Angola

By RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK.—The US is giving as much aid as is needed to FNLA and Unita—while keeping it quiet back home to avoid the kind of action that developed over Vietnam, says a US mercenary recruiter.

The recruiter is Mr. David Bufkin, who says only prime-quality Vietnam veterans are being accepted for service in Angola.

A tough-talking 39-year-old Californian who recruited men for Bistri, Mr. Bufkin says his special talent is to know good mercenary material when he sees it.

Recruiting agents say already about 300 men have been sent to Angola, but their claims vary wildly.

Mr. Bufkin's own tally is 28, recruited, he says, by word of mouth and a list of about 1,500 names obtained through old Vietnam contacts.

"My job is to screen them, get rid of the bums, know-nothings and maybe pass the good ones on to my connections. I know what's real and what's phoney."

What's real, he says, are all Vietnam veterans, all Green Berets, Pathfinders and so on.

It's a round-trip deal and starkly simple—just over R1,000 a month plus the two-way air fare, but the recruit's passport and the return half of the air ticket are taken from him while he serves.

Mr. Bufkin says there are no problems with the US authorities. "There's no investigation. No nothing!" he emphasised, another difference from the more amateurish Rhodesian recruiting campaign which has the State Department deeply embarrassed and threatening dire penalties—although so far taking no action.

This week Mr. Bufkin expects to meet a man he describes as a "major Rhodesian" recruiter. What could result is a joint operation.

Mr. Bufkin talks bluntly and sees himself serving the US national interest. And he makes it plain that he believes the US Government sees it that way too.

The Central Intelligence Agency actively supports FNLA and Unita, and there are US military advisers, he suggests, but he cautions that there would not be any contact between them and the mercenaries so as not to embroil the US too deeply.

Mr. Bufkin also believes that the US is unlikely to intervene directly in the fighting.

R450-m for MPLA

Own Correspondent
NEW YORK.—Gulf, the American oil giant operating in Cabinda, is now paying about R450-million a year in royalties to the MPLA in Luanda, say New York reports.

This is believed to be close to 100 per cent of Angola's income now that the fighting has ravaged the rest of the economy. Gulf has long been seen as an opponent of the leftist, Moscow-backed MPLA and its Cabinda investments have been cited as one of the reasons the United States supports the rival FNLA and Unita factions.

"We are not working with the MPLA, we are working with the group in charge in the area of our activities," says Gulf's Cabinda chief, Mr Sidney Anderson.
Assault begins against MPLA stronghold

LUSAKA — Forces opposed to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) said they had launched an assault on the MPLA stronghold of Henrique de Carvalho in eastern Angola.

Mr. George Sangumba, Foreign Secretary for Unita (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola), said that Unita and FNLA (Front for the National Liberation of Angola) forces were fighting for the town after repulsing a major MPLA attack on the eastern war front.

He said he expected the MPLA to be forced out of the town, which controls an important junction on the main road to Zaire, some 700 km west of Luanda.

Mr. Sangumba, who arrived in Lusaka from Angola, said MPLA forces had been pushed from the towns of Luso and Canquipé on the Benguela railway in southern Angola via FNLA armoured advance in the west by destroying all bridges across the strategic Luvungi River. FNLA-Units were now moving heavy concentrations of infantry and commandos into the battle area via mountain passes.

Mr. Sangumba said Unita-FNLA forces were now encountering Soviet T-54 tanks, driven by Cuban soldiers, and Soviet SAM-7 heat-seeking missiles.

Our problem is to counter each Russian weaponry escalation,” he said.

“[If the Western countries] gave us weapons with the same speed as the Soviet Union gives weapons to the MPLA, and of the same quantity and quality, the MPLA would lose.”

“The people of the Western world have to make up their minds whether they want the Soviet Union to take over Angola. We would like the West to do more,” he said.

Mr. Sangumba said the only nation which could properly contain the Soviet Union in Angola was the United States.

[] (Unfortunately the US has domestic problems following the trials of Vietnam and Watergate,” he said.)

The strategically vital town of Caxito, on the Angolan northern front, is reported to be very firmly in the hands of the Marxist MPLA regime. The one-time farming centre is now a busy garrison town where reserve troops and armoured gather to take up positions on the front on the road to Ambriz.

Caxito is also the point 61 miles north of Luanda where Dr. Agostinho Neto’s Russian-armed troops, backed by Cuban military expertise, are beginning to push north east along the “coffee” road to Caimbina, capital of Dr. Holden Roberto’s FNLA.

One of Dr. Neto’s commanders said their target now was the coastal town of Ambriz, while the Cuban troops, aided by the same troops, speeded for Caimbina. The capture of Caimbina is the key to unlocking food and grain supplies for the “Lundas” area — Sepa-Reuters.
Angolan peace talks plan denied

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Unita spokesmen here have denied any knowledge of reports that Dr Jonas Savimbi, head of the organisation, is to go to Kampala for peace talks aimed at ending the Angolan conflict.

Dr Savimbi, who is here for talks with President Kenneth Kaunda, is expected to come out strongly against alleged South African involvement in the war when he speaks to the Press.

Claims of Unita-South African co-operation have proved embarrassing for Unita.

As part of his "I'm no friend of Pretoria" campaign, Dr Savimbi reportedly recently offered Swapo the use of Unita bases in southern Angola.

A Swapo leader here last night described the offer as "laughable."

"We've had bases in southern Angola for years and we used to let Unita use them," the Swapo man said.
FNLA in BOSS talks—report

LONDON — Early in July this year, General Hendrik van den Bergh, head of South Africa's Bureau for State Security (BOSS) held three days of secret meetings with Mr Daniel Chipenda, secretary general of the FNLA.

These talks, says Andrew Fraser in The Times, were held in Windhoek. Shortly afterwards, Mr Chipenda hit the headlines, storming up the Angolan coast with the Chipenda Bridge, and, according to Fraser, although the brigade has now been disbanded, Chipenda remains a threat to the aspirations of Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of Unita, in the quest for ultimate power in Angola.

BALKANISING

South Africa's support role on the side of Unita and FNLA forces has apparently been exaggerated. Fraser reports Dr Savimbi as believing that if South Africa had really wished to help Unita, her forces of arms could have won the war in three weeks.

"He suspects that South Africa's policy is one of balkanising her neighbours for her own protection. By prolonging the civil war, South Africa can be sure of weakening all three parties in Angola to a point where they pose no threat," says Fraser.

He adds that Britain, France and Roumania are already giving aid to Dr Savimbi, that France, phone Africa, and Zambia support him, and that only 12 of the 32 OAU members are officially against him.

CLAIM

Fraser claims that Dr Savimbi represents four million of Angola's five million people. He was bitterly opposed to the White Angolan exodus in July which turned into a stampede and denuded Angola of much of its technical expertise.

"Now Dr Savimbi would like to see a return of the Angolans who fled."

Desertion is said to be rife among the FNLA army and inefficiency the norm.

The Chinese, who formerly gave aid and advice to the FNLA, had pulled out and the United States advisers who worked in some cases side by side with the Chinese, were expected to undergo a change of heart.

The MPLA remained Unita's most organised enemy and, although it had the support of no more than 600,000 Angolans, was being assisted by Russia and Cuba.

Unita leaders estimate that 400 Russian technicians are with the MPLA along with 3,000 Cuban regulars, says Fraser.

The MPLA was now fighting, for some territorial gain that would give it more leverage in the settlement talks "that must eventually come."
The hippos rose and sank, snorting, in the diverted waters of a muddy river 8 km from the Zaire border. Alongside lay the churned gravel of the original river bed, an old diamond mine worked out by Diamang, the Angola diamond mining company which has moved on to richer deposits further south.

There is nobody to be seen in this part of the bush in Lunda Province. It is out of bounds to guard against diamond smuggling, and used to be patrolled by Diamang's private army, with helicopters, armoured cars, bazookas and machine guns.

Lunda, in eastern Angola, is inhabited by about 400,000 people in its grassy uplands. It is larger than Portugal, and crossed by rising rivers which flow down into the Zaire diamond and copper belt.

The diamonds found in the basement rock in Angola are richer than those washed across into Zaire and have kept Diamang busy mining since 1921. Roughly 70 percent are fine gemstones found not only in river beds but also in kimberlite funnels and even in capsule formations in the rock, suit crusted portholes filled with high concentrate diamonds.

Diamang, like Gulf Oil in Cabinda, which like Lunda, is MPLA-controlled territory, has been paying its royalties to MPLA for the past few months.

Exports of diamonds and oil from the two companies make up 36 percent of Angola's foreign exchange earnings. Diamang's contribution is 26 percent of national exports or around $37,000 a year.

It is mining highly concentrated deposits now, centred around the washing and selection plants. At Andrade we are shown a portion of the day's production — cleaning, uncut gamas, quickly locked away in the huge steel safe where strongboxes are stacked awaiting the bi-monthly special company flight to Lisbon.

Production figures are hard to come by. It seems that production has fallen by 40-50 percent since the majority of Portuguese technicians fled to Lisbon, but judging by the number of gemstones cradled in brown felt at the selector's elbow, and the stack of strongboxes in the safe, a great deal is still available.

The Cahuta and Lunda high concentrate mines, scattered further afield from Andrade in the company's 60,000 sq km of concession, are doing quite nicely.

More is at stake in Lunda for MPLA than MPLA alone. The oil company and the MPLA need a stable Lunda. Strategically placed along the Zaire border it is a prime target for infiltration and conceivably for an attack designed to link-up with the FNLA Unita stronghold around Huambo.

Diamang needs to go on mining — with MPLA forces taking on security tasks of the defunct private company army. It is a curious modus vivendi, particularly given the large concentration of workers in Angola — about 200,000 people, which partially explains MPLA's success in mobilising the Lunda population.

The other part of the story is the formerly iron rule of Diamang. Company housing, neat red-brickwork. contrasts with the wooden, cement, and palm shakes of those not employed by the company, or those not sufficiently high up to be given company housing.

Schools, hospitals, public transport, water and electricity are all supplied by the company at cheap rates. Under a 1921 contract with Portugal, all company durables are imported into the company enclave duty free.

When the "state within a state" comes to an end — as both parties agree it must — there will be obvious difficulties persuading the workers and their estimated 150,000 dependants to go back to paying normal prices for services and goods.

The change will create difficult political problems, and MPLA will have to prepare the political ground carefully. In the meantime, both sides are reasonably happy; there has been no fighting in Lunda for weeks.

The company is running its own show, though increasingly along MPLA lines and it is negotiating with Lunda for a new contract which will give MPLA majority capital control of the Angolan State in line with the State share in profits which already is 60 percent of the company's earnings.

Diamang is transferring its headquarters from Lisbon to Lunda.

The problem of the associated diamond cutting and polishing company, Diapal, is still unresolved, and has to be closed by either side.

— Financial Times
"Fortune: soldiers from S.A. in battle"

WANT: Africa, Bureau

CAITTO — Fifteen South African mercenaries were among the 2,000-strong force which unsuccessfully defended this strategic north Angolan town against the Marxist MPLA in a fierce battle over a week ago, according to an MPLA spokesman.

Caitto, 31 miles north of Luanda, was now still scarred, fell to the MPLA "after a 48-hour battle," which, according to the MPLA, left 30 anti-MPLA troops dead.

The army spokesman said that, according to information from a number of deserters from the anti-MPLA forces, the town had been defended by a force of about 2,000, including 1200 men from Zaire, 150 Portuguese, and 15 South African mercenaries.

The figures for dead and wounded seem remarkably small. The spokesman said that of the dead, two were enemy troops. "We had only a few minor casualties. Many of the enemy were killed or wounded in the early stages when we knocked out nine of their armoured cars and 49 trucks near the river."

Superior Russian supplied fire power broke the opposing defense line on the narrow bridge over the river. Dende, five miles south of the town, a machine gun house battle followed.

Caitto is strategically vital in the northern battle and has become a garrison town for the Marxists, now pushing north in two directions along the coast road to Ambizu and north east along the coffee road to Carmona, which holds the key to a region rich in foodstuffs urgently needed in Luanda.

See Page 9
3. Are there any topics you feel the course dropped from the course?

4. Are you satisfied with your project?

5. (a) What in your opinion should tutorials be?

   (b) Do you feel these goals were year?

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**CHINA LASHES 'POWER GRAB'**

HONG KONG—China has accused the Soviet Union of aggression in Angola, the New China News Agency reported yesterday.

The agency quoted an article in the official People's Daily which said: "The criminal aims of the Soviet revisionists' aggression against Angola are to plunder rich African resources, grab strategic positions and undermine the unity of African countries and their just cause of opposing imperialism.

"The Soviet revisionists have left no stone unturned in trying to place Angola under their control so that their fleets can use the excellent ports along its coastline of over a thousand kilometres," the People's Daily said.

"The newspaper, quoted by the agency, noted that most of the Middle East oil going to Western Europe still has to be shipped around the Cape and through the South Atlantic, even though the Suez Canal was open again.

"Soviet control of Angola would have played a major role in the oil supply line to Europe.

"The Soviet revisionists' activities in Angola are thus closely related to their aggression and expansion in Western Europe," the newspaper said.

"Another purpose of the Soviet revisionists' aggression against Angola is to reinforce their position in contending with the other superpowers in the South Atlantic to realise their ambition for world domination," the People's Daily added.

Meanwhile, from Kinshasa it is reported that Mr. Johnny Eduardo Pinnock, Prime Minister of the "Democratic Republic of Angola," has said that his Government's top priority was to reunify the country.

Mr. Pinnock said on Sunday his Government was ready to make peace, but if the FNLA would not beg any favours from its rival — the MPLA — Government in Luanda to achieve this.

The Democratic Republic Government comprises representatives of the FNLA and Unita and is based in Huambo in Angola's central highlands.

Commenting on a peace plan recently proposed by the Unita Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Marques Kakamba, Mr. Pinnock said it could go beyond the provisions of his Government's constitutional Act.

The Act stipulated that such a problem was the responsibility of the revolutionary council of which Mr. Kakamba was not a member, he said.
UNITA DENIES
S.A. SUPPORT
IN ANGOLA

LUSAKA—Angolan nationalist leader Jonas Savimbi yesterday categorically denied that his movement, UNITA, was receiving logistical support from South Africa in the Angolan civil war.

And more than that, he said, UNITA was actively assisting members of the South West Africa People's Organisation which is fighting South Africa for the liberation of South West Africa.

"How can I be with South Africa and with Swapo?" asked Dr. Savimbi, who was speaking at a press conference here.

UNITA was allowing Swapo to make use of its bases in southern Angola, and Dr. Savimbi admitted that there were South African troops in Angola but that they had been invited in by the Portuguese long before independence. They were there to guard the Cunene Dam.

He said that the whole issue of South Africa was a sensitive one in Africa and that UNITA was a clever piece of propaganda by the Communist-backed MPLA which wanted to turn attention away from the fact that the MPLA itself was receiving powerful support from Cuba, Russia and other Eastern European countries.

It was this involvement by Communist countries which, he said, had caused the outbreak of civil war, which neither UNITA nor the third Angolan movement, the FNLA, had wanted.

UNITA had no plans to attack the old capital of Luanda and was fighting only because it was forced to by continued MPLA attacks. Dr. Savimbi's hope was that the MPLA would soon realise that neither side could win the war and would agree to go to the conference table.

Answering a question on the Chinese involvement, Dr. Savimbi said: "The Chinese are not involved in the Angolan war at all. They have not been involved in any way and now that we have Western military support, we shall not need Chinese assistance."

The UNITA leader, who had admitted he trained as a guerrilla in China, said at one time the Chinese had been a consignment of military weapons to UNITA, but the consignment had then been impounded by an independent African country.
New York

China and Russia have clashed
in bitter exchanges in the United
Nations General Assembly over
support for rival independence/movements in the Angolan civil
war.

WARRIOR

African

Anghela

Reds in
the Colosseum

Mr. Jacob Malik, the Soviet Ambassador to the United Nations, has accused China of colluding with the United States and South Africa
to suppress the Angolan national movement. He also accused
China of being behind the recent anti-Portuguese movement in Angola.

Mr. Malik also attacked UN Secretary-General Anghela, describing her
decision to send peacekeeping forces to Angola as a "betrayal of the people.
He asserted that the UN peacekeeping forces would only serve to
goven.
The development of the Congo area is an important factor in the development of the eastern part of Africa. The Congo is the second largest river in the world, and its development could make the Congo a major power. The Congo is also a major source of water for irrigation and hydroelectric power. The development of the Congo area could bring economic benefits to the region and help to stabilize the area.

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No Nato move on Angola

John Patten

BRUSSELS — Nato Secretary General Dr Joseph Luns has made it clear on the eve of a meeting of allied Foreign Ministers here that the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation will play no collective part in blocking the massive Soviet intervention in Angola.

But while doing so he did not rule out the possibility of action by individual member countries on the side of the joint FNLA-Unita forces — and he may actively encourage the United States to increase its involvement.

Dr Luns said at a Press conference that the Angolan war was “outside Nato’s area of activity, and therefore they can take no collective action.”

But he added that he would favour individual member countries “taking whatever action they deem necessary” in the interests of western defence.

It is clear that the foreign ministers will devote considerable time during the next two days of talks analysing the aims of the intensified Soviet intervention in Angola.

The foreign ministers will also examine the political problems created by the covert South African intervention in the newly independent territory, and the complications it creates for Western countries in coming to the aid of the FNLA and Unita forces.

4. Are you satisfied with your present tutor? Yes/no

5. (a) What in your opinion should the aim of tutorials be?
(b) Do you feel the amount of work set during the year?
Angola: US credibility faces crucial test

How should the United States react to Russian and Cuban communist intervention in Angola? The question is complex, even baffling. Americans have grown used to hearing that Russia is behind the unrest in Angola, and it has cropped up suddenly, unexpectedly, in a country few have heard of and in a continent that has rarely stirred the interest of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. The timing is difficult in the extreme. Seemingly never-ending new reports reveal Central Intelligence Agency plots to assassinate foreign leaders and undermine even constitutionally elected foreign governments.

And this on top of the still agonizing wounds suffered from involvement in Vietnam, which divided the country more bitterly and near disastrously than any other foreign issue in history.

It comes also at a time of approaching mke or break for the Administration's cherished policy of denoting the Cuban threat and easing of tensions, a further agreement on the limitation of armaments.

Low profile

Prospects of involvement in any costly new project are also unsettling; when the Administration is running a budget already in deficit to the tune of scores of billions of dollars.

This reaction generally, in Congress and among commentators, has been somewhat cautious. The communist initiative has been deployed, but demands that it be forcefully opposed are so far muted or even absent.

Congressmen tend to call for more official information and assessments of the situation before they adopt a stand or stance.

The New York Times editorially labels the Russian action as "this double-think sham" when held up against the policy of detente. But as for action, it suggests little more than that "the Zaire proposal condemning all foreign intervention would be a useful first step for the (UN) General Assembly to take."

The White House has shown a better appreciation of the gravity of the situation that would have to be faced if Angola were to become the latest Russian satellite.

Chinese cool

Mr. Kissinger, while maintaining as low a profile as possible, has admitted that America is indirectly helping the two non-communist Angolan parties with the aid of arms. And he has publicly acknowledged that Moscow in the past that has disarmed itself for the sake of its own interests in Angola.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger have shown themselves to be aware of the dangers of having America regarded as a paper tiger. There are signs now that others, even in liberal circles, are beginning to share that view. Most of America was shocked at the way in which the Nixon White House and CIA plotted to undermine the Government of Chile under President Allende, drawing the distinction that though he was Marxist he had attained office by completely constitutional means.

Now it is the communists who have shocked that American opinion. First was the blatan rejection of democracy by communists in Portugal, who tried by every means, fair and foul, to take over the country although winning only 13 percent of the votes in the elections.

Now there is the cynical Russian and Cuban intervention in Angola.

Stop grain

And then there are matters such as those disclosed by recently sacked Secretary of Defence James Schlesinger in a television interview that commanded wide attention. He said that Russia — while professing support for detente — was sending arms to Angola by something like half in strengthening its military might with everything from new warships to missiles.

The liberal New York Times, normally no lover of the "military-industrial complex" or of high spending on armaments, commented that perhaps Congress should re-examine its demand for defence cost cuts.

Direct American intervention in Angola is not foreseen. But America could react sharply enough in other ways. A cancellation of grain sales to Russia; an end to its policy of giving away more than its fair share in seeking detente; a generally tougher military stance and build-up; financial and weapons aid for foreign mercenaries... America can hardly stand by and see communist bases established in Angola and her own credibility immmeasurably harmed.
Unita claims victory in new offensive

Unita claims its forces have captured the town of Luso on the Benguela railway line and are pushing north to attack the MPLA-held airbase town of Henrique de Carvalho in eastern Angola.

Luso was taken by the MPLA some weeks ago, pushing the Unita-FNLA allies about 100 km back towards Huambo.

However, a Radio Lusaka report monitored in London quotes the MPLA military spokesman, Commander Duka, as claiming the MPLA is driving the FNLA-Unita forces back towards Cungunje, west of Luso.

The report says there is heavy fighting in the area.

Unita sources in Lusaka say their biggest concern is that the retreating MPLA will blow up a major road bridge across the Capasa River on the way to Henrique de Carvalho.

Blown bridges are becoming an important factor in the seesaw Angolan war.

BACKING

Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of Unita, has so far declined to name his "friends," although he claims Unita will match every weapon the Soviet Union gives to the MPLA.

It is known that some Western countries and multinational companies are backing the FNLA-Unita allies. But Dr Savimbi has denied South African troops are siding with his movement.

There has been no confirmation of reports that aircraft have entered the Angolan battle and it seems highly unlikely that MiGs have entered the combat at this stage.

Meanwhile, the Council of Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity is to meet to discuss the Angolan situation next week.

African heads of state will follow this with a summit in January, according to informed sources.—Sapa-Reuters-AP.
Foreigners

in Angola:
Nato takes
tough line

Tim Patten
BRUSSELS — Major Western powers in the Nato military alliance have strongly condemned the Soviet Union's intervention in Angola, and have demanded an immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops — including South African.

The demand, voiced initially here yesterday by British Foreign Secretary Mr. James Callaghan, was supported by American Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, and the majority of Nato member countries.

It is the most concerted Western demand for withdrawal yet made, and is regarded in diplomatic circles as being a sign of a toughening attitude against the military aggression in Angola which threatens to drive a wedge between East and West.

Warning

Addressing NATO foreign ministers in closed session, Dr. Kissinger repeated his warning to the Soviet Union that the United States would not stand by and watch the balance of world power being upset by the Russians gaining a foothold in Africa.

He accused the Russians of "stepping far beyond their normal area of interest" by intervening in Angola, and warned that détente was being seriously jeopardized in the process.

Dr. Kissinger's word, in forthright terms, came after South Africa had been allowed free passage to establish themselves in Angola.

Although he said the United States was not against the natural birth of communism in Africa, he would not allow this doctrine to be imposed on countries against the political will of the people.

Communism, he said, was clearly being thrust on the people of Angola against their will.

A political solution would be acceptable if it grew out of the political will of the majority of the people. The MPLA was clearly a weak political force in Angola, but was gaining strength rapidly because of Soviet intervention, Dr. Kissinger said.

Earlier Mr. Callaghan proposed that Nato member countries support Organization of African Unity (OAU) attempts to force an end to all foreign intervention.

He said the West should jointly lend its support to the formation of a "government of national unity" without any outside pressure. He urged the 15 member countries to form a "common approach" on the vexed Angola problem, and to speak with one voice in its demands.

The Dutch Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr. Max van der Stoel, rounded condemned West's intervention but did not support Mr. Callaghan's proposals that Nato take a joint stand on the issue.

He argued that Angola was outside Nato's area of interest, which ends at the Tropic of Cancer, and in itself be regarded as intervention.

China backs SA detente, UN told

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — The Communist leadership told a high-ranking delegation of African politicians in Peking recently that it supported moves towards detente with South Africa.

This surprising assertion has been made in the General Assembly by Soviet ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Yakov Malik, during the stormy debate on South Africa's alleged intervention in Angola.

Although Mr. Malik's statement was made in the course of an attack on the Chinese delegation — which had earlier condemned Soviet and Cuban involvement in the Angolan war — there are plausible grounds put forward by diplomats at the UN for taking it seriously.

To begin with, they point out, Mr. Malik himself has rarely made explosive statements which are easily denied, though some of his lesser officials have done so.

Also, the Soviet Union usually has reliable sources of information on events and statements in Peking — often based on playbacks from third world stations to the Chinese capital.

But, while all this might be true, diplomats are cautious about placing too much emphasis on what is purported to be the real Chinese attitude towards detente.

"Presuming that the Soviet assertion is true, or even faintly true, one would have really know at what level the Chinese expressed satisfaction with progress to even begin to assess their real attitude," an experienced Western diplomat said.

"Also, it would be interesting to know how the Africans would react. If they were those already involved in the negotiations, the purported Chinese statement would have very much less importance than if it were addressed to countries at that stage uninvolved in the exercise," he added.

Savimbi warns OAU on Reds

The Star's Africa News Service
LUSAKA — Unita leader, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, left here last night for Angola to investigate reports that the MPLA had turned the ground war into an air confrontation backed by the military might of the Soviet Union.

Before leaving he told newsmen that the Soviets wanted naval bases in Angola to control shipping routes round the Cape. He said what affected Angola today would hit both Zaire and Zambia tomorrow.

NOT AFRICANS

He warned that if the OAU failed to live up to its responsibilities the problem would not solve the problem in Angola but added: "This will not be African case."

"This is the biggest challenge the OAU has ever faced," he said.

In his talks here he met Dr. Kaunda and representatives of several Western embassies and high commissions and made it perfectly clear that he would like a kind of "détente" between his organisation and the OAU.

He also expressed confidence that he could meet the MPLA weapon for weapon but declined to reveal who in the West was supporting him.

NOT CLEAR

But the exact military situation in Angola is still not clear. Last night a senior Unita man claimed that Dr. Savimbi's troops had retaken the strategic town of Luco (Central Angola) and Dr. Savimbi said he was confident that the Benguela railway, leading to the key port of Lobito, would reopen soon.

But Dr. Savimbi's strategy is not to take the capital of Luanda — still in MPLA hands. He wants to starve it and its inhabitants into submission, but an air war against FNLA and Unita could change the situation.

SENSE

At last Dr. Savimbi had the political sense to understand stories that he was being backed by Pretoria.

He acknowledged a South African presence in Angola but said they were in Angola before independence as guests of the Portuguese to safeguard their Cunene Dam project and complete...
US injects R47m into Angola war

1. The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — The United States has sent R23.5-million in arms and support funds to Angola over the last three months, says a high-ranking Government official in Washington. It plans to send another R23.5-million in supplies to counter the large-scale military intervention there by Russia and Cuba.

The official said that the first R23.5-million was dispatched by the Central Intelligence Agency, mostly through Zaire, which has a 760 km frontier with Angola. He said the secret US operation was an attempt "to create a stalemate" in the Angolan civil war.

IN COMBAT

Since mid-October, Cuba has sent infantry weapons and troops to Angola. As of last week the administration estimated there were 4,000 Cuban soldiers in combat there.

Another high-ranking official said that at least there was evidence that Cuba now had "close to 5,000" men in Angola. Intelligence reports reaching Washington say the most effective weapons supplied by Russia are 3-barrel anti-personnel rocket launchers and tanks.

These launchers for 122 mm rockets and the Soviet T-64 tanks are manned by Cubans, the official said.

ROCKETS

There was a report last week by Luanda Radio of artillery practice on the outskirts of the city, which the MPLA has declared its capital. American military supplies have consisted mainly of portable infantry weapons, the official said, including large numbers of anti-tank missile launchers and anti-personnel rocket launchers — "the kind you hold on your shoulder that you could use with a minimum of training."

"There are no American advisers in Angola with other civil or military," he said. He added that no Americans were involved in the ground fighting.

However, he said that the United States had supplied five artillery spotter planes that flew into the Angolan battle zones, returning to bases in Zaire. "They fly in and out," he said of the US pilots.

The official said that the additional R23.5-million worth of weapons and support funds to be sent to Angola would exhaust the CIA's funds for such contingencies.

He said additional military equipment was being sent from western Europe for the forces fighting the MPLA. But he did not disclose which countries were the suppliers, or the nature or amounts of the supplies.

"But the Soviet-Cuban involvement is far in excess of anything we or the Europeans are doing."

The official said President Ford had authorized the $47-milion supply operation because "the Russians are in to win" all of Angola.

The Zaireans are reported to be fighting alongside the FNLA, weapons had also reached the southern-based forces of Unita.

Black recruitment in US

The Star Bureau

The US Department of Labor has given "the all-clear" to the nationwide recruitment for black youth in the armed forces.

The announcement follows reports from government sources that all citizens of the US, including blacks, would be able to be conscripted into the armed forces if the draft is recalled. The announcement was made in Washington, however, that a new study by the President's Commission on Civil Rights will recommend that the Department of Defense give priority to the recruitment of black youth.

The study found that the US Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the Marine Corps are currently living up to the quota limits set by the Defense Department.

"The study concludes that the current quota is too low to meet the needs of the armed forces," the commission said.

The commission also recommended that black youth should receive equal pay for equal work and that the armed forces should be opened to all citizens.

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"The study concludes that the current quota is too low to meet the needs of the armed forces," the commission said.

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If you have any questions or need further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Angola—some expect the

The Washington Bureau

Bureaus

Information reports a possible softening process for the US of America involvement of the Serra Negra group.

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2. (a) We ask you to evaluate each lecturer as objectively as possible in terms of presentation.

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(b) Please write in full.

We ask you to evaluate each sub-course in terms of objective presentation.

1. (a) Listed below are the various sub-courses given this year. We ask you to evaluate each sub-course in terms of

(a) The lecturer's ability to present the material

(b) The clarity of the presentation

(c) The relevance of the material to the course

2. (a) We ask you to evaluate each lecturer as objectively as possible in terms of presentation.
Early Angola talks demand by Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM — Tanzania has sent a telegram to the secretary general of the Organisation of African Unity insisting that a heads of state summit meeting on Angola be held before Christmas.

The Foreign Ministry telegram was in response to a message sent to all OAU members by its secretary general, Mr. Mwamouna Etekut, suggesting that a council of ministers meeting be held from December 19 to 21 and then followed by a summit meeting after Christmas.

Tanzania said postponement of the summit meeting after December 20 "would be incredible and lacking in seriousness," reports Sapa-Reuter.

Tanzania thus insists that the summit meeting must be held before Christmas and December 20 is the best day. The council of ministers can meet from December 17 to 19 or even earlier," the telegram added.

The Daily News quoted diplomatic sources in Dar es Salaam as saying that Somalia, which originally suggested the meeting, had also rejected Mr Etekut's suggestion.

An editorial in the Daily News asked today: "On whose behalf is the secretary general trying to delay the summit? On behalf of Africa's friends?"

ZAMBIA GOING

It added: "The situation does not call for the kind of lackluster approach that the secretary general wants to adopt. It is a war situation calling for resolute and brave actions."

The Star's Africa News Service reports from Lusaka that Zambia will attend the OAU foreign ministers' meeting and subsequent summit meeting on Angola scheduled for Addis Ababa.

A spokesman for Foreign Affairs said today: "We have all along advocated and supported the holding of such a meeting."

4. Are you satisfied with tutor? Yes/no

Comment

5. (a) What in your opinion are the aims of tutorials be
(b) Do you feel these goals were achieved during the year?
Russian ships go - FNLA

3 The Star's Africa News Service
Soviet reconnaissance ships have been withdrawn from anchorages off the FNLA-Unita-controlled ports of Mocamedes and Ambíriz after action by his movement, top FNLA commander Daniel Chipanda claimed in Kinshasa.

Speaking at a news conference prior to leaving for an unspecified destination in Angola, Mr. Chipanda also questioned the validity of recent reports that aircraft had been used against the allies by the Marxist-oriented MPLA.

"I believe this is lying," he said. "But if it is true, our forces will be capable of sighting any enemy aircraft and dealing with it."

Mr. Chipanda appealed to African nations to unite and seek a solution to Angola.

DIVISIONS
Meanwhile, the ANU has turned down a request to host an extraordinary meeting of African states on the Angolan situation because such a meeting would highlight divisions on the continent, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Paul Etang, said.

The ANU could not afford to take sides in an issue that required a political and not a military situation, Mr. Etang said.

In Washington, the US State Department said the withdrawal of an amendment to the United Nations, condemning South African intervention in Angola, was a "setback for the Soviet Union and its allies."

In another development, an editorial in London's Daily Telegraph says a "dumb policy" seems to have gripped Western leaders on the issue of Russia's dangerous involvement in Angola.

"The West Europeans, of course, have been keeping their heads down and hoping the US and South Africa will take the necessary unpleasant action," the editorial says.

But the US is hamstrung by a Senate Congress and only South Africa is prepared to be counted, although the Americans are channelling supplies to the anti-communist forces.
Angola upset balance – Dr K

BRUSSELS—U.S. Secretary of State Dr. Henry Kissinger told the Nato Foreign Ministers yesterday that massive Soviet armament and intervention in Angola were disturbing the world balance.

Dr. Kissinger accused the Russians of stepping far beyond their normal area of interest and said the balance of power should be maintained.

At the same time, he assured the Allies that detente would survive in the long run because the Soviets had an economic interest in accommodation with the West.

And as Nato heard of U.S. fears over Russia's support for Angola's MPLA, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, Angolan nationalist leader, accused the Soviets of using Fidel Castro's Cuban mercenaries as "cannon fodder" in the civil war.

Our correspondent reports that shortly before leaving the Zambian capital of Lusaka, the Unita leader said that the Russian and Cuban intervention had caused the civil war.

"It was not Neto (leader of the rival MPLA) who asked the Cubans to come to Angola. It was Russia, which is now using the Cubans as cannon fodder," he said. He said that his movement was ready to take Cuban and Katangese prisoners to the OAU ministerial meeting later this month.

"Some of the Cubans are ready to expose their own country to the OAU and tell how co-operation was made between Cuba and the Soviet Union to invade Angola," he said.

"The face Russia is showing in Angola should be a warning to the continent. It should remind us of the Soviet interventions in Czechoslovakia and Hungary. If it was not for the Russian tanks, the democratic and liberal system they wanted would not have failed."

"This is a serious warning for Africa when, for the first time, Russia is not acting with caution at all. They are openly coming in, sending their arms and sending their personnel."

"Their aim is very clear and I hope it will be clear to other people who like freedom."

Dr. Savimbi attacked those African States which have recognised the MPLA as the government of Angola and said this was encouraging civil war.

"The OAU has to condemn all foreign intervention in Angola because if foreign troops are allowed to intervene, freely no one can assure us that tomorrow they will not intervene in another independent country."

"No one can clear the MPLA of having started the war with Soviet arms," he said.

Dr. Savimbi said that in fact 450 Cubans arrived in Angola to join the MPLA even before August 16 when the first clash between Unita and the MPLA took place.
De Beers watches Angola

BY ADAM PAYNE

DE BEERS Consolidated Mines, as consultants to the large Diamang diamond mining company in Angola, will be closely affected by the outcome of negotiations for a new contract between the MPLA Government and Diamang.

The major interest in the company is held by the State, which formerly meant the Portuguese Government. Private interests include Belgian and American capital.

Now that the MPLA has taken over the Lunda province, where the company’s mines operate, it is expected to negotiate with Diamang for a larger State participation.

The company already pays tax of more than 50 per cent on profits.

Output from the mines has fallen 30 per cent to 50 per cent since the civil war, because of the flight of Portuguese skilled personnel and technicians.

But the MPLA has made a point of not attempting to take over the management of the mines, except that its police now replace the company’s internal security police.

Diamond exports from Diamang and oil from Gulf Oil’s Cabinda wells, also controlled by the MPLA, make up more than 80 per cent of Angola’s foreign exchange earnings.
Angola peace call in Kenya

The Star's Africa News Service

Nairobi

Presidents Kaunda and Kenyatta today issued a joint call for an immediate ceasefire in Angola pending a political solution to the conflict with a view to forming a government of national unity.

In a joint communiqué after a three-day State visit to Kenya by Dr Kaunda the Presidents said they had also reviewed the situation in Southern Africa.

President Kaunda told a news conference he would like to attend an OAU summit on Angola. He believed a political solution in the country was the only way.

"If we are serious about wanting peace in Angola we must find a political solution. The issue is one of human life. Ideology serves man and not the other way round."

The three parties could fight politically and not militarily, he said.

Asked to comment on reports that South Africa had agreed to disengage itself from Angola, Dr Kaunda said this would be encouraging if South Africa's involvement was the cause of the conflict.

"If it is not, we are dealing with the effect rather than the cause."

Rhodesia

Asked to state the conditions under which Zambia would reopen her border with Rhodesia, Dr Kaunda said: "We want a clear indication that majority rule is coming."

From New York the Sapa reports that the United States ambassador to the United Nations says Soviet interests will succeed in "pin a South African label on resistance" to their efforts.

This was because of Black Africa's hatred for South Africa, he said.

Mr Daniel Moynihan said in a telephone interview that control of the vital shipping routes between Asia and Europe was at stake in the struggle over Angola.

The US Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, has said there is no US contact with South Africa on the issue, but Mr Moynihan conceded that in opposing the MPLA, the two countries' policies have converged.

Willing

From Lusaka, Sapa-Reuters reports that Angola's Unita leader is willing to begin talks with the communist MPLA over forming a national government out of the civil war.

This is reported from diplomatic observers in Lusaka, as Dr Jonas Savimbi launches his diplomatic offensive with a trip to see the OAU chairman, Idi Amin of Uganda.

The Star's Political Correspondent, John Petten, reports from Pretoria that more effective avenues for channelling United States arms into frontline fighting in Angola are understood to have been found — greatly strengthening allied forces against MPLA.
Everyone wants ‘Angolan’ oil

The steamy, jungle-covered little enclave of Cabinda has produced one of the most confused jumbles of strange bedfellows and conflicting allegiances in the chaotic history of African independence.

The only certain thing in Cabinda is that everyone with even a remote connection to it wants a slice. And not without good reason.

The oil offshore oil wells pour forth nearly $500-million worth of royalties to Angola every year. They are all the almost ruined Angolan economy has going for it at the moment.

The wells are owned by Cabinda Gulf, a subsidiary of the American Gulf Oil Company.

In spite of the fact that the Marxist-oriented MPLA controls Cabinda, and considers almost everyone with an American connection to be a CIA agent (and in fact the CIA is repeatedly running much of the Zaire-based action of the FNLA against the MPLA) Cabinda Gulf has been left more or less unhindered.

They claim no political affiliations, which is probably a good thing considering how many other people want to take over the area of activity.

Zaire would like a piece of Cabinda, but is in a complicated position of supporting both the FNLA, which claims Cabinda is an integral part of Angola, and the Zaire-based MPLA, which wants complete independence for the tiny territory.

A second Flec base is in and supported by neighbouring Congo-Brazzaville, which is strongly Marxist.

This in spite of President Mobutu Sese Seko's support for and aid to the MPLA, which naturally says Cabinda is Angolan territory. One of the MPLA's main slogans is "From Cabinda to the Copperbelt!"

There is little doubt that Mobutu is casting envious eyes on the Cabinda oil wells for himself as well.

The Congo-Brazzaville Flec is ineffectual and not likely to pose a serious threat.

Zaire's Zaire-based faction has been trying for several months to infiltrate the deep Cabindian forests with the aid of Zairean troops, but the MPLA has easily contained them.

The movement is small, poorly armed, and badly organised, but reports from the enclave say it has widespread grassroots support. Radio Cabinda broadcasts from Kinshasa are avidly monitored by the locals, according to reports.

Flec bases its claim to an independent Cabinda on the 1882 Simulambuco Treaty, signed by Chief Puma, traditional ruler of Cabinda.

He granted trading rights to the Portuguese in exchange for protection from the encroaching Belgian colonisers in the Congo.

The treaty was valid for 100 years, but in 1959 the then Portuguese dictator Dr Antonio Salazar incorporated the protectorate into Angola.

Flec claims this illegal act was taken because Gulf Oil Inc released a positive seismic survey of the region.

There is little likelihood of the Cabinda question being solved by legal means, however.

And if it were to be done that way the most likely claimant to the riches would be the Unitas, who's secretary-general N'Zau Miguel Puma is the lineal descendant of the Chief Puma who started the whole thing.

Cabinda is the third largest oil producer south of the Sahara. Nearly 50 percent of its oil goes to the United States, followed by Portugal, Canada, Japan and West Germany.

But if the Russian-backed MPLA takes over Angola, this supply to the West will probably be cut off.

There is even more oil under the waters south of Cabinda off Santo Antonio do Zaire on the Angolan mainland at the mouth of the Zaire River.

This field is not fully developed, and is expected to be a rich one. It is owned by Petrangel, a company owned jointly by Belgium's Petrofina and the Angolan government, whatever that may be.

Part of the fields are also owned by America's Texaco.
Angola: US 'is backing a loser' dispute

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — A sharp dispute over US operations in Angola has bitterly divided the State Department and resulted in the resignation of the head of its Bureau of African Affairs.

New Vietnam is the fear

WASHINGTON — An influential Democratic leader in the US House of Representatives has vowed that no American troops or advisors will ever be sent to Angola.

He said the Congress would not stand for US involvement in Angola mushrooming into another Vietnam-like situation.

The House Intelligence Committee had asked the Ford administration to explain exactly what role it is playing in Angola, he said.

Mr O'Neill said recent reports that the United States had supplied 25 million dollars (about R21 million), and was prepared to supply another 25-million dollars to pro-Western factions in the Angolan civil war, had "really caught the House by surprise."

He said the Intelligence Committee chairman, Mr Otis Pike, "is asking for a report within 48 hours." The Administration was being asked to explain, "How did we get in the position we're in? What do we do about it? Where are we going from here?" Mr O'Neill said.

In an appearance before the Intelligence Committee on Friday, the CIA director, Mr William Colby, while refusing to confirm the 50-million dollar figure, said no Americans were involved in the fighting in Angola. — Sapa-AP.

Government sources said that the Bureau head, Mr Nathaniel Davis — now Ambassador to Switzerland — resigned in August after Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger rejected his recommendation that the United States seek a diplomatic solution in Angola and play no active role in the country's civil war.

One of Mr Davis's main objections to US involvement was that Jonas Savimbi of Unita and Holden Roberto (FNLA) "couldn't fight their way out of a paper bag. It's the wrong game and the players we have are losers."

DAMAGING

Secondly, an official quoted Mr Davis as having argued that should the United States effort end in failure, it would be extremely damaging to the two leading African moderates who are American supporters, Presidents Mobutu of Zaire and Kaunda of Zambia.

Finally Mr Davis argued that by backing "certain losers," the US would end up with "racist South Africa" as its only African ally.

A number of sources told the New York Times, that Mr Davis resigned a few weeks after a high administration body, acting upon the strong recommendations of Kissinger and Mr William Colby, director of the CIA, authorized the covert shipment in mid-July of up to 10 million dollars (R2.5 million) worth of arms to two factions in Angola.

R42.5 M AID

The CIA has since been authorized to provide at least 50 million dollars (R42.5 million) worth of arms to the FNLA and Unita.

Officials said the first significant decision on Angolan policy was made in the spring, when the Administration authorized the CIA to supply about 300,000 dollars (R288,000) in military arms and aid to Jonas Savimbi.

The funds were authorized after the CIA formally began reporting the increases in Soviet military aid to the MPLA.

The CIA has also been aiding the FNLA since the early 1980s, mainly through neighbouring Zaire, headed by President Mobutu Sequo.

Face-off

One official recalled that Mr Davis argued in the spring that "once you put Savimbi in the game and once you continue to help Roberto through Zaire, that's a signal to the Russians that we're going to face them off."

Large Soviet shipments did not begin, an official said, until after the United States decided to help supply Savimbi,
Anti-communist forces have taken a dramatic initiative and are driving the MPLA forces back after bloody battles in the war for Angola.

Bayonets aid allied victory

The Star's Africa News Service

HUAMBO (Nova Lisboa) — Fierce hand-to-hand fighting, at one point with bayonets, finally gave the Unita-FNLAl allies their victory in the battle for Luso.

The attack started with a heavy artillery bombardment, followed by an armoured car thrust and then an infantry charge.

Unita's commander-in-chief Teixeira de Sousa opened fire for his fallen comrades after the battle. Many of those killed had been fighting with him since 1965 in the guerrilla war against the Portuguese.

"WON'T BE BACK"

"This time, the MPLA will not be back in Luso," he told Unita leader Joao Savimbi and his secretary-general, Nova Puna, when they landed on the practically destroyed runway at Luso airport.

From the bush where they had been hiding during the fighting, thousands of Africans emerged to surround the Unita leaders.

Unita buttons and flags, carefully hidden during the MPLA occupation of the town, were brought out and displayed.

MEETING

An impromptu meeting was organised by the traditional chiefs. The town's small square was packed. Among the crowd were a surprisingly large number of Whites — about 200.

When Savimbi started his speech with the traditional shout of "kwa'cha," the townspeople and soldiers responded with an emotional roar.

SYMPATHIES

The sympathies of the local population appeared clearly to be with Unita.

But for the allies, the capture of Luso has far more than emotional significance. If they take Teixeira de Sousa they will be in a position to reopen the whole of the Benguela railway.

But first they must hold their positions against a possible MPLA counter-attack.

To Page 3, Col 4

Defence Correspondent

The deaths of three South Africans in the operational area bring the number of soldiers killed in action on the Angola border to 16.

According to Defence Headquarters, 61 of the enemy were killed in the engagement. No details of place or time were released.

The three South Africans killed were Rifleman David Hercules De Wald Marais (18), of the farm Kromdrai, near Potchefstroom; Sapper Bobby Willemse (19), of Bergville, Nataal; and Sapper Udo von Schmettow (19), of Walvis Bay.

It is understood that Sapper Willemse died from injuries he received while trying to save the life of a comrade who was shot in the chest.

His death came three weeks after he had been sent to the border area.

Before leaving for the zone he visited his parents in Bergville. They have two other children — Marieta (15) and Karin (4).

Mr D H D Marais of Potchefstroom said today:

"My son did his duty as he should have."
Former GI's in Angola

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — American mercenaries are now being recruited by six different sources in this country and nearly 500 former servicemen have already left to fight on the side of Unita and FNLA in the Angolan war.

This information was provided yesterday by a California crop auctioneer, Mr. David Bufkin, who claims to have "moved" 150 men himself and says he is closely connected with the mercenary operation.

Mr. Bufkin invited inquiries from combat veterans in a recent newspaper advertisement carried in California and has been quoted several times recently by leading newspapers here.

None of his statements have been refuted by American Government officials.

According to Mr. Bufkin the recruitment drive — which is illegal — follows the successful negotiation of mercenary contracts with FNLA and Unita agents here and in Africa.

FORECAST

He also forecasts that foreign aid and arms to FNLA and Unita would be stepped up substantially "very, very soon" and named as his source a mercenary close to the FNLA top echelon.

It has already been reported that the United States has sent about $28-million worth of arms and support funds to Angola during the last three months and plans to send another $28-million shortly.

In addition, Mr. Bufkin said, money and arms are coming from three other sources. He could not, nor would not, name them.

Mercenaries, according to Mr. Bufkin, earn from about R900 to R1,350 a month, and receive return air tickets to either Johannesburg or Kinshasa.

ASSISTANCE

At the same time the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) has started signing up Black combat veterans to serve in Angola.

The Christian Science Monitor reports Mr. Arthur Fitzjohn, head of CORE's international department, as saying up to 600 volunteers are being recruited to provide medical assistance. CORE is a civil rights movement.
Army kills 61, loses 3

By BOB HITCHCOCK
Military Correspondent

IN ONE of the biggest skirmishes yet involving South African troops in the "operational area", three more South African soldiers have died and 61 of the "enemy" were killed.

The three South Africans killed in the skirmish were National servicemen. This brings the toll within the past few weeks to 14.

The term "enemy" was used in the official communiqué.

The South African national servicemen killed were: Rifleman D. H. D. Marais, son of Mr and Mrs D. H. D. Marais of the farm Koekefontein in the Potchefstroom district; Sapper U. K. von Schmettau, son of Mr and Mrs E. F. E. van Schmettau of Walvis Bay and Sapper A. R. Willemsen, son of Mr and Mrs R. A. Willemsen of Bokville, Nata.

South Africa has a number of troops on the South West Africa-Angola-Zambia border.

South African troops are also guarding the power plant some 30 km inside Angola near Calque.

Most of the South African casualties in the past few weeks have been ascribed to anti-insurgency operations in the South West Africa-Angola border zone.

Second visit

It has been claimed by South African official sources that in the past year most South African casualties in the "operational area" have been victims of SWAPO.

Last night, official sources declined to specifically name the "enemy."

The Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, returned yesterday from his second visit in a few weeks to the "operational area." He made no official statement.

On his return from the area a few weeks ago, he said that he found morale among officers and men to be high.

On that occasion he warned news media in South Africa to "pay attention only to authoritative and official statements on defence matters, issued by Defence Headquarters.”
Savimbi: 'Help me kick out SA'

KAMPALA—Dr Jonas Savimbi is reported to have asked African states to help his Unita movement drive South African troops from Angola.

Radio Uganda quoted Dr Savimbi as telling Uganda's President Idi Amin before leaving for home yesterday.

"By asking African countries for assistance, this proves that I am not colluding with the racist South African regime."

The Unita leader was reported to have said South African troops had advanced about 150 km into Angola and denied they were fighting alongside his own troops against the MPLA.

Those who condemned him would find out that he was not in the pockets of any "imperialist powers," whether from the East or West, the radio added.

Dr Savimbi told Amin he faced two enemies—forces from the rival Luanda-based Marxist MPLA in the north, and the South African forces in the south.

He said that militarily he could deal with the South African forces but in the north the MPLA had "sophisticated" arms from the Soviet Union and were also aided by Cuban mercenaries.

But he added he was not against Moscow.

Warning by OAU

NAIROBI — The Organisation of African Unity's secretary-general, Mr William Eteki, said today the 46-nation body must do everything it can to drive South African mercenaries from Angola—even if it means military intervention.

He said no "substantial" progress had been made in forming an OAU peacekeeping force Angola.

Noting that several African states had recognised the Soviet-backed MPLA government in Luanda, he said the OAU could not dictate to its members on such an issue.

South Africa, he said, was not only dangerous to the Angolan people but also posed a threat of victimisation on the whole of Black Africa.

"If the South Africans establish a base in Angola then our efforts to liberate the rest of Africa south of the Sahara will be a failure," he declared.

Asked to comment on the Russian involvement he said he found it possible to understand "why they "had" to intervene."

"They had all along been helping the African 'freedom fighters' there," he explained.

No split — Kaunda

LUSAKA — Tanzania's recognition of the MPLA in Angola and Zambia's neutral position and call for a Government of national unity in no way strains relations between the two countries, says President Kaunda.

Dr Kaunda returned here yesterday afternoon after a three-day official visit to Kenya where he and President Jomo Kenyatta discussed big power involvement in the Angola war, and fresh developments in Rhodesia.

All newspapers here today carry pictures of Presidents Kaunda, Machel and Nyere with arms around one another.

Captains and headlines emphasise that the three men are still the best of Friends.
Four SA soldiers held in Luanda

Pretoria Bureau

Four SA Defence Force men are prisoners of the MPLA in Angola.

The four were paraded for the Press in Luanda yesterday and today. Defence Headquarters acknowledged that they are missing, believed captured while recovering a disabled vehicle in a No. 1 military operations area.

The four are: Corporal J. G. Tetteh, Private R. Wilson, R. H. Wiehahn and G. G. Danne, all of the Signals Service Corps.

A statement issued today by the Minister of Defence says the men were "on negligible duty" and that they "were taken prisoner by MPLA forces".

PROTECTIVE

"It is generally known," says the statement, "that we have taken protective steps on the northern border of South West Africa and at the hydro-electric power station at Calque." The protection was provided at the invitation of the Government of Ovamboland and was approved by the Portuguese authorities and other parties involved.

South Africa has repeatedly said that she is willing to withdraw all her forces from Angola when attacks by Russian armed bands cease. "It is the wish of South Africa and her allies that all forces, apart from her own, are removed from Angola," it says.

"We would also emphasise that the Russian and Cuban presence in Angola is responsible for all the unrest there and constitutes a threat not only to the security of the neighbouring states but also to the security of the important sea route round the Cape."

The Republic wishes to live only in peace with its neighbours, but foreign forces must not be used to upset order in South Africa and South West Africa.

"We reaffirm that no foreign troops should be stationed in Angola and that the people of Angola should determine their own future in an orderly manner."
SA men deep in Angola — UnitA

SOUTH AFRICAN forces have moved about 150 km into Angola, says UnitA’s chief, Dr Jonas Savimbi. We are very much aware that South Africa has penetrated Angola, but since their troops are equipped with very sophisticated weapons we cannot fight them," Dr Savimbi said, according to Radio Uganda reports yesterday.

Dr Savimbi, who arrived in Kampala on Monday, said South Africa wanted to create a buffer zone so that Swapo guerrillas, who had camps in Angola, did not cross into their territory.

He repeated his denial that South African troops were fighting alongside his movement.

The radio said Dr Savimbi made the remarks on Monday night when he briefed President Idi Amin of Uganda, this year’s chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), on the Angola situation.

It quoted Dr Savimbi as saying: "South Africans have moved about 150 km into Angola, first of all because South Africa built a dam in the southern part of Angola in which it invested money. It is therefore trying to protect its money by occupying that area in the south."

On the situation in Angola, he told President Amin that the war was turning against the rival Lubango-based MPLA.

The MPLA now controlled four provinces instead of the nine it controlled earlier, Dr Savimbi said.

UnitA and the FNLA had improved their coordination and were ready any time to negotiate with the MPLA to stop unnecessary bloodshed in Angola," he said.

In Washington yesterday a US Senate sub-committee, considering legislation to prohibit aid to Angola without congressional authorisation, unexpectedly went into executive session for a briefing by CIA and State Department officials. The panel met after Senate liberals moved on Monday to cut off military aid to Angola.

Meanwhile, Larry Heinze, a member of Associated Press, writes that a major conflict appears to be developing in South West Africa between South African troops and Black terrorists operating from bases in southern Angola.

Jedence headquarters announced on Monday that 61 terrorists were killed in a recent clash in which only three South Africans died.

Bombers

The death toll, writes Heinze, suggests a major battle — perhaps involving a bombing raid on terrorist camps — somewhere in what South Africa’s military establishment officially calls the “operational area.” This has never been carefully defined and there is wide-spread speculation that it is used to include just the border area between South West Africa and Angola.

Authoritative sources in Pretoria have denied this, and South Africa is effectively penetrating over 300 km of Angolan territory in “hot pursuit” of terrorists, who are generally accepted to be members of Swapo. But South African officials have said it is often difficult to distinguish Swapo insurgents from other movements in Angola because Swapo troops sometimes switch uniforms or dress in civilian clothes.

Scorched earth as MPLA falls back in disarray

'Mall' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA — Forces of the pro-communist MPLA are reported to be “retreating in disarray” on three fronts in Angola.

UnitA is said to be advancing rapidly towards new targets.

A communiqué issued from the UnitA High Command in Silva Porto, the first published for a fortnight, indicated that for the first time in several weeks UnitA forces had seized the initiative in the civil war.

The High Command said retreating MPLA forces, led by Cubans, were pursuing a scorched earth policy, destroying all bridges and installations.

Particularly badly affected is the highly strategic British-owned Benguela Railway, which crosses Angola and is vital to the economies of Zambia and Zaire.

Following UnitA's capture of the junction town of Luso, the Marxist MPLA has been put to flight northwards along the railway. But the blowing up of bridges will delay rail operations.

The UnitA communiqué said forces were advancing on the railroad town of Teixeira da Sousa, on the frontier with Zaire, to "liberate" the Benguela Railway completely.

"Breakthrough" by joint forces of UnitA and FNLA was claimed on the crucial front of Cela, south of Luanda, between Novo Rondonia and Quibala.

The joint forces were said to be "advancing to capture Quibala on the way to Dundo" — the power generation centre which serves Luanda.

On the third front around Malanje, east of the capital — UnitA had captured a key bridge across the Cuinza River and was advancing on Malanje, the communiqué claimed.
SA pair to be freed

UMTALI: Two South Africans held in a Mozambique jail for six weeks are to be deported, says the wife of one of them.

Mrs Ruth-Joubert, who has been living in the border town of Umtali with her son Michael, 12, said her husband, Mr Peter Joubert, 36, and Mr Theunis Potgieter, 41, were arrested by Freilimo at a road block near Vila Pery on November 1.

She managed to speak...
Troops in Angola can’t pull out yet

Defence Correspondent

RUACANA — South Africa cannot afford to withdraw its troops from the strategic Calueque Dam, 15 km into Angola, as long as there is a danger it may fall under hostile control.

This message was delivered by military authorities and Ovamboland administrators yesterday.

"They said without water from the Cunene river the future development of central Ovamboland would be impossible," Commandant G. J. C. van Niekerk, commander of military forces in No 3 sub-area of No 1 military area — which covers almost all of Ovamboland — said.

The Calueque water is of the utmost importance to central Ovamboland. It is the only water available for commercial farming and factory use.

Cutting the system would leave nearly a third of a million people and their livestock without sufficient water, he said.

Officials at Ruacana added that to secure the water scheme fully it was necessary to control the dam, higher up on the Cunene at Ruambo (Nova Lisbon), where it is possible to cut the flow drastically to the Calueque barrage.

At present, there are 260 km of canals running in a herringbone system from Calueque to central Ovamboland.

The water is conducted by gravity along the canal most of which are concrete-lined, and is used to flood the homeland’s thousands of dry-water courses.

So far the scheme had not operated at more than half its capacity.

Equally important is the Ruacana Falls hydroelectric scheme, further downstream, which it is hoped will start delivering power to Ovamboland, Southern Angola and the rest of South West Africa by next year.

Escom is closely involved in developing the Ruacana scheme.

INVESTMENTS

Both projects now fall into the newly created five sub-areas of No 1 military area, commanded by Commandant Tiny Nel.

South African troops first moved to protect the Calueque scheme in August, well before the November 11 independence date for Angola.

The heavy South African investments — about R100-million in both Ruacana and Calueque — make it likely that South African troops will remain in the area for a long time — at least until vast iron guarantees can be given that the water supply will not be interfered with.

One military officer said: "We will put in anything necessary to defend Calueque."
Troops watch as work goes on

Deon du Plessis, of The Star's Africa News Service

CALUQUE (Southern Angola) — For the South African army these days, crossing the border into Angola is as easy as heading to the mess for lunch.

About the only formality between the Owambo Homeland and Angola is the hand-lettered sign at the dusty border post which reads: "This border (sic) is closed from 7 pm to 6 am." The message is scrawled on boxwood from Sweden.

There is only one man at this border post beneath the South African and Owambo flags — a "bushmaded tribal policeman"

would stop tomorrow," he said.

Before August 6 when the South African Army moved in, the influence of the three warring Angolan factions, MPLA, UNITA and FNLA was felt strongly at the dam site.

The labour force was disrupted, work days lost. Then the South Africans themselves were kicked out.

The dam is being built jointly by South Africans and Portuguese in terms of an agreement between the two governments.

The Angolan guerrilla movements were un receptive to this concept. "This is an agreement between the "boere" and the Portuguese" they told Mr van der Merwe. "This is our
Angola: Eglin
renews call
Staff Reporter

SENIOR spokesmen on defence matters for the two major opposition parties in South Africa were cautious in their comments on the news that four South African soldiers were being held by the MPLA in Angola yesterday.

‘Not involved’
said Ministers
Staff Reporter

THE NEWS that four South African servicemen have been taken prisoner by the MPLA follows repeated statements by South African Cabinet Ministers that the Republic is not involved in the Angola war.

The South African presence in Angola, it has been reported, has been confined to the Angola-Congo border area in protecting the joint hydroelectric scheme which spans the border and to “hot pursuit” operations into southern Angola directed against Swapo terrorists.

Following are important statements that have been made in recent weeks:

November 18: Both Opposition parties criticized the Government’s action in using the Defence Act to prohibit publication of British Sunday newspaper accounts of alleged developments in the Angola civil war.

November 19: The Minister of Defence, Mr. Viljoen, said that South African troops involved in the Angola war were in Angola to defend labourers, equipment and water supply on the Kunene River.

November 26: Dr. Muller told a television interviewer: “South African forces are not operating in this war.”

Sir De Villiers Graaff, leader of the Opposition, would not comment on the issue and referred all questions to Mr. W. Vause Raw, United Party spokesman on Defence.

Mr. Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive-Revolution Party, renewed his call for the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, to take the country into his confidence on the border situation.

The tragic deaths of more than 20 South Africans this week—and the capture of others by MPLA forces—cause me to renew my request made last week to the Prime Minister to take the South African nation into his confidence by making another statement on Angola.

Frankly, statements made by Mr. P. W. Botha, under pressure of events or in response to news men’s questions are not good enough,” Mr. Eglin added.

At this time of growing concern, the public is entitled to the Prime Minister for a clear and unambiguous lead. South Africans were prepared to defend their country’s borders against foreign aggression, but when young South Africans were killed or captured on foreign soil, then South Africans were entitled to know the facts, he said.

REGRET

Mr. Vause Raw said it was a matter of regret that four young South Africans should have been captured by the MPLA.

The news, which has come through gives insufficient information to appreciate the circumstances under which this had occurred and therefore I am not prepared to comment on the circumstances without further knowledge,” he said.

MPLA forces are not involved in South Africa’s civil war, Mr. Raw said.

CF men on border
in 1976

PRETORIA — Some National Servicemen will serve an extra month and a number of Citizen Force men will serve in the operational area next year, according to a statement by the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, issued here yesterday.

The Minister’s statement said:

“In the exigency of the circumstances it is necessary to extend the service of a limited number of National Servicemen for one month.

“This step and further arrangements regarding the Citizen Force are being taken in terms of the Defence Act and after consultation with the State Security Council.

“The limited number of National Servicemen will, instead of completing their services on January 7, 1976, now terminate it on February 6, 1976.

“The numbers concerned will be advised this week.

“During 1976 a number of Citizen Force units will also serve in the operational area.

“As a result of long distances and travelling time involved, as well as other requirements, it will be necessary for those units to be called up for 12 weeks instead of three weeks.

“This is not a panic measure but is intended to increase effectiveness. These arrangements are necessary and in the interests of our country while at the same time providing the units with proper training. I am confident that the public will support these steps taken by the SADF.”

SAPA

PS 23.9.1975
6. Should the format of the class tests be the same as that of the final exam? Yes/No. Comment

7. Should one/two

8. Do you examine?

9. At present, tests 20

10. Should sub-courses retained? Yes/No

11. (a) How could present channels of staff-st communication be improved upon? (b) How...
SA’s best soldiers in control

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—South Africa’s Supreme Command had to-day informed the operational area of the fact that the General Command had been brought under the control of General Maclean, chief of the South African Defence Force, as from to-day.

Major General Neil Webster, director-general (training), and chief of the staff of the army, and General Maclean, acting chief of the general staff, conferred this morning with the Supreme Command, which is now the supreme authority of the South African Defence Force on the border.

The command was taken over by General Maclean because of the change in government, and the new government has decided to concentrate on the border areas.

The Supreme Command has also appointed General Maclean as the new chief of the general staff.

For Angiean matters.

The secret conference will be held separately from the main North-West conference.

A diplomatic source said in Moshi yesterday that the Army had to announce to Angolan authorities that it would be impossible for them to carry on with the operation.

Mr. Robert, the statement was telegraphed to the British Foreign Office, but it is understood that the British government has not received the message.

Mr. Robert’s statement was also telegraphed to the British government, but it is understood that the British government has not received the message.

Angola — Urgent questions.

— See leading article, page 8.

Have too much time with foreign affairs there would be nothing better than to visit the one of the other. In the West world countries.

Angola was look on a new perspective yest as the Manner of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, who is Secretary for Defence, has been visited by the British government. Angola has been zealous that the Manner of Defence has been advertised by the British government in Angola.

Radio Luxemburg and also by the British government in the United States.

Mr. Botha’s statement was also telegraphed to the British government, but it is understood that the British government has not received the message.

Upset

South Africa has no other Reputations to lose in Africa, but if South Africa is one of the leaders of the African continent then we must do nothing to upset the order in South Africa.

We understand, the British government, that the British government, has decided that Angola’s government must not upset the order in South Africa.

4:15 a.m.

To page 2
'350 km from Luanda'

SA four held by MPLA

STAFF REPORTER

THE MINISTER of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha yesterday confirmed that four South African servicemen are missing in Angola and are believed to be prisoners of the MPLA.

They are Corporal J. C. Terblanche of Pretoria, and Privates R. Wilson of Welkom, R. H. Wemhier of Cape Town and C. E. Danney of Krugersdorp.

All four men were serving with the Technical Services Corps.

West planning to intervene

Top team in control on border

Relief, distress over captive son

Staff Reporter

THE mother of one of the four South African soldiers taken prisoner by the MPLA said yesterday that her son showed no sign of distress and was not just missing — ‘which could have all sorts of terrible implications.’

She is Mrs Gwenneth Daniels of Wentworth Park, Krugersdorp, mother of Corporal Gregory Daniels. Her husband, Mr Fred Daniels, however, said the family was distressed at the news and hoped to be able to send a message to Graham through the International Red Cross.

The family was told on Monday by the South African authorities that their son had been reported as a prisoner of war. They were surprised to hear in a South African news bulletin yesterday that their son was a captive of the MPLA.

The Army officer apologised for not being able to contact the family before the news bulletin and said yesterday he would visit Mr and Mrs Daniels personally.
Muller calls on free world

Own Correspondent
PRETORIA. — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hilda Muller, last night called on Western powers to “make a determined effort” to stop Russian involvement in Angola.

In a Christmas message, she said that it was imperative that in view of the threat to the world balance of power “the other members of the free world” make a determined effort to stop Russian and Cuban involvement in Angola, to free the Angolan people to determine their own future.

She described the reported Russian and Cuban involvement in Angola as “Red neo-colonialism in its most aggressive form” and warned that Angola should “be a lesson to us all and furnish irrefutable proof of communist aggression not only for Angola and the Southern African Front, but for the entire world’s balance of power. But be warned: very strong and urgent action” was necessary.

However, it was gratifying that South Africa’s history had made good progress during the past year, she said.

Apartheid ‘handicap’

Own Correspondent
LONDON. — The leader of the Progressive Reform Party, Mr. Colin Eglinton, told BBC radio yesterday that South Africa’s apartheid policies handicapped the Republic in any attempts it might want to make to counter communist influence beyond its borders.

If South Africa became involved in Angola, it would deter other Western countries from taking action against Soviet intervention. A South African involvement in Angola would be a “serious error of political judgment”, he said.

Capture blow to the West

THE CAPTURE of South African troops by the MPLA in Angola, suggesting South African involvement in the civil war, has come as a severe propaganda blow for Western interests.

The Times of London, in an editorial yesterday, was strongly critical of South African involvement, saying:

“This is a much more disastrous misjudgment than the Russian commitment and bids fair to rescue the Russians from oblivion.

The Russians and Cubans can now claim to be helping a legitimate African government to defeat a South African invasion.

The policy of detente with Black Africa will barely survive unless South Africa withdraws.”

NO COMMENT

Meanwhile, the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, has declined to comment on the MPLA statement that the four young South Africans were captured between the towns of C gala and Quibala — about 350 km south-east of Luanda and 900 km north of the South West Africa border.

Mr. Botha’s original statement was to the effect that the men were missing in the “operational area”, which he did not define, and were presumed to have been captured by the MPLA.

A Lansdowne broadcast has said that the four South Africans were presented as a press conference in Luanda on Tuesday, where they were questioned in front of journalists.

PROOF

All four were said to have been captured by MPLA troops in the area between C gala and Quibala.

The press conference was addressed by Comrade JuJu of Fapo, the military wing of the MPLA, who said the four prisoners were “living proof” of foreign invasion.

“Our army is the victim of foreign aggression committed by the regular army of South Africa, originating from Namibia (South West Africa).”

“The invading army is in the vicinity of C gala on the central front, Nova Lisboa on the southern front, Liao on the eastern front.”

Some other South African experts and technicians were also present on the northern front in the ranks of the army of Eina. (the military wing of the FNLA) added Commander Juju.

URGING

In Washington, the South African Ambassador, Mr. Phe Botha, has appeared on NBC television.
Shocked as son is taken prisoner

"No, I'm just doing normal family chores," said the mother.

"But you said you would be here all day," complained the son.

"I know, but I had to finish this report," explained the mother.

"But you promised we would go for a walk," pleaded the son.

"I'm sorry, but I can't leave now," said the mother.
Kremlin wants quick victory

Own Correspondent

LONDON.—The Kremlin is now banking on a quick and decisive victory in the civil war for the Marxist-oriented MPLA regime to avoid becoming too seriously at odds with the United States over the reality of detente.

The Soviet leaders are known to be increasingly anxious about the reported warnings by both President Ford and Dr. Kissinger, Secretary of State, over the money and arms flowing from Angola. The South Africans are looking tired, wearing only shirts and trousers, and no more than that they had been sent to repair vehicles.

Warning on propaganda

A Defence Headquarters spokesman said last night that South Africa must be warned against the "propaganda of anti-South African forces." He was referring to the activities of the United States media on the country's involvement in the Angolan war.

The intelligence services, he said, have identified "a dangerous game" which could damage both the Republic and its liberation allies, an editorial in the Financial Times said yesterday.

The editor said South Africa's diplomatic position was almost bound to be made more difficult by the agreement between the United States and China to avoid any "misunderstanding" in the future.

Dr. Kissinger is said to have been given a "very strong message" by the South Africans on the issue of detente, but the British government did not comment on the reports.

The editor said that the South Africans have been caught out by their own propaganda, and that the situation was now becoming more serious for the country.

Danger seen to SA in her role

Own Correspondent

LONDON.—South Africa's involvement in Angola is a "dangerous game" which could damage both the Republic and its liberation allies, an editorial in the Financial Times said yesterday.

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Botha 
laughs at 
‘absurd’ 
claims

THE MINISTER of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, yesterday 
denied a claim by the MPLA's official observer at the 
United Nations that the MPLA had captured 50 South 
African troops.

In a telephone interview from his holiday home at 
the Wilderness, Mr. Botha 
said he knew of only four 
South African soldiers 
who had been captured, 
but added that he was 
unable to say exactly 
where the four men had 
been taken prisoner.

Giving permission for a 
report on MPLA claims 
about captures of South 
African troops to be 
published, Mr. Botha said: 
"You can say that Defence 
authorities said they al-
lowed this to be published 
to show the absurdity of 
MPLA propaganda."

The report, from the 
Cape Times correspondent in New York quotes 
Mr. Elia da Figueiredo, 
who described himself as 
"ambassador at large of 
the People's Republic of 
Angola", as saying that up 
to 50 captured South Afri-
can troops would be put 
on display in Luanda 
within the next three to 
four days.

The MPLA spokesman 
claimed that 6500 South 
African regulars were in 
Angola — 4000 of them in 
civil-war combat, the 
rest meaning "the South" 
West African border.

Mr. da Figueiredo dis-
misssed as "nonsense" the 
claim that the Soviet 
Union was intent on 
winning control of Angola 
and the Atlantic sea 
routes and said an MPLA 
government would seek 
good relations with the 
United States and other 
Western countries.

There was, he suggested, 
no special significance in 
the fact that Russians and 
Cubans were supporting 
the MPLA. Western 
claims of 3000 to 4000 
Cuban troops in Angola 
were a vast overestimate.

"If wish we had them; 
then we would be in com-
plete control of the 
country," he said.

Mr. Botha laughed when

P W Botha 
reacts

From page 1

I read the report of the 
MPLA's spokesman's 
claims to him. "You can 
expect this of the com-
munists. They are on the 
run," he said.

However, he angrily de-
nied the accuracy of an af-
fternoon newspaper report 
which quoted him as saying 
that South African losses 
in Angola had been 
"quite limited" and gave 
no cause for alarm.

Mr. Botha said he had 
not referred to Angola but 
to the "operational area". 

"I asked what the term 
meant, he replied: "Every 
intelligent person will un-
derstand if I say we are 
defending our border 
from the Kafar" mouth to 
The Cape."

Pressed to say whether 
South Africa was involved 
in any way in military 
operations on behalf of 
the FNLA or Unita, Mr. 
Botha retorted: "Of course 
not. Unita and the FNLA 
are fighting on their own."

Mr. Botha said he was 
not prepared to comment 
on reports that the Unita 
leader, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, 
had said that South Afri-
can troops in Angola were 
his enemies.
Captured SA men paraded in Lagos

Lagos.—Two white South African soldiers captured in Angola by Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola troops were put on display here yesterday as evidence of South African involvement in the civil war.

The two, who identified themselves as Corporal Hannes Gerhardus Terblanche, 21, and Private Robert Henry Wiehahn, 20, were produced at the end of a press conference held by MPLA Premier Lopo de Nascimento, who is in Nigeria for talks with the Nigerian Government.

In reply to questions, the two men, both handcuffed, said they were captured while on a mission to repair a broken vehicle near the headquarters of their unit. They looked tired but said they had been treated very well. They had no idea how far within Angola they were when captured.

An MPLA spokesman at the conference said Corporal Terblanche and Private Wiehahn were two of four South Africans captured. The other two were still in Luanda where all four were

LAGOS

From page 1

Nigerian security men. They are expected to be returned to captivity in Angola.

Mr. Do Nascimento claimed at the press conference that South Africa had about 1,000 regular troops in Angola and the number was rising. The South African forces, he claimed, were based as far north as the Novo Redondo, 680 km from the border with South West Africa.

Mr. Do Nascimento said the MPLA would accept offers of troops from any friendly African country in view of increased South African involvement. But he said the Organization of African Unity had shown "scandalous passivity".

Angola was being occupied by South Africa and that the MPLA would not accept troops offered through the OAU — but it does not mean we cannot accept troops sent by friendly African countries," he said.

SOVIETS

Mr. Do Nascimento told questioners that Soviet personnel on the MPLA side were in Angola for two reasons — to establish a Soviet Embassy, and in connection with military equipment Moscow was providing.

Asked if he believed the MPLA could reconcile itself with the two Western-backed nationalist movements the FNLA and Unita, he said it was like asking African countries to approve reconciliation with "racist South Africa".

The fighting in Angola was not a tribal, racial or power struggle, he said. It was a "struggle against foreign aggression perpetrated by Zaire, South Africa and other agents of international imperialism."

Nigeria has recognized the MPLA government and the Head of State, Brigadier Murtala Muhammad, and has offered all possible help in establishing its territorial integrity. — Sapa-AP-Reuters

Release of SA troops sought

PRETORIA — Efforts are being made by South African Defence Headquarters to secure the release of the four SADF members allegedly being held prisoner by the MPLA in Angola, reliable sources here reported yesterday.

"Defence HQ is fully aware of the anxiety of the relatives and next-of-kin of the four members of the SADF allegedly captured by the MPLA and are exploring various avenues with a view to effecting their release," the sources said. — Sapa

produced at an MPLA press conference on Wednesday.

Corporal Terblanche, army technician, was dressed in a sweat shirt and khaki pants. Asked if South African troops were involved in Angolan fighting he replied, "I just repair vehicles over here."

He gave his army number as 7043326PE and his home town as Bloemfontein.

Private Wiehahn, dressed in khaki top and trousers, was asked what he was doing in Angola. "I was just busy with my 12 months' army training which we have to do. I went to Angola to fix vehicles there. We were in a technical unit."

After the questioning they were led away by
at home a mother 'tired of crying'

Two South African soldiers captured by the MPLA in the "operational area" are paraded in Lagos yesterday. They are Private Robert Wiehahn, left, and Corporal H G Terblanche.
Captive did not know how far he had gone

LAGOS. — A South African army mechanic captured by MPLA forces in Angola insisted yesterday that he did not know how far across the border he was operating.

The Luanda Government, which brought the two South Africans to a press conference in Lagos, claimed that they were some 700 km from the South West African frontier, between the towns of Cela and Quibala. Private Robert Wiehahn answered nearly all the questions from Nigerian and other reporters, after him and Corporal Hans Terblanche, had been introduced to the press conference and had confirmed their names and army numbers.

Who sent them to Angola, and what had they seen?

Private Wiehahn: "We were sent through by the South African Army to go and repair vehicles there — from the South African Army.

Were they actually captured in Angola?

Wiehahn: "No, I don't know. I haven't a clue."

How had they been treated by the MPLA?

Wiehahn: "Very well — thank you."

How many Angolans had they killed?

Wiehahn: "Me? None."

What were they doing in Angola?

Wiehahn: "I was just busy on my training — the 12 months' training that I have to do. And I went out to fix vehicles."

With a unit?

Terblanche: "A technical unit."

What about combatants?

Wiehahn: "Technical unit. The other people we don't know ... We were working only in our unit, at our head office. The other people in front, we don't know how many of them are, who they are."

Did they know what was going to happen to them?

Wiehahn: "No, no idea."

—Sapa-Reuters
Johannesburg.—Several South African Citizen Force units are on a six-hour "exercise standby" for call-up.

These units, I was told yesterday, in the operational area, will probably be sent to the border for three-month training periods.

This will eventually ensure that the Defence Force has an enlarged standing army of soldiers trained under operational conditions.

It is estimated that today about one-third of this country's infantry units are serving in the operational area.
FAMILY ESCAPES "SLAVE" FARMER

By BERNARD JONGLOED

SHOCKING tales of torture, bullwhip floggings, sweated labour, starvation wages, malnutrition and general ill-treatment were told to the Sunday Times this week by workers who had escaped from an alleged "slave farm" to find refuge in Beaufort West, almost 100 kilometres away.

The alleged "slave farm" is in the Rietbron district between Beaufort West and Aberdeen in the Great Karoo.

Mr Solly Essop, independent member of the Coloured Representative Council, said at his home in Beaufort West that he was not pressing charges of alleged trespassing against the farmer and his wife who had chased a farm woman into his house.

He had however asked senior police to reprimand members of the uniformed branch for alleged "aggressiveness".

Mr Pieter "Jakob" van Stade, 26, said he had last seen his reputed wife Anna Wibod about five months ago. She had run away after the farmer's wife had told the farmer who was lazy and could not do his work properly and the farmer had mercilessly beaten her with a bullwhip.

"I could not leave because the farmer would not allow me to. Otherwise I would have followed her," said Mr Van Stade.

Mr Van Stade said that he had had to send his eldest child to relatives near Beaufort West because of conditions on the farm. He had last seen her more than a year ago.

Beaten

"I had been working on the farm in Rietbron since I was 15. I was beaten several times for things I did not do. I was always accused of not doing my work properly."

"The farmer was cruel. He kept a whip made of hippopotamus hide and beat us savagely. We were terrified of him. So frightened were we of his terrible moods that it was not worth the risk to escape. I know of nine people who escaped."

"Once I fell off a high windmill and received internal injuries. I was really in pain and bleeding. The farmer refused to take me to hospital.

He had complained to the Rietbron police twice without result."

Burnt

"Another time my clothes caught alight from diesel oil and my arms and back were burnt. I spent 16 months at a Cape Town hospital. When I got to the farm after being discharged, I learned that the disability grant card the hospital had sent to the magistrate at Rietbron had been sent to the magistrate at Beaufort West.

"The farmer was overcome with emotion when he told me he had completed all the investigations. "He told me she could not go home with him because there was no place for her."

Mr Pieter "Jakob" van Stade ... he escaped from the farm and ran all night to Beaufort West, almost 100 km away.

Mr Dirk Adams ... says he was knocked off a tractor by the farmer and the trailer's wheels went over him.

Mr Dirk Adams ... says he was knocked off a tractor by the farmer and the trailer's wheels went over him.

"The only off-day for us was on Christmas Day - but we were often called out to work during the afternoon."

"I am quite happy on this farm as I now earn 800s a month."

Mr Adams said he decided to run away after his wife had escaped to Mr Essop's house.

Mr Solly Essop said that Mrs Jacqui Adams ran into his house several months ago before his heart operation at Groote Schuur Hospital.

She was being chased by a bakkie driven by the farmer who had told the police accompanied them and tried to drag Mrs Adams away.

"The Master and Servant Act has been done away with. But some Whites seem to think Blacks are still their slaves.

"I am not going to rest until the allegations have been properly investigated."

A spokesman for the Beaufort West police confirmed that the statements had been taken from Mr Van Stade and Mr Adams and sent to the Rietbron police.

Sergeant F E Labuschagne, the station commander at Rietbron, said he had completed all the investigations of the complaints by Mr Van Stade and Mr Adams and sent the police dossier to the State Prosecutor at Beaufort West. Two exhibits, a whip and a length of iron, had also been forwarded to the Prosecutor.
DIT was 'n week van orlogsreakties in Zuid-Afrika.

Die stery in Angola en ons betrokkenheid daarvan is nie alleen deel van die gesinskrifte in die wêreldpers nie, maar ook die openbare en private gesprekstelsels van ons eie mense.

Bevordering ons bewarde immuunheid, die gevangenneming van Suid-Afrikaanse soldate in Angola, geen ongeveerde, verlenging van sommige jongmense se dieniplicht, die Westerse rol of gebeur daarvan, en Rusland se volgehore asnaf van Angola — dit is van die dinge wat hierdie orlogsreakties in Suide-Afrika aanbaas.

In 'n sekere sin is dit vir Suide-Afrika se mense 'n toets, want hierdie stery is vir ons nie so naby aan wêrelike orlogsoordegte en alles wat daarmee gepaard gaan, as nou nie.

Hoe reager ons mense?

Sonder twyfel is die oorheersende reaksie iets om op te trekke wees. Daar is geen pa nie. Daar is be- alskow dat behoud van land en volk met die wapen verdedig moet word.

Dat hulle sekere akse- te verteenwoordig.

Om dit name te gee: die reaksie van sampoor, afwy en verwy.

Die wat sampoor, vryjebasiliek hande, houd Suide-Afrika se slagskrige demonstreer.

Wiel glo al lau al dat konfrontasie deur geweld die enigste oplossing is. Ons moet die swart waal wat naderkom, met mag keer. In die eerste loopgraff grawe, tief, as absoluut niks anders meer hou kan word nie.

Die afwyers is baie min, maar hulle is daar. Ons moet ons ge- heel en al ontrekk van enige swee van betrakkenheden by Ango- la, want die kool is deur ons nie ongevir nie. Die storie van die Russen en hul planne om met Angola as stormrooi 'n oorlog te slaan, is 'n oordrywing.

Ons kryt self onnodige word teen die nadte van al die politieke risiko's wat betrokkie is. Waag ons nie te veel nie? Dalk te ver ge- gaan? Is dit nie 'n blun- der voorts' se laatste fout nie? Wat soek ons in Angola se diep? Is ons strategie korrekt? Is ons dit nie fyn om gedaan te betrokkie is. Is ons strategie korrekt? Is ons dit nie fyn om gedaan te betrokkie is. Is ons strategie korrekt?

En die groengrappie van ons dié verleunings en politieke intreiteit van ons eie.

Op die langtermijn kan dit vir ons meer te lees oor die vrye as wy. Geskakel en soms al tyd daarnetter, maar tog is dit 'n waardewolke ofening vir ons politieke ver- by die swart van Unita en FNLA. Ons moet onwetend van ons moet met Mosambiek — al- gehele afwyding.

Die wat verwy, is aan die groei: by En- gelstalige koerante, soos die Rand Daily Mail, en FWP-leier Eglin, met versigtige maars en waars. Die omskynlik voor- disse van ons militêre aksie moet gewegg.
The Portuguese

Brine Back

Mutiny after Angola marching orders
ONDERWYS EN HUISE IS B quest WAPENS

PROF. P. VERHOEF, Keuringstraat 236, Beyerspark, Pretoria, skryf:

U gebruik, kragdadien, en drukstilte, staal in 'n hoofartikel van 7 Desember waar u in: "Daar is aang, tyd, moet, veral, met die geskiedenis van Viet Nam, waarsoos veral ook as 'n meng-kyk, en, die bondgenootskap wat in Angola opereer.

Suid-Afrika kies, die kant van, die FNLA/Unita, wat vreeces, as 'n terroristie, bekoord, gestaan het, en wat tans dus, Swapo, (terrorist), herberg teerg, wil Suid-Afrika, koortoor, 'n ander, lede, en ondersteuners van, die, Geseldegere, is, Freimo, en, Chili.

Dit was, of wat bedoel, u in politiek as u sê dat ons die Kommunisme moet uitroei, of, dit is, my, daarom, 'n krasse stakeling van, 'n oportunitism, ter, will, van materiële gewin, (die water en, mineralie van Angola).

Ook die artikel van, Jaap Steyn, met dieselfde strekking, (ons moet, maar, miliêre, beheersing, dan, sal, die, stig, en, Russe, wegeslaan kan word.

Ons het, blyksame, al vermoed, dat, die grootste bondgemaak, na, in, "Vrye Wêreld" en, die een wat die meeste offers gebring het in die Tweede Wêreldoorlog, juis Rusland was. Dit is byna, pateties om te sien hoe graag, Suid-Afrika van, strategiese belang, wil se wees, asof dit "n" oo, is.

Suid-Afrika behoort ter wille van, wêreldvrede, 'n onverbondte, land te wees, en behoor daarna te strewe om die hele Afrika stoomvry en, militêre onverbondte te hou, 'n Land goos, Suid-Afrika, waar drie miljoen kinders, nog nie op skool is nie, kan nie bekostig, om militêre rande te be- stee aan, oorlogvoering nie.

Die belang van die sogenaamde seerost, om die Kaap is 'n illusie, 'n politieke clichee, Suid-Afrika, word oor die deur, oue, duisende kilometer, breed, 'n Dus, skone, sal nie, voldoen, die wees om die, sogenaamde, seerost, te blockeer nie.

Rusland, grens, aan Iran, en dit is, tog, logies dat, juis Rusland, die, oorheerser, na, Europa, hoor, hy, die oliever; sal, gaan, beest of, verwoes, of, anders, stig, die, ingang van, die, Persiese Golf, blockeer.

Ons beste wapens: teen die Kommunisme is onderwys, vernietiging van die, boeklooi en, geheimebehuising, vir die, swartes. Wat u met hierdie soort hoofartikel doen, is om of ons aan-dag van ons, werkelike proble- me aflei.
NEW YORK — The Gulf Oil Corporation is in a quandary over whether to continue paying sizeable royalties on petroleum production to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which is receiving Soviet aid, or to bow to Ford Administration suggestions that the payments be frozen.

At $405 million a year, the Gulf payments are almost 10 times what the Central Intelligence Agency has been empowered to send to the Angolan factions it supports.

The next payment — a little under $87 million — is due on Wednesday.

Earlier this month, State Department officials, among them Mr. Edward W. Mullen, acting assistant secretary of state for African Affairs, told Gulf executives it would be helpful if the Corporation would hold up the next payments until the situation in Angola was clarified.

HOSTAGE

But Gulf officials were said to fear that if payments were frozen, the Popular Movement could retaliate by holding its Cabinda employees hostage.

Gulf is contractually obliged to pay $8.70 a barrel on its 150,000-barrel-a-day output from wells off Cabinda, the capital of the former Portuguese colony, according
LONDON—British Foreign Secretary Mr James Callaghan has said that if Cuban and South African troops were withdrawn from Angola, there would be the 'makings of a bargain' for setting up a Government of national unity in the strife-torn country.

But, at the same time, the Cuban leader Dr Fidel Castro has said that his Government will never renounce solidarity with the Marxist MPLA 'Government' in Luanda.

Mr Callaghan made his call for the withdrawal of Cuban and South African forces in a BBC interview here after calling in the South African Charge d'Affaires, Mr T. F. Wentzel and the Soviet Ambassador, Mr Nikolai Lunkov for separate talks.

Mr Callaghan was asked if he thought the two countries were in any position to go along with non-intervention.

'I think they are. For example, if South Africa were to withdraw, then clearly Cuban troops, and those who are supporting them, would be very much exposed to African wrath. It is undoubtedly the South African intervention which has led to a number of countries in Africa recognising the existent Soviet-supported Government in Angola. Therefore, I think if both were to leave there would be the makings of a bargain,' the Foreign Secretary said.

Election

He had talked with the U.S. Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, on the telephone, he said.

Asked if his call on the two representatives had been prompted by what Dr Kissinger had to say, Mr Callaghan said he thought the situation in America was a troublesome one.

'It is troublesome not so much because it will necessarily lead her to be weaker vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, but because of the consequences. It would have in an election year for global detente, and I have put this to the Soviet Union very clearly.

They have a great interest in detente, as do we, as does the U.S. itself, and I think we must look further than Angola and must consider the consequences of what is taking place there, against the backdrop of a much wider interest of detente, Mr Callaghan said in a part of the interview which was not broadcast.

Approaches

On his talks with the two representatives, Mr Callaghan said he had told both men that the interests of Angola demanded that South African, Cuban troops and their forces of Angola should be withdrawn from Angola and that a Government of national unity should be set up.
Angola: Tribalism is main issue in war

By LARRY HEINZERLING of Associated Press

Johannesburg. — In a speech of power intervention in war-torn Angola, it appears likely that tribal politics will ultimately determine that troubled nation's future.

Tribe has been the source of independent Black African states ever since colonial flags first started coming down over Africa almost two decades ago.

And foreign powers have always sought advantage in the tribal tumults that beset the nations of post-colonial Africa.

The leaders of all three Angola liberation movements claim ideological ties with the East or West although this has been the meaning to the vast majority of Angola's six million people. Almost 90 percent cannot read or write and most live on the land as they have done for centuries.

And while all three leaders are politically astute and genuine partisans of Marxist or democratic thought, the vast majority of their followers who are hard-pressed to grasp concepts of 'communism' or 'democracy' as they are understood in Washington, Moscow or Peking.

Opportunities

For each movement, foreign powers represent most importantly a source of financial and military aid in what is largely a local conflict for political control.

But the Soviet Union and Western powers — including White-rulled South Africa — and neighbouring African states see opportunities and threats in the possible domination of one faction.

Domination by the pro-Soviet movement in Angola could emerge as a threat to Western shipping lanes around the Cape and transform Angola into a springboard for subversion in neighbouring states, including Zaire, Zambia, South Africa and Rhodesia.

All three tribal-based groups fought Portuguese colonial rule, and each in the decade before independence on November 11.

Influenced by European values and their emergent intelligentsia, the MPLA leadership has relied heavily on support from the Soviet Union for arms and funds for over a decade.

The movement has always attracted urban Black intellectuals in Angola and has a following from all classes and tribal groups. But Neto's hard-core following has always been fundamentally tribal.

A massive influx of arms from the Soviet Union before and after independence, and the arrival of some 14,000 Cuban troops, have given the MPLA considerable military power in the Angolan civil war.

The MPLA currently controls Luanda and a thin stretch of land eastward basically following the contours of Kimbundu tribal influence.

The MPLA is opposed, in a loose alliance of convenience, by the FNLA and UNITA, supported by Western arms supplied through Zaire.

Satellite

The newspaper said the real risk was not that Angola would be turned into a Soviet satellite, but that some of the African governments would be so on their own or other of the following powers in achieving power, it's allowed to the United States and Britain to aid the government, it's used as an excuse for the Russians or Americans.

"The American electorate, in an isolationist mood, wants to forget its worldwide responsibilities. This is why aid for Angola has been cut off."

The Telegraph added that in Britain the Foreign Secretary, Mr. James Callaghan, was strengthened in seeing the Labour Government lining up on the same side as White South Africa.

"It is a sad story, just as the United States and Europe are so deeply involved in the struggles for freedom in Rhodesia, South West Africa and South Africa."

UK press on 'mistaken' US Senate vote

London. — The Observer newspaper yesterday said a Russian success in Angola would probably lead the United States and China to become much more deeply involved in the struggles in Rhodesia, South West Africa and South Africa.

"the US electorate, in an isolationist mood, wants to forget its worldwide responsibilities. This is why aid for Angola has been cut off."

The Telegraph added that in Britain, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. James Callaghan, was strengthened in seeing the Labour Government lining up on the same side as White South Africa.

"It is a sad story, just as the United States and Europe are so deeply involved in the struggles in Rhodesia, South West Africa and South Africa."

Reluctance

On Saturday the Guardian said that the US Congress would probably be right to avoid American involvement in Angola.

Fears of another Vietnam in Africa or reluctance to pursue a similar course to South Africa were not valid reasons for the US to avoid entanglement, the British paper said in an editorial.
All seek control of a nation rich in oil, diamonds, coffee and other vast and largely untapped mineral wealth.

Covert aid

Roberto is regarded as pro-Western and now a major recipient of United States military aid — but has accepted support in the past whenever he could find it, including Zaire and China.

The FNLA was the first group to establish a year of liberation against Portuguese rule in 1961 and Roberto at one stage to broaden his ethnic support in Angola.

A year after the war began, Roberto asked Dr Jonas Savimbi, an Ovimbundu from southern Angola, to join his movement and the coalition failed. Accusing Roberto of flagrant tribalism, Savimbi fled as FNLA foreign minister in 1964 and founded Unita two years later.

Savimbi and Roberto have again joined sides to fight the MPLA but it remains to be seen whether they would be likely to stick in any coalition to govern Angola.

The Observer said the immediate objective of the Western powers should be to cooperate with the OAU's organization of African Unity in making a démarche in both Moscow and Pretoria, demanding the immediate removal of arms from Angola and the withdrawing of all military personnel.

US task force ‘on alert’

WASHINGTON. — A task force of three destroyers in support of NATO’s Atlantic Task Force has been placed on full alert after French Carrier Air Force units directly supplied battle areas.

The consultant, Mr S Gerrasi, says that United States cargo aircraft are dropping supplies to columns on the central front, operating from an airfield in Zaire. He produced an eyewitness report saying that the insurgents’ recabling is taking place in regular army units and that enlisting men are being encouraged by their officers to make the switch discreetly.

But it also questioned the reasons advanced in favour of American involvement.

It was extremely improbable that the Soviet Union, whose government is already large in Angola, would run a single battle near the Brazilian border.

There is no evidence that the MPLA would be more stable or less prone to internal dissension than it was for the Portuguese.

The paper also questioned whether the Soviet Union would be able to put a naval base in Angola to a useful practical use without triggering a world war.

The most desirable outcome in Angola was a military stalemate leading to partial partition — and this was possible already within reach, the Guardian said.

Conditional

"Thus a Congress wish to end American involvement and replace the Angolan livelihoods," the Guardian said.

But this was conditional on the MPLA accepting a peace agreement, the paper continued. If the movement tried to prolong and extend the war, the Western powers would have to review the question of involvement again.

Denying arms to people to kill themselves with is one argument, sitting back while one side crushes the other was the most nearly reprehensible of the many arguments.

The editorial concluded that the African Union’s chance of a humanitarian, wholly African and at least presumably socialist regime is quite another.

"And final peace talks were needed," the editorial said. "The idea of a peace agreement that recognizes the independence of Angola and provides for a government that respects human rights would be a step forward."
Gulf Oil to pull out of Cabinda

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — The Gulf Oil Corporation, which has been paying millions of dollars to the marxist MPLA for oil it has been extracting off Cabinda, is closing its operations there temporarily and withdrawing its personnel from the Angolan enclave.

The Corporation was due to make tax and royalty payments of R72-million and R22.5-million respectively on New Year's Eve and January 15. A company spokesman said by telephone from Philadelphia, however, that it would be placed in an impossible position by turning the money over to any of the three factions fighting for control of Angola.

The company also said it had been asked by the US state department to evacuate its personnel and their dependants.

This supports the belief of some observers that Gulf has been under pressure from the White House because the heavy taxes and royalties it pays to the MPLA helps the party — the Ford administration has been trying to undermine by helping the opposing FNLA and Unita factions.

The statement added that border warfare and civil war in Angola had made impossible the movement of personnel, supplies and equipment necessary for the maintenance of operations in Cabinda.

The payments now due are to be placed in a special fund, bearing interest, and will be passed on to Angola when it has a government that is in control of the territory and population and has been generally recognised by the world community.

A spokesman for Gulf said it would probably be simple for the MPLA to find another oil concern, from either East or West, to resume production after Gulf's departure.
goodwill and violence

On Angola's border

Inside Mail
...the inside story
Operation Angola
ANGOLA WAR BOGS DOWN

Tribune Africa News Service

THE TIDE of the Angolan war has turned - temporarily - against the MPLA, but the action on all fronts appears to have bogged down.

There are indications that the MPLA will enjoy a short lull over the Christmas season, not out of any spirit of goodwill, merely so the sides can regroup and plan for major offensives in the new year.

The main battlefront for the moment is on the propaganda front. The MPLA is proudly displaying its two young South African soldiers, a proof of what they allege is deep South African intervention and aggression in the war.

It is, meanwhile,传说 the MPLA is operating slave labour camps and everyone is trying to Blacken connections with South Africa.

The key to the war is how deeply the West is prepared to become involved to counter Russian intervention.

Meanwhile, the Russian arms build-up is entering a new phase with P.5 jet fighters being abandoned like strike-born territory. The jets have light bomb and rocket system capability.