Key town falls to Unita

KINSHASA — Troops of the Soviet-backed MPLA in Angola had lost Henrique de Carvalho, the main town in the northeast of the country, the Zaire news agency, AZAP, reported in Kinshasa yesterday.

The agency quoted a spokesman for Unita, one of two groups fighting the Luanda-based group. The number of Cubans fighting in Angola has been swollen to 10,000 men in a rapid troop buildup involving refuelling of Cuban troop transport at an airport in the Portuguese Azores, diplomatic sources said in Lisbon yesterday.

At the same time, the bi-weekly Expresso said it had learned that the MPLA was planning an imminent offensive that would include Soviet-made warplanes for the first time. The planes were based in Brazzaville.

Within the past 10 days several Cuban planes carrying soldiers refuelled in the Portuguese Azores. The planes were Russian-made turboprops. — Sapo-Reuters and AP.
Guyana opens airfields to Cuban planes

GEORGETOWN. — The Guyana Government will allow Cuban planes bound for Angola to use its airport facilities, an informed source said last night.

The source said Cuba had made its request after a protest to Havana by Barbados against such flights and a refusal by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to allow Angola-bound aircraft to use its airports, Sapta Reuters reports.

A Guyana Government statement was expected in the next two days, the source added.

The United States was recently reported to have expressed concern to Guyana that its territory might be used as a staging post for Cuban military supplies.

It was not known if Guyana had replied to the American note.

The government-owned Chronicle newspaper yesterday quoted a government spokesman as saying that the government had been approached by an American representative.

The spokesman was quoted as saying this was an example of the pressure being applied by the United States on Third World countries to fall into line with American policy.

The issue surfaced during a visit to Guyana by a three senior officials of the MPLA, which is battling in Angola with Soviet and Cuban assistance against two rival movements.

A "Mail" correspondent in Washington reports that a top official of Guyana reportedly landed in Zambia last night on a mystery mission connected with the Angolan civil war.

Top US Government intelligence sources say that Mr Fred Wills, the Foreign Minister of Guyana, left Georgetown, the capital, on a hastily arranged trip to the conference in Lusaka.

Significantly, Mr Wills trip to the Zambian capital came after a delegation representing the Soviet backed MPLA forces in Angola arrived in Guyana from Jamaica on Sunday.

Guyana officials said Mr Wills would attend the Lusaka conference but would not say exactly what was being discussed.

At the same time, the US State Department filed a formal protest with the Guyanan Government because Cuban aircraft ferrying troops to the Angolan civil war have been refueling at the capital city's airport.

Guyana is in the northeast corner of South America, south of Venezuela. It is an ideal refueling base for aircraft from Cuba about to make the long, trans-Atlantic hop to the African coast.
SA ultra-alert as MPLA hit back

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—An ultra-alert was declared for South African troops in the "operational area" last night as the predicted escalation of the war in Angola became fact with the MPLA attacks on FNLA and UNITA positions.

On the "South West Africa - Angola border", South African troops were standing by for the possibility of further terrorist attacks against the civilian population of Ovamboland.

Said a Defence Force spokesman last night: "No officer or man in the operational area will relax. It's a 24-hour day alert. Anything could happen. And we are ready if anything does."

Asked about medical facilities for wounded, Major-General C R Cockcroft, the Surgeon-General of the Defence Force, said: "Everything is under control as far as evacuation and treatment of wounded is concerned."

He added: "We have sufficient blood plasma for any emergency. Surgical and medical care is also geared to any emergency. Medical men, trained soldiers, are on the spot and standing by the whole time."

The reason for the ultra-alert stems from intelligence reports of a military hardware build-up by MPLA forces. It is known that Russian-made MIG combat aircraft, which have arrived recently in Congo, Brazzaville and Luanda, are nearly assembled — and that T-34 tanks and other sophisticated weaponry are in MPLA hands for use by trained Cuban pilots and soldiers.

One on-the-spot assessment last night of Cuban participation in the war was 7,000 officers and men.

TRANSPORT

It is now patently obvious that the Soviet-backed MPLA plans to widen its hold on the spawning, oil-rich Angola before the opening of the OAU special meeting on Angola scheduled for January 10.

Further proof of the MPLA military build-up is evidently by intelligence reports of giant Russian AN-22 transports routing by way of Algeria and Guinea — both pro-MPLA nations — under orders to Angola.

In South Africa, the extended call-up system of troops involving Citizen Force and National Service soldiers is under way. Some Citizen Force units are now geared to a three-month training period and all National Servicemen serving on the border are required to serve an additional month.

Full-time and part-time university students, who are Citizen Force members can still apply through their units, for deferment of training, but must submit documentary proof of their status, in the form of a letter from their faculty heads, as soon as possible.

Sapa-AP reports from Lisbon that the number of Cubans fighting in Angola has been swollen to 10,000 men in a rapid troop build-up involving refueling of Cuban troop transport at an airport in the Azores, according to diplomatic sources. At the same time, the independent bi-weekly Expresso said it had learnt that the MPLA was planning an imminent offensive that would include Soviet-made warplanes, for the first time.
Soares warns of ‘Vietnam’

CARACAS. — The Portuguese Socialist leader, Dr. Mario Soares, said in Caracas on Tuesday that the intervention of foreign forces in Angola could turn the former Portuguese colony into an “African Vietnam.”

“This is a threat to world peace,” Dr Soares said in a press conference following his arrival as a guest of the Venezuelan Government.

Meanwhile in Lagos yesterday Nigeria denied a statement by the MPLA that it was planning to send troops to Angola. Major Henrique Carvalhos dos Santos, leader of an MPLA mission in the Caribbean, said in Georgetown, Guyana, on Monday that ‘‘Nigerian troops might already be arriving in his country and that the Congo, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau were ready to send troops.

Nigeria has formally recognised the Luanda-based government of the MPLA, promising “sympathetic consideration” for any request for military support, reports Sapa-Reuter.

A cash donation of R16 020 000 was made when MPLA “Prime Minister” Lopo do Nascentio visited Lagos recently, but there has been no Nigerian confirmation of statements by him that this was only one-fifth of the aid pledged.

Mr William E. Schaufele, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, left Cameroon yesterday for the Ivory Coast to continue talks with African leaders on the Angolan crisis, reports UPI.

In a parallel diplomatic action, Washington is urging South Africa to end its involvement in Angola before the OAU summit.

The United States has also revoked a licence authorising the export of two Boeing 707 aircraft bought by the Angolan airline because the aircraft were likely to be used to transport arms or troops, reports Sapa-AP.
MPLA lose control of major centre

Kinshasa — The Soviet-backed MPLA has lost control of Henrique de Carvalho, the main town in the northeast of the country, according to Zaire's UN news agency, Apar, said.

In the mid-west there was still fighting around Quibela, a road communications centre linking the port of Novo Redondo with the FNLA and FNLA-UNita troops had made considerable gains in Angola's diamond-rich northeast area, the Zaire news agency, Apar, said.

West of the port of Novo Redondo, the FNLA was still holding the east and the north, the agency said.
Resist Reds or pay the price—Vorster

Johannesburg.—No camouflage could cover up the blatant subversion of Angola and its people by the communists, and the choice before Africa and the non-communist world was plain—submit and pay the price, or resist, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, said in his New Year's message last night.

"Not only was Angola with its vast potential, slowly dying, but thanks to Leftist intrigues and blatant communist intervention, thousands of people have probably been senselessly killed and many more thousands will probably be killed unless this crude attempt by Russia and Cuba to forge a Marxist state on a resisting and unwilling people can be stopped, and only a bigger Western involvement not only in the diplomatic but in all other fields, can do this," Mr Vorster said.

"If Africa and the free world allow one African country and a country of such immense strategic importance too, to be hounded into the communist fold at the point of the bayonet or be ruthlessly liquidated, Africa will pay a price of subversion far worse than that of the 18th and 19th centuries.

"If they achieve their objective not a single African country will be able to feel safe.

"No camouflage can cover up this blatant subversion of a country and its people, and the choice before Africa and the non-communist world is plain—submit and pay the price, or resist," Mr Vorster said.

Mr Vorster said:

"We have recognised the state of Angola, we have committed no act of aggression or subversion we are in favour of a political settlement and we have no claims on anything in Angola.

"It is not necessary for me to tell you how delicate the matter is and how far-reaching the results may be, but I want to give you the assurance that I and my colleagues are giving it the closest attention day in and day out.

"We have lost men—good men and brave men—salute them and their comrades in the field. With you all I pray that their families will find comfort in the thought that they died so that men, women and children could live free of the yoke of atheist communist enslavement. For that they were prepared to stand up and be counted at the risk of death itself," Mr Vorster said.

"Mr Vorster said that last year he had said most of the serious world problems were left unsolved in 1974 and were carried over into 1975.

"Now at the beginning of 1975 the International Monetary Fund is no nearer to a solution of international economic problems, inflation is still casting its evil shadow over all countries, the numbers of unemployed are increasing, economic growth as well as peace are in the balance, terrorists are becoming bolder and bolder and the Soviets are increasing their spheres of influence.

"The United Nations, the one organisation which could have been expected to do something about it all has conclusively proved its ineffectiveness. Its puerile and sterile debates have become one by one and South Africa did well to stay away and will continue to do so unless things change radically for the better.

"The one ray of light was the effective way in which Ambassador Meynian of the US has exposed its hypocrisy and double standards."

Mr Vorster said he was gratified by the way South Africans of all walks of life had united in an effort to stem inflation.

"For success, however, there will have to be more imports, less imports, especially of luxuries, better management, more productive and "effective" work in standard time, and less spending without stifling growth, so that all, every person must live within his or her means. It is time again to buy South African wines and wherever possible."
Vorster warns Africa...

'Slavery if Reds triumph'

Staff Reporter

RUSSIAN and Cuban involvement in Angola faced Africa with an unavoidable choice — resist or submit to the "yoke of atheistic communist enslavement," the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, said in a New Year message to the nation last night.

But the communist bid to "force a Marxist state on a resisting and unwilling people" could not be stopped by Africa alone. Only bigger Western involvement could achieve that.

The need for Western assistance in Angola was "not only in the diplomatic field but in all other fields," Mr Vorster said.

Before turning to South Africa's relations with the outside world and particularly with Black Africa, Mr Vorster observed the United Nations for ineffectiveness. "Beguile and sterile debates have become a byword and South Africa did well to stay away and not continue to do so unless things change radically for the better."

Deepening hostility at the United Nations, South Africa had made progress in 1975 in normalising relations with Black Africa and countries further afield. Mr Vorster said: "We have established our bona fides and we have proved beyond doubt that we are as good as our words."

"Channels of communication have been opened, bridges of understanding have been built and a solid foundation has been laid for the future."

"We have blocked many of the attempts of our enemies to drive us out into the wilderness."

The Rhodesian situation illustrated the constructive results which had flowed from South Africa's peace initiative on the African continent, Mr Vorster said:

"It has changed from one of 'violent confrontation and terror' to 'hopeful talks in a much calmer atmosphere.'"
DURBAN — Mr. G. Krog, Director of Indian Education, is now directly responsible to the South African Indian Council instead of the Department of Indian Affairs.

Control of Indian education was handed over yesterday to the SAIC when all powers previously held by the Minister of Indian Affairs were delegated to Indian DDC.
A hot-pursuit operation into Angola has been launched by South African troops following the killing by terrorists of a British construction worker, whose name has not been released, and his Black maid in eastern Owambo, South West Africa.

Last night, military sources in Pretoria blamed Swapo terrorists for the attack. Some reports estimated there were 30 men in the terror group.

The dead woman has been named as Miss Salima Ismael.

In the same attack, two White men escaped injury or death by lying flat on the floor of their caravan when the terrorists opened rapid fire with Russian-made AK-47 sub-machine guns.

The raid, on the village of Oshand, took place early on Wednesday.

At the Oshand Clinic the terrorists forced Mr Elias Ndahaba, husband of the sister in charge, out of bed in his pyjamas and made him accompany them at gunpoint. They also broke into and robbed a shop.

Oshand is just over six km from the border with Angola. The terrorists wore camouflage uniforms and appeared to be well trained. After the raid they made off in the direction of Angola.

By late last night, a number of South African troops, normally stationed on the South-West African side of the border, were taking part in the hot-pursuit operation across the Angola border, after trackers had reported positive signs of escape in the direction by the terrorists.

As it was civilians who were murdered, police are doing on-the-spot investigations into the killings. But as the raid occurred in a military area, troops and helicopter crews have taken over the search operation.

An authoritative Pretoria source said last night: "Swapo is currently launching these attacks to keep in the limelight. These terrorists usually wear uniforms and some of them carry the cards of both MPLA and Unita."
MPLA's history of Angola banned

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Other publications declared undesirable in terms of the Publications Act, are: Guerrillas, V.S. Naipaul; Trick or Treat?, Ray Connolly; Cheating Wife, Dean McCoy; Film Review 1975/76, edited by F. Maurice Speed;

Der Spiegel, Nov 1975;

Der Spiegel, Hamburg;

Witchcraft Ritual Kit, Avalon Hill Company, Baltimore, Maryland; Cinco

Moses Mudarara Portugal,

Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho;

Os Marxistas, Wright Mills;

Sex Fantasy, Vol one,

Number 10, Gadoline Ltd,

Surrey; Health and Efficiency, No 942, August 22, 1975, Plant News Ltd, London;

Oh Johnny, poster, photo: H. J. Peper; Erotic Zodiac poster, design by House of Ideas;

Make Love, Not Fat poster, design by House of Ideas;

Castrol 1976 calendar;

Direct Design and Packaging Ltd, Denver, Graphic Ltd, England; The Erogenous Zones, design by House of Ideas.
The Growth of PPP
Seeking to Promote
The Cape Times and Angola

Above party politics is
debate on Angola's
future.
US ex-servicemen 'pour into Angola'

BOSTON. — Hundreds of American ex-servicemen have been sent to Angola and more have been trained and equipped to go, the Christian Science Monitor says in a report published in Boston yesterday.

"Despite congressional efforts to keep the United States out of the Angolan civil war, the covert American operation is increasing and becoming more organised," the newspaper says.

Quoting sources close to the CIA, the article says the CIA is "indirectly recruiting American ex-servicemen, training them, dispatching them to Angola and contributing toward their pay via funds for Zaire and Angola's two pro-West factions — FNLA and Unita — and providing them and indigenous forces with light and heavy weaponry."

A recruiting programme for 150 helicopter pilots and mechanics to fly and maintain a squadron of helicopter gunships has started in the US, the report says.

Thirteen helicopter gunships are already on their way from France to Angola, it says.

The picture of an increasing American involvement emerged from contacts with senior mercenary officers both in Angola and the United States, reports Sapa-Reuters.

A CIA spokesman yesterday refused to comment on the report and the White House deputy Press secretary Mr John Carlon said: "The story has no foundation and is not true."

The Monitor article says 800 Americans have left the United States in the past three months and are already operating in Angola.

"A similar number is ready to go as soon as the CIA can obtain more funds," it says.

Many of the Americans now in Angola are working with Unita.

The ex-servicemen were being paid R550 to R1 275 a month and got a R17 000 life insurance policy when they signed a final contract in Africa.

It is illegal under United States law to recruit American citizens for service in a foreign army.

The Rand Daily Mail's Washington correspondent writes that women mercenaries — "particularly good in intelligence work" — are reportedly being recruited in California.

And a recruiter, Guy of Pigs veteran Mr Jose Prat, claims hundreds of Cuban exiles in Miami are anxious to fight the Cuban communists aiding the MPLA. He says he is recruiting for Unita. — Sapa-Reuters.
AS THE rains ease off in Angola, the Cubans get into position and the last of the newly-arrived Russian hardware reaches various launching-off points for the expected big MPLA push in the next few days.

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit meeting on Angola starts on Saturday and that is a political deadline for the MPLA offensive. The Marxist movement hopes to strengthen its bargaining power by territorial gains before then.

But while the OAU formally starts the process of deciding where it stands on the Angolan war, nearly half of its members have already made up their minds to recognize the MPLA — because they would rather risk the Russians in Angola than the South Africans.

The South African presence in Angola — however big or small and with whatever qualifications — has been so astutely used by Russian propagandists as ideological mercenaries can impose whatever government they choose on an African state, writes Anthony Delius.

The question is whether anything could be worse than allying yourself with the proponents of apartheid even if only to save yourself from extinction.

It is not only Africans who get themselves into toils of spiralling sophistry when contemplating the question of who should or should not be involved in Angola.

One finds it in the letter columns of the London Times, expressed as a “grim gospel” of political realism for latter-day Christians by Father Adrian Hastings.

He sees the South Africans and Americans as withdrawing from Angola so that the MPLA can achieve a quick victory before the Russians get firmly entrenched.

If apartheid can produce such dangerous and hysterical confusions abroad how much worse does it do that in Africa.

The MPLA are fast becoming impatient with South Africa’s military presence in Angola, according to Commander Jose Carvalho, official in charge of MPLA forces in the Quibala and Cela areas.

He told Tim Clarke in a telephone interview: “The mere fact that they have crossed our borders is an act of aggression.”

Commander Carvalho said MPLA representatives attending the OAU conference in Addis Ababa would call on “our African brothers” to help expel South Africa.

“You will see at that conference what the rest of Africa feels about foreign troops invading us.”

It was put to him that foreign Russians and Cubans had also invaded Angolan territory by assisting the MPLA against Unita and the FNLA.

“He said: “That is no argument. The Russians and Cubans have always assisted us in the same manner that the Americans and Zaire give support to our enemies.”

On the general war scene, Commander Carvalho spoke of a major offensive again Unita and FNLA in the next few days.

— SUP 4/1176

RUSSIAN involvement in the Angolan civil war took a new turn yesterday when it was revealed that the Kremlin has offered a R40-million bribe to an African country in exchange for its support of the Marxist MPLA movement.

News of the massive Soviet bribe attempt was disclosed by a British Foreign Office spokesman in London. The spokesman refused to name the country involved in Russia’s new bid to win support on the African continent.

‘Curious’ settler dies in terror attack

By ROSEMARY NORTHcott

A BRITISH construction worker’s curiosity probably cost him his life when he was gunned down outside his caravan in a terrorist attack at Oshandi, 5 km from the Angola border in Omuambland, early on Wednesday morning.

His maid, Miss Salma Jemiel, was also found shot dead nearby.

His two colleagues, Mr Brasman and Mr Bogun, escaped death by lying flat on their caravan floor while bullets from Russian-made AK 47 sub-machine guns missed them by inches.

South African troops have launched a hot pursuit operation into Angola after the terrorists.

Police believe the wanted men also kidnapped a man from the small clinic and stole R1 000 before setting fire to a local supply store.

This is the third terrorist attack in the area since December 20 and four people have lost their lives.

Oshandi is a small trading post consisting of a shop and a clinic. It has no telephones. Detectives from Oshakati are investigating.

Yesterday Major Ben van Niekrik, district commandant of the area, which falls within Operation Area No 1, pleaded together the happenings of the terror night.

“We think the terrorists first went to the Oshandi clinic where they confronted Mr Elias Njaka, husband of the sister in charge,” he said.

“They forced him out of bed and made him accompany them at gunpoint. They then moved on to the shop 500 m away.

“They forced the hysterical woman owner of the shop to let them inside. We think it was while they were setting fire to the shop that the British worker who was killed decided to investigate the noise.

“The dead man’s name has been withheld until the next of kin have been notified in Britain.”
A SOUCRE close to the FNL/JUA's high-grades in An-gola

MPPLA now trying to hide losses

MPPLA was engaged in many battles with the communists-backed

Afro-Cuban Army in the southern part of the country. The

MPPLA soldiers and their commanders were reportedly killed in

action. The MPPLA's situation is dire, and they are

looking for new alliances to strengthen their position.

The situation is tense, and the peace talks between the

government and the rebels are at a standstill. The

government is pushing for a military solution, while the

rebels are demanding political reforms.

The MPPLA is currently facing significant financial problems,

and they are struggling to buy weapons and supplies.

The economic sanctions imposed by the international community

are also contributing to their difficulties. The MPPLA needs

international support to survive and continue its fight.

The Southern Times reports on the latest developments in this

volatile region.
Russia accused of论证

Heads claim African leaders gather in Angola to decide on Angolan war

Cabadina

US funds pour into Angolan war
Somalia urges Africa to accept MPLA

'Malì' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Somalia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Omar Orteh Ghaliib, has urged all African states to recognize the pro-Marxist MPLA.

He told a press conference in Lusaka that Africa should not condemn Russia for supplying arms to the MPLA because this was the decision of the Organisation of African Unity.

Mr Ghaliib also said the FNLA and Unita should join the MPLA.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Russian Embassy in Lusaka, Mr Igor Tikhomirov, said in Livingstone yesterday his country does not support any liberation movement in Angola, but recognizes the MPLA.

He also said Africa must come to terms with reality and denounce "forces of aggression on Angolan soil."

In Dar-es Salaam the Tanzanian Government-owned Daily News said yesterday a government of national unity, grouping all three liberation movements in Angola, was "out of the question."

In a front-page editorial the paper said the pro-Western FNLA and Unita were "traitorous organisations bent on selling not only Angola but the whole of Africa."

Because of this, the communist-backed MPLA, which stood for true independence for Angola, could never work with FNLA and Unita, it said.

The paper declared: "There is ample evidence given by the leaders of FNLA and Unita themselves, that they are puppets working for someone else's cause."

An editorial in Uhuru, organ of the ruling Tanu Party, yesterday said the Americans wanted a government of national unity "so that there should be some puppets to lead the country."

"To use those puppets the Americans will continue to oppose the true liberation of that country," Uhuru said.

The "people of Africa, Asia and Southern America" know the "long history of the Americans' interference in other countries' affairs," it said.
Cuba's Angola force reaches 7,500

WASHINGTON. — US intelligence sources estimate that there are now about 7,500 Cuban soldiers fighting against American-backed factions for control of Angola.

The increase suggested the Cuban military commitment in Angola was growing steadily. Last week US officials were using a figure of about 5,000 Cuban troops.

Intelligence sources said three more top Cuban officials had been identified in Angola. They were Mr. Fernando Verino, a vice-minister in the Cuban Ministry of the Armed Forces, Mr. Luis Alfonso Ochoa, a member of the Cuban Communist Party's Central Committee and Mr. Jorge Risquet, a member of the party secretary.

Last month, US intelligence said Brigadier-General Julio Casas was apparently helping the MPLA to handle military equipment supplied by the Soviet Union. Brig Casas was said to be a close associate of the Cuban Premier, Dr. Fidel Castro.

The Russian airlift of weapons and other military supplies to the MPLA was still moving, with more than 49 planeloads delivered so far, intelligence sources said.

The Russian planes, mostly huge AN-22 transports, were said to refuel in Algeria and Guinea on their long flight from Russia. The report that the MPLA was using MIG fighters had not been confirmed.

In Moscow, Russian newsreps reported yesterday that the military situation was favourable for the MPLA.

In a dispatch from Luanda, Tass and Pravda correspondents said MPLA troops were on the offensive.

Recently, they said, the town of Camacratele, 280 km north-east of Luanda, had been "liberated".

The northern front line had moved to from 100-150 km from Luanda, and the northern province of Cabinda had fallen to MPLA troops.

One dispatch quoted local Press reports saying that military equipment was being supplied daily to the airport of Ngeche via "the air-bridge from the United States."

"Fierce battles are going on on the eastern front," the dispatch said.

There, mercenaries and Angolan separatists had lost men and equipment. On the central front, artillery of Luanda forces had destroyed large amount of equipment and prisoners had been taken.

The dispatch said hundreds of volunteers had shown up at draft stations in Luanda and Angolan towns. Many volunteers had been sent back to factories and farms because they were also needed there.

Tass also reported that a "security board" had been established in Luanda.

"The aim of the new government body is to defend the revolutionary gains of the Angolan people, to strengthen national unity, to defend state borders and to combat economic sabotage and crime," Tass said.

In Boston the Christian Science Monitor said yesterday recruiting and training of American mercenaries to fight in Angola had come to an abrupt halt in the US.

"But the clampdown is not enough to have halted the operations of the American mercenaries already in Angola," the newspaper said. The story quoted sources close to the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Monitor said the halt appeared to be the result of an article it published last week. The story said CIA-sponsored training of ex-US servicemen for mercenary work had taken place at Fort Benning.

In Algiers the semi-official El Moudjahid said France was engaged in subversive actions aimed at endangering the stability and territorial integrity of Angola.

After President Valery Giscard D'Estaing's visit to Kinshasa last year, it said, Zaire had received tanks and fighter aircraft which subsequently found their way to Angola. — Sapa-Reuter AP.
Red advance seen as critical for future

JOHANNESBURG—Foreign diplomatic sources in South Africa last night regarded the MPLA's claim to have captured Carmona as the most critical news to have come out of Angola for some weeks. The fall of Carmona, the FNLA's main stronghold, is expected to have a traumatic effect on the morale of anti-communist troops, and underscores again their urgent need of sophisticated weapons in large numbers, and skilled and battle-seasoned men to operate them.

In military significance, the fall of Carmona to the MPLA could be compared to the capture of Luanda by the FNLA. Military experts see the simultaneous attacks by the MPLA on Carmona and Luano to the south as indicative of the accuracy of intelligence reports over the past few weeks claiming the arrival of a mass of new Russian weapons and equipment for the MPLA.

Reports that Nigeria, Congo-Brazzaville, Guinea, and Guinea-Bissau are ready to send troops to Angola to fight alongside the MPLA also tie up with that organisation's apparent military confidence in attacking two anti-communist strongholds at one time.

A fresh batch of Cuban troops is reported to have arrived in Luanda in December. According to reports from Lisbon, Soviet planes are in Congo-Brazzaville ready to refuel and join the MPLA offensive.

The nationality of the pilots was not known.

Diplomatic sources say the MPLA offensive was well-timed from its viewpoint.

The OAU summit meeting on Angola opens in Addis Ababa on Saturday and the MPLA is obviously calculating that a strong and successful offensive between now and then, based on territorial gains, is likely to swing to its favour those member-countries who have not yet made up their minds which of the Angolan factions to back.

Already 17 of the OAU's 44 members recognise the MPLA.

Militarily, experts say, the MPLA attack on Luano, if not held by the anti-communist forces, as being the start of a Soviet-supported push towards the extreme south of Angola.

Luano is close to the vital Benguela railroad. A few hundred kilometres south of that town is the only other remaining anti-communist stronghold, Huambo, which is also situated by the railroad.

EDC.
MPLA claim big victory in Angola

LUANDA — Troops of the Marxist MPLA, armed by Russia and stiffened by Cuban mercenaries, claim to have smashed their way into Carmona, headquarters of the rival FNLA, in a bloody offensive which could signal their eventual victory.

The fall of Carmona, now called Uige, could prove a virtually irreversible setback for the Western-backed FNLA of Holden Roberto.

The town, held by seasoned FNLA troops, veterans of ten years of bitter warfare against the Portuguese, was considered impregnable to the FNLA forces — allegedly backed by white mercenaries and regular Zaire troops.

Fierce fighting is also reported on the eastern front at Luso where the MPLA forces, FAPLA, have launched an attack on combined FNLA and Unita troops.

An MPLA communiqué issued yesterday also claims that FAPLA has captured the Ngege air-base.

Captured seven northern towns — Carassala, Cambala, Camabatela, Nambanzongo, Sambu, Caju, General Preira and Vista Alegre.

Captured “several hundred tons” of war material including armoured cars, transport vehicles and other heavy equipment.

Destroyed two American aircraft at Carmona airfield.

The fall of Ngege air-base — formerly the Portuguese forces’ main air-base in northern Angola — is, with the capture of Carmona, a double blow to the FNLA. The airfield has been the centre for the influx of men and arms flown in from neighbouring Zaire whose Pres Mobutu has backed the FNLA in its bid for power in Angola.

The FAPLA communiqué quoted Red Cross sources to substantiate its claim that Carmona had fallen. According to FAPLA the Red Cross had reported that FNLA troops had been evacuating the town for days and falling back towards the Zaire border.

Yesteray’s communiqué, jubilant and emotionally worded, was already referring to Carmona in the past tense: “Carmona used to be the main political headquarters where the main body of invaders was concentrated under the cloak of the puppet movement FNLA.”

The communiqué gave no details of the fighting but described it as “fierce”.

The communiqué claimed that “generalised popular resistance to imperialist aggression” was gathering momentum.

Also said that on the “centre south front” the situation remained stationary.

The MPLA’s claimed military successes coincided with a diplomatic initiative to gain African support.

The MPLA’s chief of external relations, Mr Manuel Rut Monteiro, arrived in Lourenço Marques yesterday to talk with Prelimo which has been one of the MPLA’s staunchest supporters.

In a ceremony expected to take place in Lourenço Marques today Pres Samora Machel will accept the proceeds of a countrywide collection for the MPLA. — DDC.
100,000 Angolans killed in war

Reds smash into FNLA stronghold

By JOSE RAMALHO
'Mail' Africa Bureau

TROOPS of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), armed with Soviet equipment and backed by Cuban mercenaries, have smashed their way into Carmona, northern stronghold of the rival National Front, in a bloody offensive which could end the stalemate in the year-long civil war.

More than 400,000 Angolans — most of them "peasants" — were so far known to have been killed in the war, a Zambian journalist in Angola reported yesterday.

His report, in the Times of Zambia, quoted International Red Cross officials in Huambo (formerly Nova Lisboa) as the sources of casualty figures and added that undetermined thousands of Angolans were known to have fled from their homes and sought refuge in camps on either side of the war front.

The fall of Carmona, now called Uige, could prove a "shattering" setback for the Western backed FNLA of Dr Holden Roberto. The town, held by seasoned FNLA troops, veterans of ten years of bitter warfare against the Portuguese, was considered impregnable by the FNLA forces allegedly backed by white mercenaries and regular Zaire troops.

The fall of Carmona — claimed in an MPLA communiqué — comes on the eve of the crucial Organisation of African Unity (OAU) talks in Addis Ababa which open on January 10, and is likely to sway wavering Black African opinion behind the Soviet-backed MPLA, headed by Dr Agostinho Neto.

Fierce

And fierce fighting is reported on the eastern front at Luso, where the MPLA forces, Fapla, have launched an attack on combined FNLA and UINLA troops.

The MPLA communiqué, issued yesterday, also claims that Fapla has:
- Captured the Negega air base.
- Captured seven northern towns — Caracassala, Cananga, Camabateia, Nambugongo, Samba Caju, General Freire and Vista Allegre.
- Captured several hundred tonnes of war material, including armoured cars, transport vehicles and other heavy equipment.
- Destroyed two American aircraft at Carmona airfield.

The fall of Negega air base — formerly the Portuguese forces' main airbase in northern Angola — is, with the capture of Carmona, a double blow to the FNLA. The airfield has been the centre for influx of men and arms flown in from neighbouring Zaire whose President Mobutu has backed the FNLA.

The Fapla communiqué quotes the Red Cross sources to substantiate its claim that Uige has fallen. According to Fapla, the Red Cross reports that FNLA troops have been evacuate the town for four days and falling back towards the Zaire border.

The MPLA's claimed military successes coincide with a diplomatic initiative to gain Black African support.

The MPLA's Chief of External Relations, Mr Manuel Rui Monteiro, arrived in Luanda Marques yesterday to talk with President Marcelo, which has been one of MPLA's staunchest supporters.

In a ceremony planned in Luanda Marques today President Samora Machel will accept the proceeds of a country-wide collection for the MPLA.

It was also announced in Luanda Marques yesterday that the Moscow-controlled Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation had appealed to all African states to recognise the MPLA.
New thrust against MPLA

MOSCOW — Pro-Western troops of the FNLA and Unita and mercenaries have launched a major thrust against the strategic Angolan town of Malange, the official Soviet news agency Tass said yesterday.

Tass correspondents reported from Angola that they had spoken to the commissioner of the Malange military district who said: "Bordered by troops and mercenaries we are advancing on this important road from the north and south." Malange, a town in territory held by the Soviet-backed MPLA, is the capital of the Western Province.

American sources have said in Washington that Unita troops were advancing on Tete, the provincial capital, and on the town of Malange, which is about 600 km to the east of Malange.

The Tass correspondents with the MPLA forces repelled "ground fire and shell bursts," they said. They added that the front line passed through the area recently.

A Nigerian organisation calling itself the Patriotic Front for Africa also urged the establishment of a volunteer corps to support the MPLA.

In America, a decorated Vietnam veteran said yesterday there was widespread recruiting for mercenaries, and claimed he had agreed to fight for the MPLA.

There have been reports of mercenary recruiting in the United States, but most of those recruits were said to be joining the anti-Soviet forces in Angola.

However, the veteran quoted in the Rome, Georgia, newspaper, said he was recruited by the Soviets. He said he considered himself a professional mercenary and preferred to fight for the communists because they paid better.

He said most American recruiters were not identifying the groups they represented but were recruiting in the name of Mr. Holden Roberto, head of the US-backed FNLA. 

SAPA-RNS-AP.
Six more killed in operational area

3 SA men feared captured in Angola

PRETORIA. — Six South African soldiers and airmen have been killed in the "operational area" and three soldiers were missing believed captured, Defence Force Headquarters announced last night.

One of the dead is Brigadier J J Potgieter, officer commanding Free State Command, Potgieter was killed when a SAAF light aircraft crashed in the border operational area. Three other Permanent Force men died in the crash. They are the pilot, Captain F Immelman, Captain G D de Wit and Sergeant G W Kellet.

Two other soldiers died of wounds received in action in the operational area in a separate incident. They are Second-Lieutenant D Q Brandon and Private P W M Seyman.

The three national servicemen who are missing are Privates P J Groenewald, L J C Kitch off and A H Potgieter. They are believed to have been captured by pro-communist forces in Angola, the Defence Force statement said.

Western Cape

Two of the captured soldiers are from the Western Cape. They are Privates Groenewald, who is the son of Mr and Mrs J H Groenewald of Riversandsand, and Private Kitchoff, who is the son of Mr L J C Kitch of Moorreesburg.

The third soldier, Private Potgieter, is the son of Mrs C Potgieter of Johannesburg.

Brigadier Potgieter, who was a passenger in the crashed aircraft, leaves a widow, Mrs S J Potgieter of Bloemfontein, and two children.

Captain Immelman, the pilot, leaves a widow, Mrs K Immelman of Wierda Park, Pretoria.
LUSAKA. — Two French journalists are being held in a jail at Silva Porto, the military headquarters of the Unita movement in Angola.

The names of the two men are not known but it is believed they work for the French photographic agency, Gamma.

Mystery still surrounds the reasons for the arrest of the two men, who were produced by mistake when Cuban prisoners taken during the civil war were being presented to a party of foreign journalists. They were barefooted, wearing ragged clothes and looking extremely depressed. One had a full beard and the other was unshaven.

Unita's leader Dr. Jonas Savimbi has said that following an inquiry the two men would probably be released shortly.
Unita running short of arms

SILVA PORTO

ANTI-communist forces in Angola desperately need American weapons but do not want US troops or mercenaries, senior nationalist officials said yesterday.

Military officials of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, Unita, said their forces had military supplies for only two months "and we desperately need American weapons."

Unita president Dr Jonas Savimbi told reporters at his headquarters in the central Angolan town of Silva Porto he knew nothing about American mercenaries being recruited in the United States for Angola.

"We have to make this clear," he said. "We do not need American troops and we will not look for American mercenaries. The people of the United States are still too sensitive to this kind of issue after the events of Vietnam."

Unita military officials said they expected the MPLA to strike south against Unita positions but said "we are ready for them."

On Monday, the communist-armed MPLA captured two important northern strongholds of Unita's allies, the FNLA, to score the year-long civil war's biggest gains.

The officials said the MPLA captured of Uige (formerly Carmona) and Negage was timed for maximum impact on the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit meeting on Saturday. They said the MPLA would claim as much territory as possible before the summit to convince the African states that it was in de facto control of the former Portuguese territory.

"Cubans in Angola "by mistake" — Page 2
WASHINGTON. — US intelligence sources predict Jamaica and Guyana will soon recognise the Russian-backed MPLA, in Angola.

Brazil already has.

They forecast that such action will follow recogni-
tion of the MPLA by the Organisation of African
Unity, which convenes later this week in Addis
Ababa, reports Sapa-AP.

Sources said a three-
man MPLA delegation re-
cently visited both Jama-
ica and Guyana and re-
cieved assurances of at
least moral support from
leaders of both countries.

The sources said the
MPLA might have taken
Negage, described as a
key stronghold in North-
ern Angola, from US-supp-
ported troops.

US intelligence reports
tended to support South
African Press accounts of
an MPLA movement offen-
sive, with the apparent
loss of the important
north Angolan town of
Carmona by the US-back-
ed National Front.

The “Mail” Africa
Bureau reports from
Lusaka that Presidents
Kenneth Kaunda of Zam-
bia and Sir Seretse Khama
of Botswana fly to Addis
Ababa from Lusaka to-
morrow to attend the OAU
summit.

Sir Seretse and his dele-
gation are expected to
arrive in the Zambian
capital tomorrow morn-
ing. Later the Zambian and
Botswana delegations will
travel on together to
Addis Ababa.

The president of the
National Union for the
Total Independence of
Angola, Unità, Dr Jonas
Savimbi, arrived in Lusak-
a yesterday to make final
arrangements for a trip to
the OAU summit on Sat-
urday.

Unità’s Foreign Secre-
tary and permanent rep-
resentative to Zambia Mr
Jorge Sangamba, flew to
the Ethiopian capital yest-
derday at the head of a
six-man delegation to
attend the OAU Foreign
Ministers conference,
which will prepare ground
for the summit.
MPLA backing part of detente, says Russia

MOSCOW. — Russia, apparently replying to criticism from President Ford and the US Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, has strongly defended its involvement in Angola.

A firmly-worded front-page editorial in the government newspaper Izvestia said there were no contradictions between its support for the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and its backing for detente.

This support was a reaffirmation of detente, it said.

The editorial read: "Western analysts like a negative response to hopes the Soviets may scale down their aid to the MPLA."

The newspaper said "absurd" claims by people such as Mr Daniel Moynihan, the American Ambassador to the United Nations, that Russians had landed on the South West African coast, could be dismissed. "But other more responsible Western leaders also made statements on Angola", the newspaper said in what seemed to be a reference to recent criticism by President Ford and Dr Kissinger of Soviet involvement in Angola.

"As far as detente is concerned", Izvestia said, "is it not true that the struggle against racism and apartheid, and protection and respect for the sovereignty of the young independent countries is in reality an investment in detente?"

REBUFFING

"It is natural that all true friends of the Angolan people who helped it in its liberation struggle should express feelings of solidarity and support and will support the just matter of rebuffing foreign aggression."

The newspaper highlighted the forthcoming Organisation of African Unity summit on Angola and said "the progressive public has the right to expect the OAU will put its investment in the protection of the sovereignty of Angola and thus help to establish the road to peace, territorial unity and progress."

One Western analyst said the Izvestia editorial could reflect some differences in the Soviet leadership's attitude on Angola, since it took a hard-line stance as against a softer line in a Pravda editorial last week calling for an "end to foreign intervention."

It also seemed to reaffirm the strength of Soviet support to the MPLA.

— UPI
At a time when wiser counsels might dictate prudence, the Burger seems intent on provoking petty squabbles with people who do not share its intemperate attitudes on Angola. The target this time is Senator Brian Bamford who wrote a considered letter to the Cape Times this week analysing some of the legal questions involved in border defence. The Burger’s response, in an editorial reproduced elsewhere today, is to suggest that the Senator is lacking in good sense and is unwittingly advancing the cause of the forces of darkness. Senator Bamford is able to look after himself. But our contemporary uses this occasion to renew its tiresome vendetta against the Cape Times and so it is necessary yet again to set the record straight. As our contemporary is well aware, this newspaper has argued consistently that South African military intervention in the Angolan civil war would be an act of folly. In so far as South Africa is so involved, we have urged withdrawal. This judgment is being rapidly vindicated by events and we will endure the Burger’s invective with our customary fortitude. The matter of the defence of the Cauleque pump station just inside the Angolan border and the question of “hot pursuit” into Angola against Swapo terrorists, which the Burger now revives, are in another category. Suffice it to say that anyone of good sense recognizes that any military infringement of foreign soil is not to be undertaken lightly and must obviously be strictly circumscribed. We have certainly expressed reservations about movements across borders and will do so again. South African public opinion warmly endorses all necessary action to defend our borders against aggressors. The Minister of Defence will have ample opportunity in the forthcoming session of Parliament to say why a military presence at Cauleque and occasional “hot pursuit” tactics are necessary. But involvement in the Angolan civil war is another matter. We have argued that South Africa should withdraw from any such involvement. As we noted in our last exchange with the Burger on December 31, we shall see whose judgment is correct over Angola. Meanwhile, we would endorse Senator Bamford’s plea to the authorities to treat the people of South Africa as adults. If the people are given the facts, they will not be found wanting.
SA captives in Luanda

From page 1

Rounding her son's fate last night.

"If only I knew for certain that he had been captured—that would at least mean he is still alive," she said from her Moree-

burg home.

Her son left Grootefontein on December 15. Four days later he wrote her a letter which she received on Tuesday—just hours before the news of his probable capture.

"The only ray of light is that, even if in the hands of captors, he still lives," she said.

Our Washington correspondent reports that President Ford's spokesman, Mr. Ron Nessen, said on Wednesday that the United States had received no official word that South Africa was holding its troops out of Angola. Diplomatic man-

The timing of Mr. Botha's statement, coming as it does on the eve of the OAU meeting in Addis Ababa, is highly signif-

icant. Yesterday the Cape Times New York correspondent reported that Britain had added its voice to America's ins-

truction that South Africa should issue a "declaration of intent" to pull its forces out of Angola and to end any involvement there.

As the American campaign to stop the OAU formally recognizing the MPLA as Angola's legitimate government suffered further setbacks, it was felt that a firm undertak-

aking from Pretoria was the last best hope for countering lopsided African support for the Soviet-backed faction, the correspond-

ent reported.

Mr. Botha's statement reads:

"On many occasions in the past we have emphasized that South Africa has no claim in Angola and that we would like to see Angola as a free and independent country—free from interference on the part of outside forces.

"The only direct interest South Africa has in Angola is in the pipeline stations, waterworks and hydro-

electric schemes at Rua-

cana and Cunene near the Kunene River. For on-

topic development, South Africa has given immense amounts. South Africa's interest must see and feel an offer to bring about a peaceful and lasting solution to the problem."

JOHANNESBURG.—The Soviet-backed MPLA yesterday paraded three more South African soldiers captured in Angola before the press in Luanda. It is believed that they were cap-

tured by Cubans.

In a radio broadcast, the MPLA claimed that the three men were captured in fighting at the town of Kungo, south of Caxito, on the centre front some 300 km south of Luanda (see map).

The broadcast did not name the three men.

The parading of the three "frandies"—Africains came as the MPLA, following up its military successes against rival movements—Units and the FNLA—was accompanied by diplomatic and domestic offenses to the Western African opinion at the Organiza-

tion of African Unit

eeship of Angola. In Luanda, there was a degree of calm from the unexpected proximity of the two sides.

Continued on page 2.
Addis Ababa — Unita's foreign minister, Mr Jorge Sangumbe, flew into Addis Ababa where the OAU meeting on Angola opened yesterday with a warning that if the OAU recognised the Marxist MPLA as the legitimate government of Angola, Unita would fight on.

"We spent more than seven years fighting the Portuguese from the bush and we'll do the same against the MPLA if they are recognised as the government of Angola," he told journalists on his arrival from Angola.

Mr Sangumbe claimed that Unita and the FNLA still controlled three-quarters of Angola and more than three-quarters of the population.

Mr Sangumbe called for an immediate ceasefire, a joint African peacekeeping force, peace talks and a coalition government pending general elections in the country.

He urged Africa not to intervene in the conflict.

"If the OAU takes a unilateral position, the conflict will drag on and there will be another Vietnam — this time in Africa. This time America would not be on the wrong side. The Soviet Union would be on the wrong side — the minority side.

"If the OAU fails to solve the problem of Angola, some great powers will solve it against the interests of Africa." 

Mr Sangumbe said he was pleased to hear the reported South African intention of withdrawing its forces from Angola.

"Now we can strongly urge the withdrawal of all foreign forces in Angola," he said. South Africa was strongly condemned yesterday in a brief public session before African foreign ministers began two days of closed-door discussions. They are preparing for the emergency OAU summit on Angola which begins tomorrow.

The South African issue has led 22 OAU members to recognise the MPLA government. None has recognised the joint Unita-FNLA regime.

While many observers here doubt that resolutions passed at the summit can have much effect on the Angolan fighting, the international jockeying over the vast, mineral-rich territory means the African leaders are under pressure to take some initiative. They fail, however, into two broad groups.

The first group, which may comprise a majority by the weekend, wants OAU recognition of the MPLA.

The second wants a government of national unity formed by all - three movements.

This group is likely to call for an end to all foreign intervention.

One OAU source said a likely outcome — in view of the desire here for compromise — might be a resolution recognising the MPLA on condition that it negotiates with the other two movements.

Meanwhile, in Lisbon, a Unita spokesman said, Unita and FNLA forces were within 18 km of the important town of Malango, 400 km east of Luanda, and were also pressing the towns of Henrique de Carvalho and Teixeira de Souza. All three are held by the MPLA.

In Luanda, the MPLA yesterday paraded three more South African troops before the press.

Radio Luanda claimed the three men were captured in fighting at the town of Rungo, south of Caxito, on the centre front some 300 km south of Luanda. The radio did not name the three men.
Angola challenge: Stop the terror plot, says [La] Lisbon's man was on SA.
RAYMOND WILKINSON

HUAMBO, possible capital city, is returning slowly from the dead.

Most of Huambo’s shops are locked and harred, its industries idle. Water supplies are scarce and sporadic and the stench of rotting litter lies heavily in the tropical air. The city’s elite, doctors, businessmen, bankers, most of them Portuguese, have fled.

Cannibalised and burned-out cars litter the sidewalks and the city has been defaced by wartime graffiti splashed on churches, windows, homes, businesses and trees.

Conditions here are bad, but they were worse. The anti-communist government of the Democratic Republic of Angola will make this central Angolan city its capital if it is successful in the war which still rages to the north. Imperceptibly things are beginning to improve for Huambo’s 90,000 people.

There are how some petrol supplies in the city. Meat and vegetables are available, though expensive, and electricity supplies are adequate.

In the last few weeks the government has established a tiny 120-man civilian police force, the mouldering rubbish heaps are sometimes hauled away and the car wrecks are slowly disappearing.

Two banks have re-opened and limited beer supplies are again available.

There is no conscription into the army and Huambo is full of idle and bored youth — the Saigon cowboys of another war.

They dress in flashy fashion from Lisbon, lounge on street corners and sip beer. They drive flashy BMW cars and miniature Honda motorcycles and flash noisily down the cratered and empty streets, tyres screeching. There appears to be no shortage of petrol for them.

Huambo’s only link with the outside world is the INFrequent visits of a sleek white executive jet put at the disposal of Jonas Savimbi, leader of Unita, and a propeller-driven Dutch transport plane. Its only visitors are a few journalists and Red Cross officials.

The city is guarded by a ragtag army of Unita soldiers dressed in an array of jungle camouflage, red jeans, cowboy hats, pig helmets and Portuguese military caps. Their arms are an equally wide range of American-made vintage carbines, Israeli Uzi, Russian AK47 assault rifles and British and Belgian rifles.

The troops receive no pay and exist on the occasional cigarette or a few escudos from a visitor.

But they are courteous and friendly and have an underlying discipline surprising in such “green” African soldiers.

There have been few instances of looting and the local population shows no fear of the troops.

Huambo was formerly the commercial capital for Central Angola, a sleepy town of wide boulevards, compact parks and gardens and a fine blend of Portuguese colonial architecture and modern high-rise apartments and homes.

The Portuguese carved it out of the African bush and 80,000 of them called it home until last year. About 30,000 have fled. Their stores are locked, their homes deserted.

The airport building is buried under an avalanche of Unita posters, most of them bearing the photograph of Savimbi.

“Savimbi, the exponent of maximum revolution”, “Hail Unita, hail Savimbi”, “Peace, harmony, fraternity”, “Forward together to peace and a socialist Angola”.

And, incongruously, a sign in English, splashed on the wall of an undertaker’s, “Long life to Dr Savimbi.”
Freighter raked by Unita launch

DURBAN—A Portuguese freighter was last month raked by fire from the machineguns of a Unita launch off Angola — and yesterday had more than 400 bullet holes to show for the clash.

The H. Capello has arrived in Durban harbour and her crew have a hair-raising tale to tell of a military launch that sped up to the ship on December 27 and riddled the hull, bridge and superstructure with light machinegun bullets.

The gunfire followed an order for the ship to enter Mocamedes, 700 km south of Luanda. The master refused because the safety of ship and crew were not guaranteed.

The Portuguese captain, who refused to give his name for fear of political repercussions, said yesterday his ship was Cape Town bound out of Lisbon when he received instructions from the owners to supply diesel oil to the 12,112-ton Rocadas, which was stranded in Mocamedes.

The H. Capello arrived off Mocamedes late on December 26 and waited at anchor less than a kilometre from the shore. The captain soon realised the Rocadas was under military guard. Radio messages were being interfered with by Unita troops.

"But early the next day we managed to contact the captain of the Rocadas with a VHF transmitter," he said. "He told me it was unsafe to enter port and that we was waiting for a chance to escape. He did not have enough fuel."

"I started to turn the ship when a launch with Unita troops on board came up and ordered us to go into the port."

"They started shooting as soon as they realised we were turning away. First they started shooting at the rudder, then they started shooting at the bridge and decks."

"Fortunately we had a few seconds' warning when we saw them making ready to fire. Everybody got out of the way. But it was very dangerous up on the bridge. Some bullets went right through the 1.5 cm steel plates."

"They stopped firing only when they ran out of ammunition. We outpaced them at full steam. Nobody was hurt, but we were all very frightened," the captain said.

"The H. Capello is due to sail for Mozambique later this week." — Sapa.
SA captives on show

ADDIS ABABA — Three teenage South African riflemen, pale-faced and handcuffed together, were paraded at a press conference given here last night by the Soviet-backed Angolan People's Republic.

The prisoners, captured in Angola eight days ago, were brought to the Ethiopian capital in an effort by the Marxist MPLA to dramatize their “struggle” against South African “invaders” and to try to break the deadlock at the Organization of African Unity crisis summit.

The three South Africans, two aged 19 and one, aged 18, were presented to the press conference together with two Portuguese whom the MPLA claimed they captured fighting with forces of the Western-backed FNLA movement in September last year.

As the South Africans were shuffled into the crowded press conference by their captors, one was reminded of the tortured scenes on similar occasions during the war in Vietnam.

They looked desperately nervous and drawn. They stood silently, quietly answering the questions put to them by MPLA commissars.

They said they were captured south of Cabinda, a major battle zone in the war between Soviet-backed forces and UNITA, the Western-backed nationalist movement.

At the bidding of Commissar Juma, political commissar of the MPLA army, they were called out by their names and numbers: Andries Hendrik Pieter Jacobsen, 18, of Mookesburg; Lodewyk Johannes Kristoff, 18, of Moorreesburg; and Piet Groenewald, 19, of Caledon.

Their accounts were broad South Africans. Their appearance — that of the cream of South Africa's youth. But they looked utterly defeated as the diminutive, Trotsky-looking Comdt. John G. is a white Angolan, his real name being Julio de Almeida — called out commands to them.

“...We could produce many more prisoners,” the commissar promised his audience. “Especially many prisoners from the regular army of Zaire, which is attacking us from the north. We do not do so only out of respect for the OAU.”

By a touch of irony, sitting in the audience at the press conference was a Cuban delegation that has been here since the start of the OAU conference. Dr. Carlos Cespedes, Cuba's Ambassador to the United Nations, Ricardo Alarcon, grinned with delight as the wretched-looking South Africans were paraded.

It could, of course, have been different. For UNITA representatives have threatened to fly Cuban prisoners captured from the MPLA to Addis Ababa to stage a similar press conference.

Sources close to the UNITA leader, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, said last night they were, if necessary, prepared to produce a Russian lieutenant-colonel of the Soviet KGB who was captured in Angola, if it was thought they could serve to alert the OAU to the Kremlin's involvement.

Undergoing interrogation at the press conference, Rfa Politieter asserted that soldiers who went to Angola from South Africa were not allowed to do so: “We could refuse if we wanted to, but we did not.”

 Asked if the “People's Republic” would honour the Geneva Convention on prisoners, of war, the MPLA spokesmen said Angola was not a signatory, but that if did not oppose the principles of the convention and was in discussion with the international committee of the Red Cross about them.

Africa powerless on Angola says Kaunda

ADDIS ABABA — Zambia’s Pres. Kaunda has accused Africa of showing itself powerless to solve the Angolan civil war.

As a visibly distressed Pres. Kaunda left the emergency Organization of African Unity summit here to fly home hours before the meeting was due to end, he said:

“...We should not indulge in endless recriminations. We must not sink so low as to traduce insults amongst ourselves. We have not come here to save face but to save the lives of millions of innocent Angolians.

“Our failure to find a solution here confirms that the OAU has no power to share the destiny of Africa. The power is in the hands of superpowers to whom we are handing over Africa by our failure.”

Despite his gloomy appraisal, OAU sources said debate was continuing on ways to end the Angolan civil war and get South Africa, the United States, the Soviet Union and other foreign powers out of the conflict.

OAU members split 22-22 on the two main resolutions, which offered a choice, between backing the Marxist MPLA alone, or demanding a continuation of the three warring movements.

Conference sources said the delegates were now discussing a compromise resolution condemned South African “intervention” against the MPLA. This resolution also called for setting up a committee, to study the problem further.

Yesterday's session was expected to go on until 2 or 3 a.m. this morning.
Vaderland stands by Angola report

Staff Reporter

A full-scale row has developed between the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, and the Johannesburg Afrikaans newspaper Die Vaderland after the newspaper stood by a report which the Minister described as a "blatant untruth".

Yesterday the newspaper gave details of an interview by telephone between an assistant editor, Mr Andries Botha, and the Minister. The Minister denies it took place.

The report said the Minister was asked if there was a possibility that South Africa would change its strategy on its presence in Angola in the light of the summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity.

"Minister Botha's reply was no," the report said. "He did not say it was not for publication. Die Vaderland therefore reported that South African soldiers would stay in Angola."

Mr Botha later issued a statement denying the interview took place and describing the report as untrue.

The newspaper said yesterday it remained convinced that the interview took place and the report reflected the interview correctly.

In another salvo this week by the newspaper, a front page comment signed by the editor criticised the Department of Defence for its handling of information it released to the Press.

A spokesman for the Department yesterday refused to comment on the attack.
War may swing

SALISBURY.—As the Rhodesian constitutional talks got off the ground this week, there was concern that settlement prospects could be prejudiced by recent developments in Southern Africa, particularly Angola and South West Africa.

One senior member of the Nkomo African National Council told me of his concern that as the civil war in Angola rages, and South Africa suffers casualties both there and against Swapo fighters in South West Africa, White public opinion might shift in favour of a Rhodesian Government stand against an African majority rule settlement.

"That could lead to an easing of South African Government pressure on Mr Smith," he said, after talks between delegations led by Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr. Smith, and Mr. Nkomo. "It lasted more than five hours."

External events — the war in Angola, economic mismanagement in Zambia, opposition to Frelimo in Mozambique — run in Mr Smith's favour.

In the eyes of the Rhodesians and South African electorates, Mr Smith represents a stable and efficient administration.

There is no shadow government in the wings which could provide an alternative to the Rhodesian Front administration, and by continuing to talk Mr Smith takes the wind out of a White opposition's sails.

Further, despite South African impatience to see a settlement in Rhodesia, Mr Vorster could not risk the political vacuum which might follow the topping of the Rhodesian Front through increased South African pressure.

The division in the Black nationalist movement grows more bitter by the day.

The second rainy seas-...
Why we mustn’t leave Angola

THE AMERICANS lost the war in Vietnam not on the battlefields of South-East Asia but in the faculty halls, the editorial columns and the living rooms of the United States itself.

South Africans should understand the communist motives for being in Angola and should stop calling for South Africa’s withdrawal from the territory at this stage.

Lacking a framework of what is right or wrong, the critics of SA’s Angola policy rely almost entirely on their cerebral processes and come up with the pragmatic conclusion that the country must withdraw from Angola.

They base their conclusions on the assumption that if South Africa now withdraws from Angola, then Cuba and Russia will be placed in the untenable position of having nothing against which to defend the MPLA.

This line of reasoning, while logical, shows a complete naivety about the aims and the methods of expansionist communism.

Instinct, apart from reason, dictates that South Africa must remain in Angola until the Organisation of African Unity devises some plan to achieve a truly national government in that embattled country.

Certainly there is legitimate concern about the information the Press is getting from the Defence Force and we are still waiting for a presentation of conflicting views on radio and television about our involvement there.

In this country of 22 million people it is abundantly clear that the views on this involvement will be many and varied.

These views are being freely expressed in South Africa and while there is loyalty, there is also much doubt about involvement.

Two weeks ago I undertook a car trip of 3,000 km through SA in order to talk to ordinary folk about Angola.

I gave lifts to soldiers, spoke to farmers, storekeepers, bar- tenders, hotel owners and journalists, to Blacks and to Whites.

The findings surprised me.

By and large the rank and file of Nationalism are highly uncertain about our reported commitment in Angola. The feeling is that there are too many unanswered questions.

Among them, the following:

- Are we in fact fighting Angola?
- If so, are our allies in fact Unita and the FNLA, who support Swapo’s aims for South West Africa, and were until recently also armed by the communist Chinese?
- Will America openly try to prevent a Russian presence in Angola?
- Why are we (considering the assumptions above) hostile to the MPLA while we have reasonable relations with their bloodbrothers Frelimo in neighbouring Mozambique, where we have saved the port and the railway system from collapse?
- Are we prepared to help Savimbi and not Ian Smith?
- Once the important Benguela railroad is made safe from the communists for both Zambia and Zaire will we be able to trust them to assist in the furtherance of détente, or will they succumb to Black anti-South African pressures?
- How lasting a peace is possible in Angola, torn by tribal rivalry? Could the Russians or the South Africans or anyone else keep the peace in the face of determined tribes who want, apart from national unity, their inalienable piece of real estate?

After all, it took Portugal more than a decade and 80,000 troops to realise the futility of a semi-permanent foreign interventionist force.

- Will it really matter if Russia sets up an African base in this age of intercontinental ballistic missiles?
- Certainly the Cape route is important and can be disrupted by such a base, but isn’t it a safe bet that the Third World War will begin in any case the moment a Russian submarine interferes with an American tanker anywhere on the high seas?
- Mr Botha will answer these questions when Parliament reconvenes soon.

Indeed it is imperative for our own cause that all questions of strategy which do not affect the national security be fully aired so that the nation can throw its weight behind our defence efforts.

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Indeed it is imperative for our own cause that all questions of strategy which do not affect the national security be fully aired so that the nation can throw its weight behind our defence efforts.

It is also of fundamental importance to realise that questions of detail, like the application of the Defence Act in prohibiting the publicisation of certain news items, must not be confused with the overall issue of SA’s presence in Angola.

It would suit the communists very well if irritating administrative measures could be used against the South African population by its own officials to create a climate of public mistrust and despair. We must guard against this.

Another interesting phenomenon cropped up on this trip. It was the realisation that in this time of crisis nationalists were looking again to the “strong man” to protect the country.

Without a doubt the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, has been thrust into a position of strength by the conflict.

His “kragdadigheid” is backed by Africa’s most efficient armed forces. Not for him the baleful rhetoric against writers and students. The people see him as a straightforward fighter against real communism. But the great bugbear of politics in South Africa for the last 30 years.

If it was so that Mr Vorster owed his Premiership to his effective crushing of internal subversion, then P. W. Botha can well owe his to his handling of the menace of Russia on our borders.

DIRK REZELMAN

His position is measurably strengthened by the fact that the Defence Force is not seen as an extension of the governing party, but as a truly South African force, with English-speaking officers in top positions.

True, Mr Botha has had some brushes with the Press. Lately even the Afrikaans Press has been brought into open conflict with him about what Die Vaderland, for instance, regards as poor Defence Public Affairs relations.

Overriding the detail issue is the realisation that war in Angola is the thin edge of the wedge of communist determination to wreck Western visions of building up a strong anti-communist bloc in Southern Africa.

Until recently much of the detente effort had been spent on securing Central and Southern Africa for the West. It is naive to think that expansionist communism would allow us as the premier Southern African power, to pursue this Western aim without hindrance.

Therefore the present conflict, clouded by racial and tribal issues, misunderstood by the OAU, beset by the Dakar decisions on South West Africa and tragically ignored by Americans who are unwilling to stop communist expansion by force of arms, becomes a South African problem.

Insofar as South Africa is an African State built on a strong capitalist base we are a natural target for the communists.

South Africa would be foolish to ignore this.

While the hope remains that the West will come to its senses in this latest communist onslaught, on Southern Africa, we have had enough experience to know that South Africa’s ultimate salvation depends on our own efforts. Detente is fine, but the warrior must also be kept dry.

That is why South Africa is in Angola and that is why we will remain there until the threat to our existence is neutralised.
Big MPLA offensive launched

Cape Times 15/1/76

LUANDA—The Russian-backed MPLA was last night reported to be launching a massive offensive on all fronts in the Angolan war.

Amnesty aid for Cape Town men

Staff Reporter

The London-based Amnesty International Organisation has appealed directly to the MPLA's Minister of Justice in connection with the mysterious continuing detention of two Cape Town men arrested in Luanda on October 29 last year.

An order for the expulsion of both of the South Africans, Mr. Steward Bhikoo, 28, and Mr. Joseph Solomon, 31, was issued by FAPLA—the MPLA's military-security wing—more than a month ago. Mr. Christ van der Merwe, 27, a South African freelance journalist, who had been held with the men for over a month before being released, claims to have personally seen the expulsion order.

However, the families of the men have not had any word from them.

A letter from Amnesty to a Cape Town firm of attorneys acting for Mr. Bhikoo and Mr. Solomon says: "We shall make a direct appeal to the MPLA's Minister of Justice in the hope that this will produce the desired results. At the same time, we shall also draw this matter to the attention of such organisations as the Dutch-based Angola Committee, which has close ties with the MPLA."

The letter is dated January 8.

According to Mr. J. H. Hamilton, the South Africans' legal representative, the International Red Cross in Geneva has also reacted to a representation on behalf of his clients by asking that completed "civilian message forms" be sent to it.

The South African Department of Foreign Affairs has not yet reacted to an appeal submitted on December 18, according to Mr. Hamilton.

The MPLA's FAPLA forces are poised for a decisive victory against the allied FNLA-UNITA forces in the north. The allies have retreated from the coastal towns of Ancis and Ambrose after the fall of their headquarters at Uige (formerly Cunene), according to MPLA military headquarters.

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Aircraft

Colonel Chivibale said he would use his troops to make his point. But one of the worst situations was expected in this offensive.

Reuters reports that heavily armed columns, which included Russian and Cuban troops, had advanced to within 1,000 yards of MPLA headquarters, and the MPLA's air force, including three helicopters, was supporting the operation.

Late last night, UNICA sources said fighting was in progress for the port of Porto Amboim, the MPLA's air communications centre, and Quibana.

In Washington, the US Defence Department said yesterday that three Soviet ships were now heading into the Atlantic.

A spokesman said a fourth ship—a Kresta-class cruiser—that began moving down the west coast of Africa last week, had been off the port of Conakry, Guinea, since Sunday.

The Pentagon said last week it viewed with concern the presence of Soviet warships apparently heading towards Angola.

The spokesman said that a guided-missile destroyer, an amphibious tank-landing ship and an oiler, reported to be 370 km south of the Ivory Coast, were today further west. (B. J. Reuter)
Refugees wait off Walvis

WINDHOEK — A fleet of 22 fishing vessels and a larger ship of about 400 tons, the Rio Voga, arrived at Walvis Bay yesterday packed with Angolan refugees, port authorities said.

The vessels were anchored outside the harbour and had not received permission to enter.

Reports said the Rio Voga had about 237 refugees on board while about 830 Angolans were crammed into the 22 small fishing boats each built for a complement of nine to 10.

Another refugee ship, the Silver Sky, which arrived at Walvis Bay last Monday night with 1,600 refugees on board after sailing from Maputo in northern Angola, was still anchored off Walvis Bay yesterday, sources said.

There are only 12 toilets in the Silver Sky, a freighter built for a complement of 89. — Sapa
Republic bars 1,600 refugees

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa has refused asylum to 1,600 Angolan refugees who have spent six days — including the last three in the Walvis Bay anchorage — cooped up in deteriorating conditions on a ship which only has facilities for a crew of 39.

The 6900-ton Greek-owned Silver Sky will now either have to embark on a ten-day voyage to Portugal or take the unwanted cargo of men, women and children back to the southern Angolan port of Mocamedes where they boarded her last Saturday.

The ship's master, Capt. I. Panagitis, said last night that dysentery had broken out on "the ship that nobody wants."

Conditions are reported to be unhygienic. There are only five toilets.

While the Silver Sky rides at anchor, another 650 refugees in a mini armada of 22 overloaded fishing boats have arrived in the bay after a hazardous voyage from Mocamedes. They were accompanied by the 400-ton Rio Voga, with 237 refugees.

"They too have not been allowed to enter the dock area."

"If the same government decision is applied to them and they are turned back there must be a real danger that they could be shipwrecked in the treacherous South Atlantic."

The Minister of the Interior, Dr. Mulder, made the statement in Cape Town that decided the fate of the refugees after the first full meeting of the cabinet in 1976. He said no formal request to land had been made, but in any case permission would have been refused.

It had been decided to do everything possible for the refugees in the way of food, medical supplies and other needs.

"We will be as humane as possible and supply them with everything they need but they will not be allowed to land," Dr. Mulder said.

He explained that the refugees had boarded the vessel in a non-combat zone where their lives had not been endangered.

If they were allowed to land it would open the door for a whole new chain reaction over the Angola issue.

The government would have reconsidered if their lives were in real danger.

Capt. Panagitis believes their lives will be in danger if they set sail.
MPLA armour heads for rival centre

LUSA — An MPLA armoured force including Cubans and Russians is advancing on the rail town of Luso in an offensive that could spark one of the fiercest battles of Angola's civil war, according to UNITA.

Dr Jonas Savimbi, president of the Western-backed UNITA, was watching his frontline troops waiting for the attack by the MPLA yesterday.

Colonel Samuel Chivuss, commander of the Unità armed forces, said here that the columns advancing on Luso from the north included 1,000 MPLA troops, 600 Cubans and a number of Russians.

After returning from an all-night visit to the front lines, the colonel was asked if he felt confident his men could repulse the impending attack.

"There will be no problem," he said simply.

To the east of Luso, UNITA forces have advanced along the railway to within 15 km of the border town of Tumbela de Sousa.

On the western front, UNITA sources said fighting was in progress for the port of Porte Ambolim and the key communications centre of Quiba.

Despite the UNITA confidence, the Marxist MPLA appeared to be poised for decisive military victory against opposing FNLA forces reported to have returned from the coastal towns of Ambiz and Ambirizate.

The MPLA has placed the vital FNLA-held oil town of Sao Antonio do Zaire, south of the MPLA-occupied oil centre of Cabinda, separated from Angola by a strip of Zaire territory.

It is from the port of Sao Antonio do Zaire that the FNLA has been funneling much of its war effort, and there is certain to be a bloody battle as the MPLA try to take it.

There are now practically only three main strategic towns between the MPLA and the border of Angola with Zaire in the north. These are Sao Antonio do Zaire, Sao Salvador and Maquela do Zombo.

It appears from military reports that the fall of Uige, formerly Calamona, the FNLA's administrative northern centre, clinched the MPLA capture of Ambiz and Ambirizate.

The FNLA had already claimed that in the entire northern operation they had captured over 2,000 FNLA prisoners, most of them Zairians. — DDC

Captured soldiers: Red Cross assures parents

JOHANNESBURG — Relatives of the seven South African soldiers captured by the MPLA in Angola were last night assured by the Red Cross in Geneva that their men will be accorded normal prisoner of war treatment.

Red Cross officials based their optimism on the fact that the prisoners have been exhibited for MPLA propaganda purposes before the international press.

Authoritative London sources said: "Everything possible is being done for the release of the South Africans. Diplomatic and other channels are being used. There is positive hope of their being released eventually. It would be good for the relatives to realize this.

"Their release could take longer if there is an escalation of the war," the sources added. "The MPLA does not recognize the Geneva Convention, but nevertheless has indicated it supports the convention in spirit."

Meanwhile, the London-based Amnesty International organization has appealed directly to the MPLA's "Minister of Justice" in connection with the mysterious continuing detention of the two Cape Town men arrested in Luanda on October 28 last year, Mr Shukat Kapel, 28, and Mr Ismael Solomon. — DDC.
Refugee ship: strike threat

WALVIS BAY — Angry women here have threatened to go on a hunger strike today unless the Government reverses its decision not to allow over 2,000 Angolan refugees to land from the freighter Silver Sky and a flotilla of 23 overcrowded fishing boats moored in the harbour.

As the Silver Sky's captain adamantly refused to put to sea with his bedraggled human cargo because he believes many of them face certain death in the bad conditions, Mrs. Lilly Viljoen, wife of the ship's agent, here, said she and friends would stop eating as a protest.

"If cattle are fed in a railway truck instead of a weekend at the SPCA and everybody is up in arms, what is anybody doing for these people," she said.

She had tried to contact Mrs. Tini Verster, wife of the Prime Minister, to intercede as a mother and grandmother on behalf of the refugees, but had not succeeded.

Mrs. Viljoen believes the government is not fully aware of conditions on the freighter and the fishing boats.

The refugees, who claim they are fleeing from fighting between Unita and the FNLA in Moxamedes, Southern Angola, have been aboard the Silver Sky since Saturday.

The 6,800-ton Greek-owned, Cyprus-registered vessel has accommodation for a crew of 30. There are five toilets.

Conditions aboard the Rio Verde, an 880-ton trawler, and the minipinnace of fishing vessels is said to be even worse.

International organizations like the United Nations and the Red Cross may be drawn into the saga of the ship that nobody wants — and possibly the censure of the South African Government handling of the refugees on humane grounds could follow.

The Minister of Information, Dr. Mulder, in turn, down-pressing permission to land said the people came from a non-combat zone where their lives had not been in danger. If they were allowed to land, it would create a precedent for others to flood over the border.

According to SAPA, Dr. Mulder said yesterday after consultations with the Portuguese Embassy staff, Portugal had decided to take full responsibility for its citizens among the refugees.

Those who were prepared to go to Portugal would be allowed to land and would be repatriated by air from Windhoek. According to estimates only about 50 people were affected.

Meanwhile, three people from the Silver Sky have been admitted to hospital here. They are an old woman and two boys with broken arms. — DDC/SAPA.
Angola: nobody wants to be seen helping SA

LAURENCE GANDAR (below) examines South Africa's three unhappy options in Angola. As the Russians continue their massive build-up, the West averts its gaze and Black African unity splits down the middle.

In the 10 weeks since Russian and Cuban involvement in Angola became apparent on a significant scale, the war has escalated into an issue of the most menacing implications for the world, for Africa and, most of all, for South Africa.

An unduly alarmist view? I think not. Let us examine it on these three levels:

Through the turbulent 30 years since 1945, world peace had depended on two main factors: a restraining balance of strength between the two super-powers and the tacit recognition of spheres of influence within which the interests of one side could be seriously challenged by the other, only at the risk of global war.

Africa has been one such sphere of influence, a Western sphere for obvious historical, economic and logistical reasons. But Africa has also had a low priority ranking in the overall scale of importance and so the sporadic attempts by Russia and China to establish footholds in Africa have aroused no great concern in the West. Indeed, as these two communist countries are rivals, their efforts have often seemed to be directed as much against each other as against anyone else.

This state of affairs, however, has begun to change in a number of ways. America's superiority in nuclear and naval forces, which has hitherto outweighed Russia's superiority in conventional land forces, has been steadily overlapped by the Russians with the result that the overriding balance of power has started to tip dangerously in their favour.

Furthermore, the sudden oil crisis; the development of giant oil tankers too large to use the re-opened Suez Canal; the new strategic interest being shown in the Indian Ocean and the ballooning size of the African bloc vote in the United Nations have combined to upgrade Africa as a region worthy of attention in the East-West power struggle.

Observing these two developments and sensing that America is in no mood for further foreign adventures, the increasingly confident Russians have shrewdly decided to use Angola as a test of the West's willpower. They must be elated at the outcome so far.

Apart from a flicker of concern from France, which has furnished a negligible amount of military aid to the FNLA-UNITA alliance, and apart from some half-hearted diplomatic pressure by Britain on Soviet Russia and South Africa to disengage, the Western European powers have preferred to examine their fingernails and hope for the unpleasantness to pass — and this in spite of the fact that it is their interests, more than anyone else's, which are threatened by the build-up of Russian strength along their main oil supply route.

The United States, although far less dependent on imported oil than Western Europe and in any case drawing a good deal of it from safe sources such as Venezuela, has quickly recognised Russia's Angolan intervention as a direct challenge to the West's interests and has responded accordingly, albeit obliquely.

Or, more correctly, the Administration has, itself, responded — a crucial distinction as it turns out, for Congress is showing no disposition to support it and there is little doubt that this reluctance reflects the prevailing attitude of the American people.

It is not so much that seared by their Vietnam experience, the Americans are turning their backs on the outside world and its problems, although there is a measure of such disenchantment present, to be sure. Rather, they are angry and bitter that the Administration has once again used the same deceptive, underhanded methods in the Angolan situation as it used in drawing America deeper and deeper into the Vietnam morass. Congress is reacting accordingly.

The implications of this hiatus in America and the collapse of will in Western Europe are not lost on the Russians. Their thrust in Angola has so far succeeded beyond their most daring hopes. It is not hard to imagine what this may mean for the future conduct of international relations, perhaps for world peace itself.

As for Black Africa, the shock waves of Angola will be felt for a long time to come. The fact that the issue split the first emergency session of the OAU right down the middle is not in itself so surprising — African unity is rarely achieved on anything except the most generalised of concerns.

But this time the split has not been on the usual regional, tribal or economic issues. It has been on raw ideological lines. East versus West, or something disconcertingly close to it. Disconcerting because there are now clear signs that colonialism and racism, the twin scourges of the Third World, have become identified in much of the African mind with the
Ignored

Ignored also are the OAU's own principles of majority rule (no one denies that the MPLA represents only a minority of Angolans) and of recognition of splinter groups. Was it not the MPLA which drew in its partners in the short-lived provision government from Luanda and set itself up as the national government without benefit of elected representatives? Did Angola's Prime Minister have not a riddle of protest.

Such is the strength of the ideological groundswell surging through Black Africa and even those who have resisted it so far have done so with a lack of conviction that augurs ill for the future. Which leads one to South Africa's role in the affair. Like its involvement began, its extent and nature, are matters about which South Africans have been entrusted with practically no information. Not surprisingly, many of them, like the Americans who have also been presented with something of a fait accompli, are feeling profoundly revulsive about it.

What is one to think about being drawn into a war without having had any chance of making up one's mind about it? There was some strong opposition to South Africa's entry at the State of the World's War but at least the matter was freely debated and voted on in Parliament beforehand.

A close reading of the news suggests that South Africa — so cautious and so correct in its handling of the Mozambique issue — would hardly have gone into Angola with its eyes open.

GEN v.d. BERGH

... low-profile contact on Angola?

foreknowledge and probably even the encouragement of America, and perhaps France as well.

The trouble is that this is not government-to-government stuff. This is the kind of exercise that is conducted by outfits like the CIA and the Bureau for State Security.

It is well known that General Van den Bergh has been the key figure in the secret contacts that have paved the way for Mr. Vorster's détente efforts in Black Africa. So it seems more than likely that the CIA, alarmed at the build-up of Russian aid to the MPLA and the arrival of Cuban troops in the scene, assured General Van den Bergh that President Ford and Dr. Kissinger would not stand for this and that America would act firmly against these intrusions.

Meanwhile, if South Africa's agents were interested in the hard-pressed Unita forces in the south — then being pushed back almost to the South West African border — that would be much appreciated by the Administration.

There are also indications that Zambia and Zaire, with whom South Africa has good contacts and who are desperately worried by the Soviet intervention in their part of the continent, pressed hard for South African assistance.

But this is when three grave errors of judgment seem to have occurred:

First, the strength and determination of Russian and Cuban intervention were underestimated and, on the basis of this, false hopes of FNLA-Unita capabilities entertained.

Secondly, the mood of America was misread to the extent that the possibility of Congress blocking the President's actions was not foreseen.

Thirdly, the ferocity of Black Africa's reactions to the presence of South African forces inside Angola and also to America's participation in the conflict was not sufficiently understood beforehand.

Certainly the prize was a tempting one. To have gambled and won would have been to help establish a broad swathe of well-disposed or at least neutral countries to our north, stretching from Angola's Atlantic coast across to Malawi in the south. In the event, we would have secured our left flank.

But to have gambled and then to lose? Well, that is a very different matter. We find ourselves facing a full-blown Marxist State, armed, financed and encouraged by Soviet Russia, intoxicated by its own success and filled with reassertion towards us, bearing down on the long, difficult border with South West Africa, with Swapo guerrilla forces given every facility for trouble-making of their own.

With the sophisticated weaponry that the MPLA has at its disposal and the guidance given to it effectively, this could mean the start of the full-blooded guerrilla confrontation in Africa which the world has feared for so long.

What to do? With the Americans seemingly determined to stay out of Angola and the Russians equally determined to stay in, South Africa is confronted with three extremely dauntingly difficult choices:

With the intensity of the fighting likely to increase now that the OAU Summit has ended in failure and with the FNLA forces in the north in disarray, Cuban-MPLA forces are likely to turn their attention to the south. On present form it is doubtful if Unita could withstand a major onslaught for any length of time unless South Africa exchanges her predominantly logistical and advisory role so far for a more active combat role in support.

This would be war, real war, in which South Africa would be putting her strength, not inconsiderable as it is, against the limitless resources which Russia and her satellites could pour into the struggle — with, at this moment, no assurance of countervailing assistance from any Western source.

Mr Vorster has said he is prepared for South Africa to be counted in the struggle against communism in Africa but surely not to this extent. Indeed, he has also declared that South Africa does not intend and does not have the means to carry the can for the West in Angola.

South Africa could, for a while, maintain her present low-key role with the aim of stiffening Unita's resistance long enough to allow American diplomatic pressures on Russia and further African peace-making attempts a chance to succeed.

Already influential voices are being heard in America and Europe calling for recognition and understanding of South Africa's efforts in Angola, but against this has to be set the continuing damage to our position in that other critical area, South West Africa.

The Capitol, Washington, DC... it is likely that the CIA gave the Overseas Insurance of firm American action in Angola, subsequently scotched by Congress.

Already there has been a marked hardening of opinion in key Western countries against our growing involvement in Angola and the longer our armed forces remain in Angola the more persuasive is the charge that this whole region has become a threat to World Peace, with the consequent need for tough United Nations sanctions.

There is the option of withdrawal, now being widely urged upon South Africa. This has the merit of defusing certain all too emotional aspects of the Angola situation and would also indicate South Africa can respect for the West's principal call which is for an end to all foreign inter-vention in South Africa. It would also have honoured any undertakings that may have been given to Zambia and Zaire as far as could reasonably be expected.

But, of course, it would still be a withdrawal and this is a climb-down of a kind. If it led to the swift overrunning of southern Angola we could soon be fighting the same people on our own borders and we would have sacrificed an ally, reluctant though Unita may have been as such, in the process. If one is going to fight, there is something to be said for fighting in a buffer zone rather than in one's own territory — at least this is what the military men probably think.

It is thoroughly bad scenario for South Africa whatever she does at this stage. On a balance of considerations, choice three seems to seem the most plausible. The kind of non-commital to that choice two has already been made — for the time being at least.
'We'll starve for refugees'

BY DENNIS GORDON ROM 
Mail Africa Bureau
16/176

ANGRY women in Walvis Bay threatened to go on a hunger strike today unless the South African Government reverses its decision not to allow more than 2,000 refugees from Angola to land from the freighter Silver Sky and a flotilla of 24 overcrowded fishing boats anchored off the port.

As the Silver Sky's captain adamantly refused to put to sea with his bedraggled human cargo, because he believes many of them face certain death, in the bad conditions, Mrs. Lily Viljoen and she and friends would stop eating as a protest.

"If cattle stand in a railway truck in a siding for a weekend the SPCA and everybody is up in arms—but what is anybody doing for these people?" said the wife of the Silver Sky's Walvis Bay agent.

She had tried to contact Mrs. Tini Vorster, wife of the Prime Minister, to intercede, as a mother and grandmother on behalf of the refugees but had not succeeded.

Mrs. Viljoen believes that the Government is not fully aware of conditions on the freighter and the fishing boats.

"Two White babies—both girls—were born on the boats, road at anchor yesterday."

One was on the Silver Sky and the other aboard the trawler Rio Vouga, shipping sources revealed.

The world's newest refugees—raised the total of floating fugitives to 2,471.

The refugees who claim they are fleeing from fighting between UNITA and the FNLA in southern Angola, have been aboard the Silver Sky since Saturday. The 6,900-ton Greek-owned, Cyprus-registered vessel has accommodation for a crew of 39.

There are five toiletettes, conditions aboard the Rio Vouga and the Angolan-registered trawler and the miniature of 22 fishing vessels are thought to be even worse. They made the hazardous trip along the Skeleton Coast with an average of 29 people aboard, each of five belts, and international organisations like the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Red Cross have been drawn into the saga of the ship that no one wants—and possible censure of the South African Government's handling of the refugees on human grounds could follow.

Dr. Conie Mulder, turned down permission to land, said the people came from a non-combat zone where they had not been in danger. If they were allowed to land it would create a precedent.
Russia backed its pet for 20 years

By HARRY HEINZERLING

The Marxist MPLA, now staging major victories in Angola's civil war, has been a pet Soviet movement for two decades. Supported by massive and sophisticated Russian fire-power and some 7,500 Cuban troops, the movement has driven pro-Western forces who claim the political support of at least 60 per cent of Angola's six-million people.

Soviet intervention in Angola, however, is nothing new. Moscow has backed the Popular Movement ever since it was formed in 1960.

The MPLA was founded in Luanda, by members of the Angolan and Portuguese Communist Parties.

The core of the movement, according to the Soviet magazine International Affairs, stood firm in the overthrow of a unified front of all patriotic forces in Angola engaged in the national liberation struggle against Portuguese colonial rule.

EXPULSED

The movement attracted a group of Angolans and White urban intellectuals but was expelled from Luanda in 1958 and moved to Conakry, Guinea, then to Kinshasa, Zaire, and finally to Brazzaville, Congo.

The MPLA's current leader, Dr Agostinho Neto, took control in 1962 and has led the movement ever since, first against Portuguese colonial forces and now against two rival movements in a battle for control of Angola.

The 54-year-old Dr Neto is a once-obsessed gynecologist and a revolutionary poet arrested several times by the Portuguese for his political activities.

From its founding the MPLA has sought support from all classes and ethnic groups, and particularly the intelligentsia, although, like Angola's other movements, the majority of its support is ethnic.

Angolan war may involve Zaire

By JOSÉ RAMALHO

Wall Africa Bureau

CUBAN-LED MPLA troops in hot pursuit of fleeing FNLA units in Cabinda and on the northern and eastern fronts of Angola, war may at any moment cross the border and clash with the Zairean regular forces.

In the last two days I have listened to radio communiques of the MPLA-FAPLA high command. All have strongly suggested that a clash with Zaire is inevitable.

Observing that "enemy forces" from Zaire had been trapped in Cabinda on January 13, MPLA announced that its forces were in hot pursuit of the invaders.

EQUALISE

Strong denunciations have been made in MPLA communiques of alleged air strikes by fighter-bombers flying in from Zaire against Teixeira de Souza, the eastern terminal of the strategic Benguela railway which carries copper exports from Zambia and Zaire.

The MPLA claims that on January 13 a Zairean fighter-bomber exploded and strafed the Teixeira de Souza railway station killing six civilians and injuring another five.

Further air strikes were reported on January 14 without casualties. Teixeira de Souza is 5 km from the Zairean town of Dibolu which has reportedly been shelled by Cuban artillery.

Political observers see MPLA claims of air attacks by Zairean aircraft as an excuse for bringing in the Mig 21s supplied to the Marxist movement by Russia.

According to MPLA's latest claims, the last FNLA stronghold on the northern front, Terreiro, has been captured by the FAPLA troops. This brings the Cuban-led columns within 50 km of the Zairean border.

In telephone interviews, FNLA spokesman told me that Cubans and Zaireans are eye-to-eye at three flash points — Cabinda, the Uige area known as the MPLA's 1st military region, and Teixeira de Souza on the eastern front. Reports from Kinshasa indicate that a counter-offensive by FNLA will be launched as soon as their troops have regrouped.

The FNLA sources said the fall of their northern strongholds in the rich coffee-growing area of Uige is a "temporary military setback," that can be reversed at a later stage.

What cannot be recouped is the total loss of the coffee crop estimated at over 5,000 tons. FNLA sees as MPLA's biggest gain in the fact that the Marxist movement will be about $9 million richer when they sell the coffee that is now being taken to Luanda on long cargo convoys.

Although badly shaken by a string of defeats, the FNLA leadership is far from desperate, according to a FNLA spokesman for the movement. He said that FNLA is confident that the very seriousness of their efforts will rally to their anti-communist cause the wavering Western powers.

Dr Neto is a Mbundu, one of several sub-groups making up the Kimbundu tribe, which has traditionally occupied an area roughly between the Dande River in the north and the Cuanza River in the south, but now it is widely held that the MPLA has attracted most of the trained urban people who could develop and make it into a modern government bureaucracy.

But the MPLA has suffered perpetual internal conflicts throughout its history and shortly after the coup in Portugal, which brought down Lisbon's African empire, the movement split into three factions.

MINES

Dr Neto, however, was able to keep the upper hand with support from the Portuguese, although there have been reports of other divisions within the movement since Angola's independence on November 11.

In the early years, Dr Neto travelled to the United States in search of support for his fight against Portuguese rule in Angola, but he was turned away because of his communist background.

He turned to the Soviet Union which has supported him almost entirely ever since.

Some military equipment, including automatic rifles, land mines, mortars, grenade and rockets, has gone to the MPLA since the mid-1960s and MPLA cadres have trained in the Union, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. Sapa-AP
Crucial

Angola battle looms

It is widely expected that a full-scale battle will soon decide the future of Angola.

Max Hastings, of the London Evening Standard, who flew out of Angola yesterday, reported the expected encounter under the headline "The battle for the carcass of Angola".

"The anti-communist FNLA appears almost totally to have collapsed before an offensive by the communist-backed MPLA", Hastings reported.

In the south, forces of Unita "cannot hold out against the MPLA without largescale aid," he said.

"Almost every nation in Africa is now enmeshed in the Angolan war," Hastings said, citing transport planes from Zaire and Rhodesian pilots flying in and out almost daily.

"I glanced at an ammunition truck parked by the roadside and saw printed on a packing case, "Ministry of Defence, Lusaka, Zambia." UPI quotes him as saying:

"Zambians were supplying aid to Unita and training Unita officers, though their neighbours, the Tanzanians were backing the MPLA.

The Rand Daily Mail's military correspondent, Bob Hitchcock, writes that Western military attaches stationed in Pretoria and Cape Town said yesterday that "it would be disastrous militarily, for South Africa to pull out of Angola now."

They believe that without the South African contribution in Angola, the Soviet-supported MPLA would today be at the South West Africa border.

These sources also believe that unless the West contributes to the South African military effort, this country will be seriously compromised and may be forced to withdraw from Angola.

Invasion

This move, the sources predict, could result in the MPLA penetrating to the South West African border.

Observed one foreign military expert: "At the beginning of this war, the MPLA and their Soviet advisers and Cuban fighters were very close to reaching the border. The fact that they didn't succeed was because South African troops were sent in to stem the Red invasion."

South African Defence Force spokesmen last night agreed that this was the situation.

The feeling in diplomatic circles in Pretoria is that the United States Congress will not budget on its decision to refuse further aid to anti-communist forces in Angola.

Commented one military attaché: "The flow of unsophisticated weapons from America which have been channeled through Zaire is about the limit to which America in its present state of mind is willing to go."

Militarily, foreign defence experts see South Africa committed to Angola for some months to come.
Angolan Reds advance

WASHINGTON — Russia is reported to be landing more arms in Angola amid indications that Soviet-backed troops are winning against forces supported by the United States.

US intelligence sources said yesterday that a Soviet merchant ship carrying military cargo had arrived at Luanda on Wednesday and that a second Russian armada was in the Gulf of Guinea bound for a landing probably today.

Resistance against the Soviet-backed forces in northern Angola has all but collapsed, according to a US cable sent to NATO. The cable said MFAA troops supported by Cuban forces were advancing swiftly towards the border of Zaire and virtually all US-backed FNLA troops and allied soldiers from Zaire were fleeing before them.

The MPLA forces are spearheaded by Cuban soldiers, driving Russian-built tanks, and backed by Soviet-supplied artillery.

The situation in other parts of Angola was pictured in less grim terms, but the American cable indicated that Unita troops on the south were doing well.

The contents of the cable were revealed by US officials in the State Department.

However, the official State Department spokesman, Mr Robert Funsten, denied the FNL was collapsing.

He said the military situation in northern Angola was serious, but resistance is continuing and fighting is going on.

Mr Funsten refused to confirm the existence of the cable; he other State Department sources referred to and also declined to assess the likelihood of the FNLA continuing as a viable force.

He said American aid would continue to be sent to the area despite the serious situation.

He was reported from Kinshasa yesterday that a Unita task force had staged a withdrawal to the central highlands, and that the MPLA and Cubans might be getting ready for an assault on Huambo, the capital of the pro-Western factions.

In New York, an FMCA official warned that this movement might lead to international terrorism — including attacks on airlines and embassies. If it were defeated.

The official, Mr. Paulo Tuba, said: "Congo-Brazzaville and Guinea and others have embassies abroad. They have airlines. The Russians have embassies in Africa. We can find money to pay foreign commands to attack them."

Meanwhile, the MPLA's three South African prisoners have been flown to "Khartoum" for presentation as examples of South African aggression.

The MPLA claims to hold nine South Africans.
MPLA wil nou Unita platvee

ANDRIES VAN WYK

WASHINGTON.

DIE Russiese MPLA, gesteun deur 9 500 Kubaanse troepe en tot die hande gewapen met 'n splinterarme skeepsvrag Russiese wapens, staan vandeesweek op die punt om af te ruk na die suide van Angola en die grens van Suidwes.

Die nuwe offensiew word beplan nadat die MPLA in die laaste weke klinkende wapenstilstande in die noorde van Angola behaal en daarin geslaag het om die FNLA tot aan en selfs oor die grens van Zaïre plaat te vee.

Alles dui daarop dat hulle mettertyd gaan skoonvee op hul pad suidwaarts. Al wat hulle nog kan keer, is die magte van Jonas Savimbi se Unita, en hulle staan geen kans teen die omringmag.

Daar is geen boelyk meer dat die MPLA se aanvallings en in die komende weke op die slagveld gaan reger, en hulle kon nie laaste week so onthou dat die Amerikaanse pers was van die gedrag van die vloote wat die MPLA magte in die noorde gemaak het.

Carnon, een die boefkwarvier van Amerika, se vriend die FNLA, het geval. Amerika's vervaardigende argitek, vragte van minister minstilis, is buitengesit. Die vloote, saam met die veldwasagtige Amerikaanse wapens voorheen afgelaai, is nog een lewe in die slagspeel met Russiese tank en Stalinrots. Die Amerikaanse blad Newsweek is rooi van die pyle wat die MPLA en die Kubaanse troepe vandeesweek daar en elders in Angola gemaak het.

Hoop verblyf

Die feit dat Savimbi alleen in die suide moet keer, is hoopvollik te daag te bereik dan Amerika se onvermoë om met meer as woorde stem te gee aan die pro-Westersse magtie in Angola te verleen. Die hoop dat die Amerikaners in die somslikke van groot gevaar sou help, is verblyf.

Nu is dit swart toen swart en rooi toen swart in Angola. Die Woste is uit.

Die magte van die MPLA se seges, het duië vandeesweek saamgeval met 'n aanvanklik van die Amerikaanse departement van buitenlandse sake wat die aantal Kubaanse Angola tot aangehoor 8 500 as n}& dat nul digt meer was en dat die grootste man gereed gaan staan om na Angola te ver- trek. Daarby die nuus dat die jongste kapersgryp moderne wapens op afgelaai is.

En van Angola se kant nie eens 'n windbruikakteelt nie. Dis die ander tragedie van Angola: Dat Rusland Angola reeds so vol wapenstal en soldate geomp het dat dit nie verby sou maak as Rusland meer ter wille van die wereldmêning bekend sou maak dat hy alle verdere wapensverskaffing aan die MPLA staak nie.

Rusland en die MPLA se strategie is in hierdie stadium boë duidelik: om met 'n oor- mag op te ruk, skoon te vee en oor te neem voordat Amerika dalk tot ander insigte kom en voordat te veel diplomatieke en ander skroewe aangedraai kan word. Die wind waai reeg, klim in en kloof van Amerika en die vloete met 'n gedane saak wanneer daar gepraat moet word.

'n Bewys is van hoe Amerika bang is om voor Rusland te kniel.


In die komende weke gaan pers, Ford, aangewuur deur die weerstand wat die anti- Russiese lande vandeesweek die OAE-aardig gelever het, probeer om in die Amerikaanse huis van Verteenwoor- digers reg te kry wat hy nie in die Senaat kon kry nie: dat daar gestem word dat Amerika weer in hulp aan Angola moet verleen.

Die stroom-op, 'n sryd wat gaan lei tot 'n lang debat wat, indien dit sou slaag, tot lei tot terugverwyking na die Senaat en nog 'n lang debat. En, met Kissinger terug uit Moskou, gaan 'n Senaatsko- misie die hele kwestie van Rusland, Amerika en Angola van hoek tot kant sit en uit- die tuis gaan doen. Praat, praat, praat.

Na Moskou

Oor daar nog gepraat kan word van diplomatieke skroewe, is hier uit Washington nie meer so duidelik nie. Op 20 Januarie vertrek dr. Kissingers na Moskou om met die Russen aan gesels, sonder die behoeft van kapersgrype, 'n pleide onder hul nesie te vryf dat hulle darem nie so kan aangaan in Angola nie.

En saam met sy aankondi- gings dat hy op pad Moskou toe is, laat Kissingers deurke-
THE ALTERNATIVES BEFORE US

YES, that was a setback for the Russians when the OAU failed to recognize the MPLA as the legitimate government of Angola. They had certainly tried hard enough for it. But if they failed to win first prize, they certainly got second.

Prospects of a national government are now more remote than ever, and with the OAU deadlocked, the way is wide open for the Russians and Cubans to step up their intervention.

They now have a free hand to go for an outright military victory, and clearly are already doing so. The campaign in the north has been stepped up to the point where the FNLA has been, all but, routed, and the next step will obviously be a massive offensive against Unita in the south.

This poses for South Africa the agonizing question: What should we do now?

Should we stay there, in which case we shall have to step up our involvement to meet the communist assault and will thus find ourselves being drawn, like the Americans in Vietnam, deeper and deeper into a disastrous struggle? Or should we get out, in which case the Russians will triumph and establish themselves just north of us ready to bear down on our long and vulnerable South-West African border?

Neither alternative is attractive, but a choice must be made. And the following would seem to be the criteria for making it:

If we reckon we can win, then it may be worth the risk of staying. Likewise if it is simply a matter of holding the line until American or other Western aid is forthcoming. But if neither of these prospects is likely, then getting out is the lesser of the two evils.

Considered thus, it is surely inconceivable that we can win against the Russians with their unlimited resources. They are too deeply committed now to allow that to happen. As for the West, it is showing no signs of entering the conflict — and the longer we are there the less likely it becomes that anyone will join in and be seen as an ally of this pariah country.

By the same token, the more we commit ourselves to the struggle the easier it will be for the Russians to justify increasing their own intervention — thereby enlarging their eventual foothold in the sub-continent.

So everything points to the need for withdrawal. It may be unpleasant, but the bitter lesson is that we should never have got involved in the first place. As this newspaper urged at the time, we should have responded with the same detachment as we did over Mozambique.
VALSE HOOP

DAAR is een stuk byna ongelooike nalatigheid in Amerika se Angola-diplomatie. Dit is die opvatting dat as lande soos Zaire en Suid-Afrika hulle maar net aan die oorlog sal „onttrek”, die Russe en die Kubane ontmasker sal staan as die enigste buitelandse inmengers en dan gedwing sal kan word om pad te gee.

So, in opvatting gee die Russe en die Kubane krediet vir ‘n ontsag, vir die wereldmienie wat in die Kommunistiese gees eenvoudig nie bestaan nie, nog nooit bestaan het nie.

Vra maer vir Hongere hoeveel die wode van die hele beskaafde wêreld gehelp het toe Rusland in 1956 die opstandige landjie met bloedige geweld weer tot onafhanklikheid gedwing het.

Blykbaar weet die Kommuniste maar te goed hoe kort die wereldmienie se geheue is. Voor militêre dreigementes het Rusland wel al geswig, soos las toe-pres. Kennedy hom laat afstien het van sy plan om projektilbasisse op die einde Kuba op te rig. Maar aan moorpraatjies soos die waarmee dr. Kissinger nou die Angola-probleem probeer oplos, nog nooit nie.

Byna net so nafiet is die opvatting dat as die MPLA die oorlog gewen het, hy spoedig weer ontslae sal kan raak van sy Russiese en Kubaanse base. Mense wat so redeneer, begryp nie dat dié twee lande nie toevallig in die oorlog beland het nie. Wat nou daar gebeur, is stellig die resultaat van beplanning oor ‘n lang termyn, en die hoofdoelwit is nie Angola nie.

Tensy iets heel onvoorsienbaars gebeur, kan Suid-Afrika kom maar klaarmak vir ‘n Russiese Kommunistiese aanwesigheid op sy grond, met al die gevere wat dit vir ons in ons vele lande meenem.

Met dit in gedagte sal ons ons ‘n binneklandse probleem met nuwe oë moet eenvryk, en met nuwe wyer moet aanpak.
Vital Angola decision

JOHANNESBURG — Special South African military decisions relating to the worsening Angola situation are expected to be made within the next few days.

South African forces were last night on top alert in the South West Africa Angolan border area. As MPLA forces supported by Cuban units began their southward drive inside Angola against anti-communist forces.

"According to well-informed foreign military sources, South Africa, it appears, is pushing for a dual strategy — to maintain its authority in the territory and to strengthen UNITA resistance against the MPLA forces."

"A decision to withdraw South African forces to the Angola-South West Africa border is in the pipeline."

Either of these political decisions will have real impact on South Africa's military planning.

An indication of the seriousness of the situation, and the Defence Department's realisation of the dangers is that one of the most effective psychological operations in South Africa's artillery is now underway.

"Military experts point out that withdrawal of South African forces to Angola today, if not the result of a voluntary decision by the Russians and Cubans to quit at the same time, could be a hazardous operation."

Of the various military options, conventional war situations withdrawal is acknowledged by most military experts as the most frustrating and hazardous.

The provision of strong air and ground support is essential to any withdrawal of troops, carried out under fire.

The anti-communist forces are being outgunned by the Soviet-backed MPLA and Cuban soldiers. The Russian 122mm ground-to-ground missile is having a devastating effect on the allied forces.

"Allied forces are desperately in need of anti-tank missiles, such as the American M-41, a highly effective weapon."

In Washington, key congressional officials have been told that the United States is not going to push South Africa to withdraw from Angola so long as the present crisis persists.

According to informed sources, the African State Department's Affairs chief, Mr. William Schaufele, told the officials at a private gathering: You can't negotiate when you don't have any players on the board. We are not going to push South Africa to withdraw as long as we have to negotiate."

Special task forces come to Unitas aid

LUZARO — Support for UNITA is being increased significantly.

Special task forces were due to go into action last night in major operations designed to reassert themselves on the border against the MPLA.

Highly-placed sources indicated the special armoured task force had been flown into Silva Porto. UNITA's military high command, to spearhead a major assault on the town of Teixeira de Sousa, which is strategically located on the Zaire frontier at the railhead of the British-owned Benguela Railway. UNITA sources believe that the current phase of the conflict is the most important for UNITA since the civil war began.

Task forces were employed in the new offensive call for the retaking of Silva Porto, Teixeira de Sousa, as well as the recapture of Luanda, capital of MPLA-held territory held by UNITA.

It is claimed that the MPLA were forced back from Teixeira de Sousa and Estoril, the main junction town on the Benguela Railway, has been captured.

It is also claimed that MPLA forces were forced to retreat from the front north of Luanda.

One eye-witness said he had seen a column of eight armoured vehicles carrying white troops of the 2nd Parachute Division趋向 the front north of Luanda.

Reports from reliable sources indicated the extent of the build-up in support of UNITA. In the area north of Luanda there are two columns of MPLA armed forces under command of more than 2,000 men.
Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The Russian-armed MPLA forces at Ambrizete were now "poised to strike for the border with Zaire," the London Sunday Telegraph reported yesterday.

It was quoting a dispatch from its correspondent, A. J. McIlroy, who was flown to Angola by Cubans at the weekend.

"The MPLA commander for the region told me that very soon the MPLA would attack the FNLA oil supplies town of Santo Antonio do Zaire, the only real barrier between the MPLA and the Zaire border.

"The officer, Commander Nidoz, 56, added that at the Zaire border MPLA men would stop their advance."

McIlroy quoted Commander Nidoz as saying: "We are ready to attack Santo Antonio as soon as the bridge is repaired. We have met little opposition. The FNLA morale is low and they run away. We did not have to fight to take Ambrizete."

He said that at a dirt landing strip 200 km north of Luanda, cigar-smoking Cubans outnumbered the uniformed Africans guarding the army post still draped in the FNLA's red and black flag.

"The men, he said, were taking positions for a long siege. "Some are young, some older. They have everything to lose."

"They are not afraid. They are dedicated to their cause."

"There were new crates of American-marked ammunition."

"Doming Salvador, 17, a captured African who had been fighting with the FNLA told me that he had decided after fleeing from Ambrizete and other towns that this was his last chance to fight."

"He claimed there were four White mercenaries and some Zairians with the FNLA forces. In their flight from the Ambrizete airstrip the FNLA burned a helicopter rather than leave it in MPLA hands."
Dr. K sees peace in a month — report

WASHINGTON, — The US Secretary of State, Dr. Henry Kissinger, has told African nations he believes the civil war in Angola will be ended in a "matter of time." The end would probably come by diplomatic means, the Washington Star said yesterday.

The paper, quoting informed sources, said Dr. Kissinger predicted the end of the fighting at a private meeting with 37 African diplomats held at the State Department last week.

The State Department had no comment yesterday on the article, reports Sape-Reuters.

Officials raised the possibility that Dr. Kissinger, who leaves this week for strategic arms talks in Moscow, may already have a Soviet commitment to stop its supply of weapons to the MPLA in Angola, the paper said.

The Rand Daily Mail's London correspondent reports that the Soviet Union is ready to consider a compromise — a coalition between the MPLA and Unita.

Before an MPLA-Unita coalition could be achieved, the Soviets would expect Dr. Kissinger to persuade South Africa to withdraw all its troops from Angola.

Dr. Kissinger is ready to do this on condition the Cubans withdraw after the South Africans.

The MPLA would be the senior partner in the coalition.

Unita would have to sever all ties with foreign powers. And, the FNLA would be frozen out.

Meanwhile, Unita forces in Angola have repulsed an attack north of Liso by MPLA forces led by Cuban troops and backed by Soviet tanks and artillery, according to sketchy battle reports yesterday.
Airport shelters

6000 refugees

LISBON. — About 6000 Angolans and Portuguese have taken refuge in the airport of the southern Angolan town of Sa da Bandeira to escape fighting there between nationalist groups, a Portuguese government spokesman said at the weekend.

The fighting, both in Sa da Bandeira and the nearby port of Mocamedes, was between the FNLA and Unita, he said.

The spokesman, quoted by the Portuguese government news agency Anop, said several thousand Portuguese had fled to Zaire to escape the MPLA's advance against the FNLA in the north.

A jumbo jet would begin daily flights next Thursday to repatriate the Portuguese who have fled to Zaire, the spokesman said. A similar airlift was being planned to bring out those trapped at Sa da Bandeira, but he could not say how this would be done.

The spokesman, an official of the ministry in charge of cooperation with former Portuguese colonies, advised the 300,000 Portuguese repatriated from Angola last year to put off any plans to return.

He said the military position in Angola was deteriorating.

Reports of clashes between Unita and the FNLA in Mocamedes emerged earlier this week when a fleet of boats carrying nearly 2700 refugees arrived at Walvis Bay. — Sap-Reuter.
Politics

Attention of MPs on Angola

BY BERNARDI WESSELS
Political Correspondent

THE Angola crisis and the degree of South Africa's involvement will almost certainly dominate the early part of the 1976 session of Parliament which starts on Friday.

The Government has already indicated that it will lay a heavy stress on patriotism and the security of the State, particularly internally, and that the Angolan situation will be used to motivate the new legislation.

The extension of the Suppression of Communism Act to include public disorder and endangering State security, and the expected permanent internal security commission could both make further inroads into civil liberty.

Also coming under the spotlight in varying degrees once the Angolan situation has been saturated will be the Government's detente policy, Rhodesia, SWA, the country's economy, the urban Black problem and the Transkei's independence.

South Africa's shaky relations with the West and Black Africa, especially in times of need, will also be spotlighted and the opposition parties are bound to point out that the underlying cause is the Government's 'race policy'.

It must have come through clearly to the Government now that much of Africa thinks of South Africa with its apartheid as a greater anathema than communism and Russia.

Apart, possibly, for the Transkei's independence, the Government is in varying degrees of serious trouble on foreign and domestic fronts and lack of progress during this session will almost certainly hold out far-reaching implications for South Africa.

It is clear that most of the opposition that the Government can expect during the coming session will come from the Progressive Reform Party, the first session for the new party that emerged last July.

It is almost certain that the PRP will closely question the reasoning behind South Africa's involvement in Angola and demand that the whole situation be debated on merit.

Demands for total withdrawal of SA from Angola and that only the SWA border be protected, with possibly concessions towards the principle of hot pursuit, could come from the PRP.

The United Party is bound to try to carry on its philosophy of being a 'responsible Opposition' by being soft on the Government on the Angolan issue while making strong attacks on the Government's economic policy.

The continuing internal tension within the United Party is expected to erupt once again when the Government's new security legislation is brought before Parliament.

Although it could not be confirmed, there are indications that divisions are even building up within the party over the Angolan issue but that its hawks will see victory over its doves.

The possibility that the party could experience another split, with some of its Rightwing members hiving off towards the National Party cannot be discounted. The Opposition leader, Sir De Villiers Graaff, may well spend another session holding his party together.

One side aspect of the session will be the battle between the two opposition parties in the face of their confrontation soon in the vital Durban North by-election, following the announcement by Mr Michael Mitchell, MP, that he plans to resign at the end of January.

Throughout, the spotlight will remain on the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, who may yet spring a number of surprises in his strategy of tempering tough action at home with other urgent diplomatic and domestic advances.
Unita tensed for decisive Angola battle

BY RAYMOND WILKINSON

In the decisive battle of the war, 800 km south of Luanda, the South African-backed Unita force, under the command of Colonel Samuel Chibwana, is on the offensive against the MPLA and its allies, who have been retreating for three weeks towards Mobutu's Zaire.

The MPLA, which has been fighting for independence from Portuguese colonial rule for 30 years, is under attack from all sides. The Unita force is now within 10 km of the Angolan capital and is expected to capture it within days, ending the MPLA's six-year rule.

The battle is the most important in Angola's long history of conflict. Since independence from Portugal in 1974, the country has been torn apart by a war that has claimed the lives of over 1 million people.

The MPLA, which controls much of the country, is facing a formidable challenge from Unita, which has been backed by South Africa and other white-ruled countries.

The war has caused widespread suffering and displacement, with millions of people forced to flee their homes.

The United Nations has called for a cease-fire and a negotiated settlement to end the conflict.

Publicity - no good

WASHINGTON - The chairman of the American Senate's intelligence committee, John Tower, has accused the United States of spreading false information about the war in Angola.

Tower said that the US military had exaggerated the size of the MPLA forces and the extent of their recent victories.

The US government has repeatedly insisted that its military and financial support for Unita is crucial to the success of the war.

The US military has also been accused of providing weapons and training to the Unita forces.

The US government has been under pressure to end its support for Unita, which is considered by many to be a terrorist organization.

Congressman to urge aid

WASHINGTON - Lawmakers have been pressing the US government to increase its support for the MPLA, which is fighting for independence from Portugal.

Senator Jesse Jackson has introduced a bill to increase aid to the MPLA, arguing that it is the only realistic hope for ending the war.

The US government has been reluctant to increase aid to the MPLA, fearing it could be used to support terrorism.

The war has caused widespread suffering and displacement, with millions of people forced to flee their homes.

The United Nations has called for a cease-fire and a negotiated settlement to end the conflict.

The US military has also been accused of providing weapons and training to the Unita forces specifically to use against the MPLA.

The US government has been under pressure to end its support for Unita, which is considered by many to be a terrorist organization.
Quit Angola and reform SA, says Sonny Leon

By PATRICK LAURENCE

SOUTH AFRICA should pull out of Angola and concentrate its energies on reform in South Africa itself, Mr Sonny Leon, leader of the Labour Party, said yesterday.

Reform in South Africa and not involvement in Angola was the best guarantee against the communists setting up a base and forcing us to move in again, he said.

Mr Leon, whose Labour Party is the majority party in the Coloured Representative Council, was one of several Black leaders to comment on the Angolan situation at the weekend.

"If South Africa becomes involved in Angola, there is the danger that the war will escalate and we may find people not well disposed towards our involvement taking advantage," he said.

"We should clean up our own mess and not allow the communists to get a grip here. We in the Labour Party would not like to see the communists impose a dictatorship here."

Mr J. N. Reddy, chairman of the executive committee of the Indian Council, said: "I think the people of Angola should be helped to get together to form a government of national unity."

He was in favour of South African withdrawal from Angola, provided either the United Nations or the Organisation of African Unity agreed to guarantee and police South African interests in the Kunene River hydro-electric and irrigation schemes.

Mr J. Naidoo of the Natal Indian Congress said: "The Angolans should be left alone to solve their problems. There should be no outside interference."

Referring to the scheduled Organisation of African Unity meeting on Saturday, Mr Naidoo added: "Ideally, I would like the OAU to intervene. But if it is too late now, Angola has become an African question which must be solved by Africans."

Mr W. J. Bergman, leader of the minority Federal Party in the Coloured Representative Council, declined to comment until he had studied the situation more fully.

NEUTRAL

But Mr Richard Maponya, of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council, came out strongly against South African military involvement.

"I think South Africa should not get involved physically, but she should involve herself internationally by way of trying to promote peace," he said.

"I am afraid that if South Africa gets involved militarily, Black Africa may form a 'league' and blow the whole situation out of all proportion."

"I think our stand should be neutral, rather than siding with any of the groups. Because, we could land in a Vietnam."

Mr Maponya went on to talk of the idea of South African representation in the OAU and a South African contribution to its peace bid in Angola. "We are all Africans and South Africa is part of the African continent," he said.
SA pullout won’t harm us – Unita

LUSAKA — Unita leaders last night turned a bold face to speculation of imminent defeat by the Soviet-supported MPLA and claimed that any withdrawal of South African military support would not harm their Angolan war effort.

After consultations at the battlefield with the Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, the Foreign Secretary, Dr Jorge Sangoumba, told me: “Isn’t it a South African withdrawal just what the world wanted? But we insist that it will not harm us in any way. We remain utterly confident of victory.”

Sangoumba virtually confirmed reports of a South African pullout, though Unita has always denied it is being helped by Pretoria.

This was the most authoritative word on the subject to emerge and contradicted some other South African reports, notably in the nationalist press, that far from pulling out South Africa is merely “making changes” in the operational area and possibly even sending in more men.

But highly placed Unita officials told me privately that the South African pullout from Angola has been going on for the past few days. In areas where most of South Africa’s soldiers were previously concentrated, none were now seen.

A West European who arrived in Lusaka from Silva Porto, the Unita high command centre, said the rows of French-supplied, South African Punik helicopter troop-carriers that were a familiar sight had all disappeared.

So, too, had all the soldiers from South Africa once billeted in the town.

Meanwhile, Cuban reinforcements — more than a tenth of the island’s armed forces — are being poured into Angola to spearhead the advance southward.

Trackloads of heavily armed tank-destroyer Cuba have been seen rolling south to the front down the Luanda-Huambo highway. Other Cuban combat units were spotted in rear areas along with Cuban medical teams.

The Cuban-backed MPLA, backed by Soviet-supplied artillery and helicopter gunships, has rolled back Unita forces 88 km in three days of heavy fighting in west-central Angola.

The Leftists captured the towns of Santa Cumba and Cela, a key Unita airbase.

MPLA and Huambo on the Trans-Angola Benguela railroad.

Both sides are dug in behind heavy artillery for a major battle around the bridge, believed to be the only span still intact in the sector.

US sources have reported that giant Soviet Il-18ushin II.62 jets were airlifting an estimated 200 Cubans a day into Lusaka and other MPLA airbases.

Other sources said 1,000 Cubans were on their way to Angola aboard four troopships.

Heavy fighting has been reported around Teixora da Sousa, the MPLA-held eastern end of the Benguela railroad, and north of Lusaka, another key town on the railroad.

It is held by Unita, but the MPLA is battling to capture it and open up a pincer movement on Huambo from the east.

Unita holds all the rail line except the last 54 km from Teixora da Sousa to the Zaire border.

In the north of Angola, the MPLA claimed it had pushed back the FNLA, another anti-communist movement mainly allied with Unita, to within 10 km of the Zaire border after a force three-week campaign. US officials have said the FNLA has virtually collapsed.

Lusaka radio has announced the MPLA had used its air force of a dozen Soviet-built MiG-21 fighter-bombers that would be flown by unidentified “combat pilots.”

— SAPA-AP-DDC.
AT LEAST 3,000 Black and White Angolan refugees have fled to South West Africa in the wake of South Africa's troop withdrawal with the remaining 1,000 men, women and children expected to cross the crocodile-infested Okavango River by sunrise today.

Confirming this yesterday, Mr. Janie de Wet, Commissioner-General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, said: "We don't want the refugees and we don't wish to be responsible for them, but we can't just leave them out in the bush."

A temporary refugee camp is being established: 16 km south of Rumbu, the capital of Kawango, near the main road to Grootsfontein.

Today, the camps at Calai and Gwango across the Angolan border, protected by South African troops until yesterday's withdrawal — will stand empty, evacuated, and we will be saddled with about 4,000 refugees," he said.

Assurances

After repeated appeals to the United Nations and International Red Cross to accept their responsibility to the refugees, Mr. De Wet said he believed the Government would now approach the MPLA in an attempt to have the refugees repatriated to Angola, with concrete assurances for their safety.

"The refugees are all Angolans and the responsibility of the Angolan Government," he said.

On Saturday, the last armoured columns left the Calai-Kavango dam sites, the Minister of Defence Mr P.W. Botha said: "We have done more than our duty. South Africa not only spent millions on the refugees but we protected them. Of course you can't stop people running across the border and if they do, we will deal with them on an ad hoc basis."

"We are not going to erect camps again and tend to them as we did in the past — that is the duty of the international community."

Earlier the Chief of Kawango, Mr. Alfons Makavaro said that although he sympathized with the refugees and would not turn them back, the territory did not have the resources to absorb them.

On Friday, when I visited Calai, a store's throw from Rumbu, fear was spreading like an epidemic among the refugees who believed that they would be massacred by MPLA troops once the protection of South Africa was withdrawn.
SA seeks UN aid for refugees

John Patten, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The South African Government has sought United Nations aid in resolving the problem of non-Portuguese refugees from Angola who have fled to South West Africa.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller, announced in a midnight news release the contents of a letter sent yesterday to the Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, on the refugee problem.

In the letter, the Minister asked Dr Waldheim to request the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to assist in resolving the growing problem.

HISTORY

Recalling the history of the refugee problem, which began in August last year, Dr Muller said the South African Government had taken care of 13,000 refugees and spent more than R4.5-million on maintaining refugee camps in South Africa and SWA, and on supplying food, medical services, transportation and other provisions.

At present, he added, South Africa was still providing food, medical services and other necessities to more than 2,800 refugees at three places near the Angolan border.

Turning to be most recent wave of refugees into Walvis Bay, Dr Muller told Mr Waldheim 2,200 refugees had sought entry into SWA through Walvis Bay. So far 1,000 had disembarked and were being cared for by South African authorities.

UNDEARTAKING

Recalling that when he raised the refugee issue with Dr Waldheim last September, the Minister was told it was a matter falling into the competence of the Portuguese Government — and that it would be drawn to the Government’s attention.

Dr Muller said the Portuguese Government had undertaken to repatriate all Portuguese citizens.

"But this still leaves large numbers who are not citizens of Portugal," the Minister said. "My Government wants to express concern at the plight of those remaining refugees."
Africa

Angola now an issue in US contest

WASHINGTON. — The war in Angola is emerging as a major issue in the presidential contest in the United States.

The President, Mr Ford, is coming under increasing attack for his decision to supply American aid to factions fighting against Soviet-backed forces.

President Ford's contention is that Angola exemplifies that the American constitutional system clearly puts him the responsibility for carrying out foreign policy.

ASSAULT

Presidential hopeful, Mr Ronald Reagan, has assailed the Soviet Union and Cuba for interference in Angola.

But, in an assault on the foreign policy of Mr Ford and the Secretary of State, Mr Kissinger, to pursue the policy of detente with Moscow, Mr Reagan declares that "detente must be a quiet process. You must get something for what you give."

"Mr Reagan would take a hard line toward the Soviets for their intervention in Angola, although he has not yet spelled out precisely what action he would favour."

Senator Robert Byrd, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, and the assistant leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate, contends that the American people have lost faith in Mr Kissinger and the Ford government. "The cause everywhere in the world, we see America in retreat."

He cites detente and Soviet involvement in Angola saying: "Here we see the Soviet Union playing around in Angola, and spreading its wings all over Africa and in the Indian Ocean — then we talk about detente."

On the other hand, a Black American Democratic congressman describes US involvement in Black Angola as "Kissinger's folly." Congressman Charles Diggs says it may be the most serious foreign policy miscalculation the United States has ever made.

Mr Diggs is chairman of the House of Representatives' sub-committee on international resources and a spokesman for the 17-member Black Congressional caucus.

He says: "American intervention in the Angolan conflict is the biggest blunder in the history of its relations with Africa. Were it not for awesome reversion accorded to Secretary of State Kissinger, this Angolan misadventure may have forced his resignation. Regrettably, President Ford has blindly followed Kissinger's folly."

Senator John Sparkman, the highly-repected chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, says he doubts that both houses of Congress will agree on a ban against any US aid to pro-Western forces in Angola. — Sapa-AP.

Interpol hunt mercenary

LONDON. — A British mercenary who was photographed at Heathrow Airport, as he left with other men for Angola, is being hunted by Interpol. Derek Barker, a 40-year-old former paratrooper who left England with a party of 20 mercenaries, is wanted by British police in connection with a firearms charge. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

US senator tells of MPLA-Unita contacts

By GUY BERNARD

WASHINGTON. — Contacts are being made between the MPLA and Unita factions in Angola for a possible accommodation on the future government of the war-torn country, says Senator John Tunney of California.

The senator, who was a prime mover in the congressional action halting CIA arms aid for the pro-Western factions, has two members of his staff in Africa reporting back to him.

One is in Kinshasa and the other in Luanda. He has been getting direct telephone calls from them, he said.

His aide, in Kinshasa, Mr Bill Coughlin, is to meet Mr Holden Roberto, the MPLA leader, and Dr Jonas Savimbi, of Unita.

Mr Mark Moran is to talk to Mr Augusto Neto in Luanda, on the MPLA position at the same time.

Unita to exhibit Cubans

KINSHASA. — Dr Jonas Savimbi, president of Unita, said in Kinshasa yesterday that several Cuban soldiers captured recently in Southern Angola would be displayed in Kinshasa soon.

Dr Savimbi, who conferred earlier with President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire told a Press conference yesterday that none of the 20 Cuban prisoners taken by Unita was White.

He was quoted by the Zaire news agency Ara as saying: "Fidel Castro is a racist because he only sends Black Cubans to fight Black Angolans in Angola."

Ara meanwhile reported that 700 out of 1,000 Portuguese refugees from Northern Angola had been accepted by reception centres near Kinshasa. The Portuguese consul here said his government was planning to provide special flights to take the refugees to Lisbon. — Sapa-Reuters.
Botha will see BBC Angolan TV interview

Deputy Military Correspondent

The Minister of Defence, Mr P.W. Botha, will probably make a further statement next week after seeing a videotape recording of last week's controversial BBC TV programme 'Panorama', authoritative Cape Town sources said last night.

The recording, specially imported from London by the Rand Daily Mail, will be flown to the Minister later this week.

The in-depth report on the Angolan war, entitled "With a little help from their friends", was supposed to have been made in Angola by London journalist, Max Hastings, and photographer Robin Denlaw.

It included clips of the Minister, purportedly filmed at Pereira d'Ecsen in southern Angola, being interviewed by Mr Hastings.

"But after seeing the film, it is apparent that another journalist did the interviewing and the film was shot at the Ruacana hydroelectric dam construction site," Mr Hastings appears and his voice is heard during various other interviews. But during Mr Botha's interview, he is not shown and another voice asks the questions.

Immediately before and after the Minister appears, the report shows and comments on the Ruacana project and the South African military presence there.

Mr Botha denied earlier this week that he was ever interviewed by Mr Hastings or that he had been in Pereira d'Ecsen, and the BBC have admitted the Minister's interview was made by a German TV company.

During the interview Mr Botha said South Africans had been prepared to leave it to the Angolans to sort out their future, but had been forced to take action when Russia intervened. He said South Africans would support any peace-loving government requiring help.

"When they approach us we will consider their case on its merits," he said. "From time to time we have crossed the (Angolan) border in hot pursuit and we will continue to do so in the future... for as long as we find it necessary to do so."
Angola

**Battered Desperately Needs Help From White Forces**

By Bob Hutchison

The military situation in Angola is dire and desperate. The MPLA forces, after recent encounters with the FNLA and UNITA forces, are in need of urgent support.

**Decision on Silver**

The decision to deploy silver bullets has been taken by the government as a desperate measure to combat the FNLA and UNITA forces.

**Angola**

The MPLA forces in Angola are facing a tough battle. The fighting continues with no end in sight. Support is needed urgently.

**Bombers**

The MPLA leadership has decided to use bombers in the fight against the FNLA and UNITA forces. This is a significant move in the ongoing conflict.

**We Will Fight West**

The MPLA forces are determined to fight west towards the FNLA and UNITA positions. The battle is intense and the outcome is uncertain.

**Blown Away**

The MPLA forces have sustained heavy losses in recent battles. The situation is critical and urgent action is needed.

**We Will Stand**

The MPLA forces are determined to continue fighting despite the heavy losses. They are小程序 in the face of a powerful enemy.

**For the MPLA**

The MPLA leadership is appealing for support from international allies. The situation is critical and urgent action is needed.
Hurt Dr K may quit over Angola

ST LOUIS, April 29 — Us Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, may resign if he cannot convince the Soviet Union to pull out of Angola, according to former UN ambassador, Mr John Scal.

Mr Scal said Dr Kissinger is considering resigning his post and may make a final decision based on his current trip to Moscow. He needs to resolve, he said, the difficulties in maintaining a stable situation in Angola.

Kissinger's trip is seen as a further step in strengthening the structure of his plans. If he succeeds in persuading the Russians to abandon their tactics, it could help to stabilize the situation in Angola. It would also help to repair his image and maintain his influence and stay in office with dignity for the remainder of President Ford's term, Mr Scal said.

Speaking to a boy scouts banquet in Washington, Mr Scal said Dr Kissinger is handicapped by suspicions and distrust surrounding him by Congress, which has hurt him to the point where he has functional at less than 50 per cent effectiveness.

Nonracists praise Kaunda's stand

LUSAKA, April 29 — The leader of the Congress for Racial Equality (CORE), Mr Roy Innis, yesterday held discussions with Zambia's President Kaunda, believed to be in contact with the Angolan government.

Speaking during a brief introductory ceremony, Mr Innis, whose organisation backs the Western-backed Unita, said his organisation and other Black people in the United States were impressed by the way President Kaunda was handling the Southern African problem.

"CORE advocates a government of national unity in Angola and Mr Innis said on arrival earlier this week that it will do anything to help Unita in order to achieve this objective."

Mall Africa Bureau

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Mall Africa Bureau
Vorster No to Angola statement

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 23 - Prime Minister F. van Zyl Slabbert, reacted angrily yesterday to a statement by the United Party's Mr. Vaama Bejo, MP, that he had abused any confidence about the Angolan situation.

The Department of Defence had itself released a statement about the visit of parliamentarians to the operational area, and he had simply confirmed it.

"To take extreme exception to the accusation by Mr. Raw that I abused any confidence," Dr. Slabbert said.

He had made it clear that he was not prepared to discuss any details of the visit "except to say the morale of the troops seemed to be very high and everything was under control."

Dr. Slabbert added: "When asked about my own position on the Angolan situation, I simply restated the position adopted by the PRP."

Nothing I have said on the Angolan situation in any way jeopardises or refers to information I have received as a result of my visit to the operations area," he said. — PC DRC.
White Angola troops on run?

LUSAKA — White forces in Angola were reported to have lost their main stronghold in the war southeast of Luanda last night and to be retreating from the principal forward base used to supply the Western-backed Unita movement in its battle against the MPLA.

The stronghold is a triangle between the towns of Cela, Santa Comba and Ambola 300 km from Luanda and in the heart of an area which has seen some of the heaviest fighting in the civil war.

A communiqué broadcast over Luanda Radio said both Cela and Santa Comba had been liberated together with the neighboring town of Ambola.

Cmt. Julio, the diminutive white Angolan who is political commissar of the MPLA's army known as Fapla, said the Soviet-backed forces were maintaining an "irresistible advance," and added that the forces of national liberation were victorious.

Loss of the Cela-Santa Comba-Ambola complex represents a major breach in the front maintained for the past few weeks by the Western-backed forces and may be regarded as above "all a shattering defeat for white intervention in Angola," that is bound to have far-reaching repercussions on the future course of the war.

Since just after Angolan independence last November the white-led Unita have been building up their supply and logistics camps in Cela and Santa Comba. The area became their main stronghold in the war against the MPLA.

This followed the dramatic success of the white-led "Iyins Column" which came within striking distance of Luanda.

Though no outsiders were "allowed" near Cela and Santa Comba, they were generally acknowledged to be the main focus of white intervention.

Much material belonging to the white troops was concentrated in the area, which was under close guard by their forces, and it was expected that any attack against Luanda itself would be mounted from this point.

To most military commentators, the corollary appears that if the white troops are unable to hold Cela and Santa Comba, their ability to hold out on other fronts must be in serious doubt.

Since their intervention in Angola, much has been said about the white troops' combat strength and prowess, but the hard fact is that beyond talk there is not much other evidence to support assessments that they can command the situation in Angola.

The MPLA's liberation of the two strategic centres must have come as a major shock to Cmt. Julio himself, for only last week in Addis Ababa he complained to correspondents that the white troops had dug themselves in to such an extent that the Luanda army had become "bogged down in the area.

The strategic implications of the retreat from Cela and Santa Comba are that the road south to Huambo, (Navy Lisbon), the provisional Unita capital, is now wide open.

Unita supporters are depressed, for their forces appear to be retreating on all fronts despite indications earlier this week that the whites were increasing their deployment in Angola. — DDC.
Short of nuclear war

BIG-POWER IMPERIALISM

Those are the arithmetic questions. ARKA gives his somewhat na"ive Russian view on EMIRATI intelligence. MMR: 300 DEG.

What are the dangers to South Africa, RMT, expert on communist strategy. RMT: 40 DG. FDR with the South Africans...
"They also don't use the task force concept on the high seas.

"The Americans can detach a strong fighting force - a task force - from any of their global fleets to deal with maritime crises."

"The Russians are everywhere, but I don't personally know anyone who has seen any of them in the Pacific Ocean."

"They are working on a multiple target warhead, but these things take time." said Barratt.

"Despite the Strategic Arms Limitation talks (SALT) which have been dragging on for years now, the Russians realize that they are behind the US on the high seas.

"To work at equalizing this maritime balance will mean to find resources which Russia simply does not have. It will mean a new era of nuclear arms, and they simply can't afford that."

In any event, at the first news of a possible Russian expansion of its navy, the Americans will find the means to add to their powerful resources and the Russians cannot compete against this in the long run.

Asked about Russian aims in Africa, Barratt said that what they probably needed most were refueling and other bases in Mozambique and Angola.

"We must not forget that both the MPLA and Frelimo are Marxist-oriented. Because they were banned by Portugal's Nato allies during the fight for independence they turned to the Russians and other communist powers.

"A special relationship was built up, no different in terms of power politics than that which America has also involved itself in other parts of the world."

The Russians were worried about Chinese influence in Africa and would try to out them. He went on; "Naturally they will also align themselves with radical anti-South African movements.

"It is difficult for us to deal with the Russians because of the image of our racial policies. They force us to negotiate with anyone with one arm tied behind our backs," he said.

"Would the Russians, once in Angola, not try to force ideological changes in Southern Africa?"

"Perhaps, but their basic interest is in power, not ideology. They are resentful of American global power and fearful of it, therefore they try to intervene themselves into any promising position where power could flow in their direction, in a short term, as in the case of actual war with the United States.

"But it is clearly understood by both the US and Russia that South Africa has interests in this area and as the strongest power, must act to protect these interests.

"After all, the era of regional power politics was initiated by these two powers in modern times and while they might rail about South Africa's presence in Angola, they know full well what the cause is.

"The danger to South Africa lies now in the fact that the force is self-limiting, confused after the Vietnam war.

"Barratt also warned that South Africa should not overestimate the power of the Soviets over the MPLA.

"There was a time when Russia was virtually ruling Egypt and today the Egyptians are, with not exactly allies of the West, certainly no longer so friendly with the Russians.

"Significantly EGYPT does not support the MPLA in Angola."

"We must not conclude that African nationalist movements who use Soviet aid are of necessity ideological communists. They are black nationalists first and communists of something else second," he said.

"Russia is wary of occupying any territory not within its "sphere of influence". It could lead to war with the United States. What is wanted is global power, which will give it "flexibility" to achieve its aims.

"It will, as a matter of ultra-realistic power politics, challenge America and China where and when it can."

"Its presence in Angola now is the consequence of many events and Russian optimism in this area is heightened by the apparent American decline as a world power, its unwillingness to embark on overt pre-capitalist support for Southern African liberation, and its failure to support the MPLA."

"All of which places the burden of immediate response to the threat of Russian imperialism on the South African shoulders," he said.
MPLA won’t stop war

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA — Shunning African efforts to arrange a ceasefire, the MPLA yesterday fell back and regrouped after suffering heavy losses in week-long battles with pro-Western forces.

Allied soldiers defending the 800 km southern front in the Angolan war expected another major offensive once the MPLA replaced its losses in what had been described as the decisive battle of the war, a spokesman for Unita said.

He said the Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, arrived in Lusaka yesterday after visiting the war front.

He would have talks with African leaders, possibly including President Kaunda, on the apparent collapse of the latest peace moves.

African nations favoring a government of national unity in Angola have been trying to arrange a rapprochement between the MPLA and Unita to the exclusion of the FNLA, according to diplomatic reports in Lusaka.

But in a newspaper interview published yesterday, the MPLA Information Minister, Mr. Joso Filipe Martins, said his Soviet-backed movement would not halt the war until it had completely crushed Unita and the FNLA and “driven South African troops out of Angola.”

The only action reported yesterday was in the extreme east of Angola where Black Unita troops, supported by reinforced White soldiers, were said to be still making steady progress in capturing the vital Benguela railroad town of Teixeira de Sousa.
The officials estimated that the Soviet Union had provided R170 million to the MPLA during the last nine months.

Dr Kissinger, en route to Moscow to seek a breakthrough in arms negotiations, made it clear he would not penalise the Soviet Union for its Angolan actions by delaying the arms talks.

At the United Nations, an angry Zaire protest, accusing Soviet and Cuban forces in Angola of plunder, pillage and intensive bombing across the border, was circulated as a Security Council document.

But after a day of much diplomatic activity, the rumoured Zaire move to request the council to take up the Angolan issue came to nothing.

Last night the South African Defence Force refused newspapers permission to publish the text of a BBC television interview with the Minister of Defence, Mr Botha, although it appeared in afternoon newspapers yesterday.

SAPA-NRG

DRC...
The only possibility for a solution would be a United Nations peacekeeping mission in Angola. He refused to say whether the MPLA would accept or reject this proposal.

Says '97
Now Russia flies in Cubans

NEW YORK — Russia last week took over the airlift of Cuban troops to Angola, says Newsweek magazine.

The magazine said long-range Iljuishin-62 airliners were sent to Havana to fly the troops to Luanda after Portugal had barred Cuban planes from refueling in the Azores.

Newsweek also said US intelligence sources estimated about 9,000 Cubans were serving in Angola against the factions supported by the United States.

CASUALTIES

Some diplomats said another 3,000 to 5,000 Cubans might be on their way to the former Portuguese colony, the report added.

One diplomat estimated the number of dead and wounded Cubans so far at 600.

Newsweek said Moscow sent two cruisers and a destroyer towards Angola last week, bringing to 10 the number of Soviet warships spotted heading for the African territory. — APA-Reuters
Pact in Angola would exclude FNLA

In effect, negotiations in an ultimate effort to achieve an agreement to end the conflict between theicktory, the MPLA and UNITA. Now that the two parties have agreed to accept the proceedings, the task is to ensure that the agreement is implemented.

The MPLA leader, Dr. Agostinho Neto, and the UNITA leader, Dr. Holden Roberto, have been involved in these negotiations, which have been going on since last November. Although they have been on opposing sides, the MPLA and UNITA have been able to bridge their differences. The MAPA and UNITA's leader, Dr. José Eduardo Dos Santos, has also been involved in these negotiations.

The plan is that, after the MPLA and UNITA have signed the peace agreement, the UNITA will be excluded from the governing council of the government. However, the FNLA has decided to withdrawing from these negotiations, stating that the exclusion of the FNLA is unacceptable.

Reliable sources in Luanda say that the FNLA, which has always been a part of the two movements, has been involved in the negotiations, but has decided to withdraw. The FNLA leader, Dr. Roberto, has stated that the FNLA does not want to be excluded from the government.

Although there has been support for the peace talks from the Soviet Union and other African countries, the FNLA has been opposed to the exclusions of the MPLA and UNITA. The FNLA has been demanding that the FNLA be included in the government.

The negotiations have not been easy, but there is hope that a solution can be found. The MPLA and UNITA have agreed to accept the proposals, but the FNLA has decided to withdraw, stating that the exclusions are unacceptable.

The negotiations are expected to continue, with the hope that a peaceful solution can be found. The achievement of this goal would be a significant victory for the international community, which has been working towards a peaceful solution to the conflict in Angola.
SA should be in Angola, says NGK

RDM 20/1/76

20/1/76 RDM

Own Correspondent


The editorial refers to the Angolan civil war, to the recent day of prayer and to South African troops in the "Operational Area." It says the "State has a duty to protect lives, property and freedom, with force if necessary." The State, says the journal, also has a task outside its borders: "to oppose everything which threatens the survival and rights of its citizens."

"There can be times when there is no alternative left to the State other than to take up the sword, and this does not necessarily apply to defensive wars. "Circumstances can even develop where an offensive war is necessary and justifiable. In this too, the State is a servant of God with a vocation to fulfill," says the editorial.

It argues that although peace is preferable to war, there can be circumstances where the State has a duty to use "the power of the sword" in war.

In such circumstances, says Die Kerkbode, national defencelessness would be gross neglect on the part of the State, which would end in "disastrous chaos."
Unita plan new airlift attack

LUSAKA. — The Western-backed Unita forces are planning a two-pronged offensive against the Marxist MPLA in the north and south of Angola. Unita sources said the movement was planning to airlift over 2,000 men to northern Angola where its ally, the FNLA, has been mauled by Cuban troops leading MPLA forces.

The MPLA at present controls a broad strip of land across the centre of the country, dividing the two Western-supported movements.

In the south, Unita has managed to contain the recent MPLA thrust, but in the north the Russian-supplied tanks, helicopters, and ground-to-ground missiles, plus the presence of around 9,000 Cuban troops, have proved too much for the FNLA.

However, Dr J. Savimbi, the Unita leader, buoyed up by the fact that his forces, in spite of their inferior weapons, have managed to contain the MPLA in the south, now appears confident enough to stage a counter-attack. By doing this, he hopes to continue dividing the forces of the MPLA between the battlefronts in the north and the south.

If the FNLA totally collapses in the north of the country, the Marxist movement would be able to turn its might on Unita in the south. The main clash, it is believed, will come to the north of the central Angolan town of Luso, which has already changed hands three times since the war began last August. Another battle is already in progress at the northern town of Tete and where the Benguela railway crosses the border into Zaire.

Unita, attacking from the north, is confident it will take the town in the next few days.

Meanwhile, secret talks are reported to be underway among several African states to seek a peaceful compromise between the MPLA and Unita.

The plan would involve a pact between the two movements, but exclude the FNLA.

It is regarded as the last chance of preventing an all-out war, but there is no great optimism that it will succeed.

Although they have been on opposing sides, there is greater affinity between Unita and the MPLA ideologically than there is between the present allied forces of Unita and the FNLA.

There is as yet no commitment from the MPLA and Unita. However, previous statements by Dr Savimbi indicate he may be prepared to accept a second place to the MPLA's Dr. Agostinho Neto in a united Angolan government. — DDC.
SA case on Reds gets wide audience

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South Africa’s involvement in the Angolan civil war was shown to millions of British viewers in the peak-hour Panorama television programme last night.

Zaire plea to UN on Cubans?

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The Government of Zaire is considering asking for a Security Council meeting on alleged incursions by Cuban troops into Zaire from Angola.

A spokesman for the Zairian mission to the United Nations said yesterday that evidence of “various acts of aggression” against Zaire was now being studied.

“No final decision has been reached, but a call for a Security Council meeting appears to be a likely course at this stage,” the spokesman said.

ROCKET ATTACKS

The reported incursions, along Zaire’s north-eastern border with Angola, understood to have been accompanied by indiscriminate rocket and mortar attacks by Cuban units inside Angola, on Zairian border settlements.

A Security Council meeting on Cuban aggression in Angola could have great political value for the forces in Angola opposed to the Soviet-backed MPLA.

It would finally lift the lid on the extent of Cuban involvement in Angola and would force the Cuban Government to answer extremely damaging accusations before the nations of the world.

Also, some observers think, a number of African and Asian countries now on the verge of recognising the MPLA as the “government” of Angola, might be encouraged from doing so by a debate illustrating the MPLA’s virtually total dependence on outside propping up.

ADVANTAGES

But, while there would be a political advantage in having a Security Council debate, the final voting in the Council would probably be as evenly divided between pro-MPLA and anti-MPLA factions as were the Organisation of African Unity summit on Angola and the last UN General Assembly.

At this stage, the members of the council appear to be almost exactly divided between the two camps.

A report on the Angolan situation — by Max Hastings of the Evening Standard — included an interview with the South African Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, and with a number of Cuban soldiers captured by Unita forces.

Mr Botha, who was shown visiting South African forces in southern Angola, accused the Russians of starting “their militaristic imperialism” in Angola because they wanted to control the Cape sea route and to undermine the territory because of its immense wealth.

Questioned on South Africa’s alleged support for Unita against the pro-communist MPLA, Mr Botha said South Africa would support any peace-loving government if asked to do so.

However, a Unita leader interviewed on the programme claimed that his movement had never asked for South African help, but admitted that they were being supported by “technicians”.

AIRCRAFT

Hastings also alleged that Rhodesians and Britons were flying transport aircraft for Unita, that Bren guns similar to those used by the South African Army were being issued to the Unita soldiers and that Zambia was supplying ammunition and probably arms as well to the Unita soldiers.

Questioned on how far his troops had penetrated, Mr Botha said they had crossed into Angola in hot pursuit only and they would maintain that pursuit “as far as is necessary.”

NOT FORCED

Also interviewed on the programme, which was entitled “A Little Help from their Friends,” were three captured Cuban soldiers who said they had been told it was necessary to help the people of Angola who were being attacked by “foreign mercenaries and imperialists.”

One said their purpose was to make Angola a free country and that they had come, “according to our conscience. We were not forced to go.”

Summing up, Hastings said that unless foreigners could be made to leave Angola, “the future looks very bloody indeed.”
Vorster reveals SA had allies

CAPE TOWN — Other foreign forces were involved in Angola besides South Africa in the anti-communist drive, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, revealed yesterday.

He told Parliament in his reply to the No Confidence debate that South African forces had "chased" the communist forces a "very long way into Angola." This was the first time it had directly been admitted South Africa was not alone in Angola and it was also the first time the Government had admitted being "a long way into the war-torn country.

At the end of the debate following the No Confidence motion, the United Party supported an amendment by the Prime Minister which "noted" the steps taken to counter the communist aggression in Angola and the threat it posed to South Africa and South West Africa.

Sir De Villiers Graaff had earlier said he was not satisfied with Mr Vorster's reply on Angola and that he had fail to answer vital questions. "However, at a time when national unity was needed, he would support the amendment if the No Confidence motion was lost.

Speaking slowly and deliberately most of the time, Mr Vorster effectively staked his political career on his defence of the Government's actions in Angola and added a touch of emotion at times, displaying full support for the country's youth and communicating with parents.

He was listened to attentively by diplomats as he said he was "sorry" the Western world had not given the United-NFLA forces the tools with which to do the job; that South Africa was prepared to fight on three fronts if necessary, to defend itself; that there was the danger of a communist-curtain cutting Africa in two; and he warned that the West would be making a great mistake if it cut its conventional warfare machinery to the arms race.

Russia was mounting a threat to South Africa through Mozambique, Rhodesia and Angola. He said South Africa had become involved in Angola when it went to restore order at the Cunene dam and "fired on the South African forces occupied the dam site and chased the MPLA and Cuban forces a long way into Angola."

He revealed that South Africa had not been alone, but he would not name the other countries involved.

If South Africa had not become involved, he said, the MPLA would have taken over the whole territory. The ports of Lobito and Moçamedes would have been used by them immediately to import arms and they would have had the whole of the Benguela line. They would have told the world that the people of Angola wanted them in power.

The MPLA would have said "nothing about the Russian-Cuban involvement in S.W.A.", which South Africa had exposed. "Angola would have been used only for an attack on South West Africa, but also possibly on Zambia and Zimbabwe," he said.

Russia had been active in all these countries and he had seen the state of emergency coming in Zambia. He had informed African and other countries of its fears.

He said that without South African involvement, Tanzania would have been forced to support the Russians, and there would have been a communist chain across Africa from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean.
SA 'had no option on Angola'

We chased them a long way — PM

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The Prime Minister revealed yesterday that South African troops had chased the MPLA and Cuban forces "a very long way" into Angola from the South West African border.

He had kept the leader of the Opposition, Sir De Villiers Graaff, informed, but not the Progress leader Mr Colin Eglin, he told the Assembly.

"It is not that I don't trust him, but he and members of his party associate with people whom I don't trust," Mr Vorster said.

SA was there in September — Dr K

BY RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — South African military personnel and equipment were first pitched into the Angolan fighting early in September last year, in response to a desperate appeal from Unita, says the American Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger.

Dr Kissinger was launching his campaign on Thursday to win Congress around to approve open military aid for Angola, now that it has crushed the CIA-run covert aid programme with massive majorities in both houses.

Mr Vorster, replying to the No-confidence Debate, did not reveal how far South African troops went into Angola but indicated that it was rather difficult when chasing a man, to decide where to stop to ensure that he did not come back.

"I make no bones about it — we chased him a very long way and I take full responsibility for that," Mr Vorster said.

South Africa had had no option but to become involved, but there was no question of South Africa fighting in the civil war.

South Africa had not departed from its policy of non-intervention in other states.

South African involvement was also not the cause of Russian and Cuban intervention. "Our involvement was the effect of Russian and Cuban intervention," Mr Vorster said.

South African involvement was also not the cause of Russian and Cuban intervention. "Our involvement was the effect of Russian and Cuban intervention. It they had not entered Angola, if they had hot tried to subvert the whole of Angola and suppress its people, South Africa would never have tried to enter Angola at all."

"In early September poorly equipment Unita forces turned in desperation to South Africa for assistance against the MPLA, which was overrunning Unita ethnic areas in the South," he told the Senate committee.

"South Africa responded by sending in military equipment and some military personnel without consultation with the United States.

"The Unita forces then launched a successful counter-offensive which swept the MPLA out of the southern and west of the central part of Angola."

It was in October, after the injection of South African support, that the "massive increase of Soviet and Cuban military assistance began to arrive," he further indicated.

ATTACK

The communist objective had been to use Angola as a base to attack South West Africa, Zambia and Zaire.

The 30,000 to 40,000 refugees would have made it possible to defend South West because Swapo members would have infiltrated and the Swappans would have infiltrated as well as Unita, tribal or Ovambo refugees.

South Africa had a limited objective — to chase the MPLA and the Cubans away from South West Africa's borders and from the dam at Calueque.

The United Party's no-confidence motion was defeated by 117 votes to 45.

The Opposition was stunned when Mr Vorster shrewdly moved an emotional "patriotic" amendment.

The wording, noting the steps taken to counter the communist aggression in Angola, was obviously an embarrassment to both the United and Progress parties and members went into huddles to discuss the amendment.

Nationalist members could hardly contain their delight.

When Mr Vorster's amendment was put the United Party voted with the Government with the IFP recording its opposition.
SA moved alone on Angola: Kissinger

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Dr Henry Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, has again denied that South Africa consulted the United States when it responded to Unita appeals to intervene in Angola.

Yesterday, Dr Kissinger said: "Some charge that we have acted in collusion with South Africa. This is incorrect. We had no foreknowledge of South Africa's intentions and in no way cooperated with it militarily."

"No, as we view South Africa's intervention more hesitantly than we do the intervention of other outside powers."

"Indeed, we have formally proposed that the removal of outside forces begin with those of South Africa and have asked — in vain — for an indication of how soon thereafter Soviet and Cuban forces should be withdrawn."

Warnings

Dr Kissinger gave no indication whether or not he believed that South Africa's forces had been withdrawn, but his comments appeared to be in line with warnings from diplomatic sources several weeks ago that the US might, in the end, turn its teeth on South Africa.

American and South African officials have consistently denied that there were consultations or co-ordination of policies between the US and South Africa over Angola.

Whether the US missed South Africa's intentions in Angola, or whether South Africa missed the American position, remains the subject of speculation, but some observers believe that Kissinger's comments are a warning to Pretoria.
How US saw sequence of war events

The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON — According to Dr. Kissinger, this was the sequence of events in the Angolan War:
-Autumn 1975: The Portuguese Communist Party began to ship arms and equipment to the MPLA. Requests for help from the US by other factions were turned down.
-January 1976: Portugal arranged to supply Angola. An arms deal was either accepted or rejected.

Red bribes

R 87-m says Unita man

The Star Bureau
LOUPON — The whole of Mr. Verster's policy of detente is endangered by what is happening in Angola, Major Patrick Wall, a Conservative MP, said here:

"It was a brilliant policy and looked like succeeding," he told a protest meeting at the Conservative Club.

"It would not only have stopped the hostility between Black and White, but would have made South Africa respectable in Western eyes."

But much more than that was at stake. The South Africans had always believed that communist influence was a threat across Africa from Zambia to Mozambique, and from there, the influence would spread south to attack South Africa itself.

In his view, the situation was extremely serious, and was bordering on the 1960s.

LIEF VANN

"You had the reconquest of the Rhodesia, which was the same thing as Vietnam. You had the Soviet influence, and it was the same thing as Angola."

The southern faction wanted an immediate ceasefire and was willing to make some concessions to Dr. Angula's Note of the MPLA, Mr. Sangamba said.

He added: "If Dr. Neto wants to be president of Angola, he must be as long as it is the people who determine the government."

Angola is a threat to detente

The Star Bureau

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Angola is a threat to detente
WASHINGTON. — The US Defence Department has estimated that there are 11400 Cuban soldiers in Angola, nearly 1000 more than a week ago.

The Pentagon said it also estimated that the MPLA had received about R94-million in military equipment from Russia and about R61-million from Cuba.

Government sources last week said Unita probably would be unable to hold off the Cuban-led MPLA troops in the southern part of the country.

The Pentagon said there were more than 2 800 Russian military personnel in all of Africa. Cuba has 11 760 in Africa, including 510 military advisers in Guinea and 50 in Somalia.

Total Soviet military aid over the past five years to all African countries was estimated at R1 800-million, of which R1 100-million went to Egypt.

The Pentagon estimated total Soviet economic aid to Africa over the past five years at R865-million.

The Pentagon gave the distribution of Soviet military advisers in Africa as: Somalia 1 000, Algeria 600, Uganda and Libya 300 each, Egypt 200, Angola 170, Guinea 110, Sudan 80, Nigeria 50, Mali 33 and Mozambique 25. — Sapa-Reuter.
US Govt in new bid for aid to Angola

WASHINGTON. The Ford administration, reportedly going over its aid to Angola, is making another appeal to Congress for financial help to be sent to the beleaguered Soviet forces in the Angolan civil war.

The Secretary of State, Dr George Shultz, said this week the administration would be prepared to consult with Congress soon unless it agreed to provide aid on an open aid programme.

But the administration’s prospects of success seemed slight, he added.

Washington sources said this week the State Department and the House of Representatives were divided on whether to channel military aid being offered secretly to Angolans.

The general feeling is that even the best relations with Washington appeared to be at that, despite massive pressure from the MPLA, in the end the Soviet Union would have little influence.

Dr Shultz declined to say exactly why he was in London but he was seeking money, arms and political and diplomatic support from Britain.

South Africa, a former ally of the MPLA, said it would help its former friends.

But the MPLA said it would never deal with the South African government.

About 90 British mercenaries flew from Angola earlier this week said theclose the MPLA.

Dr Shultz said in a television interview that if mercenaries arrived in Angola without permission from the MPLA they would be turned away.

The United Nations has been unable to find a solution to the MPLA problem.

The MPLA has not been able to find a solution to the MPLA problem.

Dr Shultz said a demonstration of lack of support in the United Nations could lead the Soviet Union into a major confrontation with the United States in the conflict.

The Democratic Senator Dick Clark said if the United States followed a policy of giving aid to South Africa, it would be forced to move.

He said, "It means we are giving up the support of the world, and we are supporting a major confrontation that we don’t want to have."
Shift in Britain’s Angola policy

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Britain now wants to see a government of national reconciliation in Angola. The MPLA will have to play a part, possibly a leading part, but there is a need to involve the other substantial elements in the Angolan population.

Aid to SA groups disclaimed by UK

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The British Government has disclaimed all responsibility for the unconditional aid given by the Southern Africa solidarity committee of the Labour Party to “liberation” movements in Southern Africa.

Dr. David Ennals, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, was challenged in the Commons to condemn assistance given by this fund to SWAPO, the Pan African Congress ZANU and the South African ANC.

He said the Government was not responsible for committee actions of the Labour Party.

He said Government aid to these movements was for humanitarian purposes only for instances scholarships to SWAPO not for armaments or to encourage violence.

This new definition of British policy was given to the Commons last night by the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, Mr. James Callaghan, and marks a significant move from the earlier policy of promoting a government combining all three factions and calling for a withdrawal of all foreign forces.

Mr. Callaghan, in a protracted question-time session, revealed that Britain had tried — and failed — to get a public statement of agreed policy on Angola from the EEC, ahead of the OAU summit conference on Angola.

He hinted broadly, that this had been because of the resistance of only one of the nine (most probable candidates would be Denmark or Holland).
UK mercenaries fly to fight in Angola

BRUSSELS — About 100 British mercenary soldiers left here yesterday for Angola, flying on a flight to London, left for Kinshasa on an airliner chartered from the Belgian national carrier, Sabena.

Airport sources said 150 people had been listed to travel on the plane, but only 97 actually left.

They said yesterday's batch was the biggest to reach Brussels with at least four other parties of soldiers of fortune touching down here earlier.

One of the men said the party was going to act as 'advisers' to the MPLA, which has been facing the onslaught of the Cuban-backed FNLA and Angolan regular forces.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Callaghan, yesterday denounced the mercenary action, adding that the recruitment of mercenaries in Britain was 'highly undesirable and unacceptable'.

Mr. Callaghan told the House of Commons in London that Britain had had discussions with the United States and EEC countries in an attempt to use Western leverage to dissuade the Soviet Union from continuing its involvement in Angola.

Mr. Callaghan was urged by Conservative MPs in the United Nations Security Council, but he said he was convinced it would not be "helpful" to do so.

Britain had called for a political settlement in Angola based on a coalition in which all parties would play a part, he said.

The MPLA would be an important - and perhaps leading - element in such a settlement, he said. — BBC
NEW YORK. — South Africa has accused Russia of waging a war of destruction in Angola and challenged the UN Security Council to investigate who is threatening the peace in the area.

"The Russian bear has arrived to claw a festering wound into Africa's side — a wound that can infect the whole of Africa," the South African Ambassador, Mr. Peter Botha, said early yesterday (SA time).

In a surprise move, Mr. Botha joined the Council's debate on South West Africa for the first time in five years and offered to resume negotiations on the political future of the territory.

Rejecting charges that South Africa was spreading aggression in Angola, he said it was Russia that threatened the African continent as "the greatest imperial power of modern times."

"The 12,000 Cubans now in Angola and being transported there by Russian aircraft at the rate of 200 a day approaches 15 per cent of the whole Cuban army," he said.

"They are being blantly used to kill, maim, humiliate and intimidate black Africans, using Russian tanks, artillery, mortar, missiles, machineguns, bombs, landmines and soon, too, fighters and bomber aircraft."

"Massive quantities of lethal Soviet arms are being used to destroy and devastate African villages, towns, roads, bridges, schools and hospitals."

Mr. Botha, who had been expected to boycott the Council debate as usual, obviously caught Russia by surprise. Its Ambassador, Mr. Malik, was absent and the Soviet delegate in his place, Mr. Mikhail Khalamov, spoke only briefly, leaving a full reply for later.

Mr. Khalamov accused South Africa of exploiting and enslaving South West Africa. "You are cowards," he said. "You didn't show up in the last session of the General Assembly. You didn't dare to come and be convicted of your crimes."

The Council president, Mr. Salim, speaking for Tanzania, said Mr. Botha's statement was disappointing and had nothing to offer.

The Council, he said, was not discussing Angola. South Africa was adding insult to injury by trying to give the impression that its operation there was supported by African states.

In a long note to the UN Secretary-General, Dr. Waldheim, Mr. Botha had explained his government's position on SWA and offered to resume negotiations with the UN and the Organisation of African Unity.

The British Ambassador, Mr. Ivor Richard, warned against a one-sided decision demanding elections in the territory under UN control and supervision.

The people of SWA must choose what was best for them. Neither South Africa nor the UN could choose on their behalf.

"While strict supervision is certainly necessary, we think it would be unrealistic to demand that the South Africans leave the territory before any act of self-determination takes place."

Mr. Richard said that in his opinion the British Government's view that South Africa's continued occupation of the territory was unlawful. It believed it should withdraw as soon as possible.

UPI

We've not lost yet, says Dr. K

WASHINGTON. — The American Secretary of State, Dr. Henry Kissinger, says he has not yet conceded victory to the Soviets in Angola, despite Moscow's refusal to curtail its involvement there and the Congress decision to cut off further US aid.

Dr. Kissinger also indicated that he was sceptical about friendly overtures the Soviet-backed Angolan opposition had reportedly made towards the United States.

"Dumping the Russians when you have 10,000 Cuban military in the country is not such a simple matter," Dr. Kissinger said when asked about reports the Soviet-backed MPLA was trying to "warm up" relations with the United States.

He spoke to reporters on Tuesday after he had testified for two hours before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on his recent trip to Moscow. He reportedly had no success there in persuading the Russians to curtail their involvement in Angola, and a reporter asked if he thought the United States had lost its attempt to talk Moscow out of its involvement in the civil war.

"I am not yet prepared to make that judgment," he said, adding that he intended to discuss the Angola issue with a congressional committee today.

UPI

Amin condemns Reds

LONDON. — President Amin of Uganda has said that Russia is interested in Angola to colonise the country, Radio Uganda reports.

The radio, monitored in London, said President Amin was talking to radio and television reporters from Zaire.

He told them "Russia has gone to Angola to colonise and kill the innocent people there." The Soviet Union was not there to help them.

But all foreign forces in Angola would fail, President Amin said. "even if they stayed 10 years or more."

They would be driven out by the people, like the Americans in Indochina. Dr. Idi Amede said he noted that some African leaders condemned only South African intervention in Angola. He condemned all foreign interference.

Sapa-Reuters
LUSAKA. — As the communist forces continued their advance on Huambo yesterday, fierce fighting broke out in the town between Unita and 400 men of the allied FNLA.

A Unita spokesman said the FNLA men were renegades who had disobeyed an order to rejoin the war, and began looting shops.

The fighting, in which machineguns and mortars were used, took place round the FNLA barracks near Huambo airport. It lasted an hour.

The spokesman said that apart from a number who fled the FNLA force was destroyed. He would not give the number of dead or the number who surrendered.

The Unita-FNLA alliance has been marred by repeated skirmishes over tribal and personality issues, and by the FNLA's near-collapse as a disciplined fighting force.

Meanwhile, about 100 British mercenaries left Brussels yesterday for Zaire on route to Angola, where they will join in the war against the MPLA.

It was the biggest batch to pass through Brussels. One of the men, wear
Govt erred on Angola—Eglin

By BERNARDI WESSELS
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—The Government's decision to get involved in Angola was a serious error of political judgment that had rekindled the spectre of South African militarism among African states.

This was said by the Progressive-Reform Party leader, Mr Colin Eglin, on the second day of the No-Confidence Debate.

He said that by failing to take the people into its confidence, the Government could not rally the whole country in support of a national cause. For the last three months it had acted secretly, "beyond its mandate of non-intervention", from the electorate.

Speaking of the South African withdrawal, Mr Eglin asked what had changed. The Russians and the Cubans were still there with their missiles. The MPLA was still Marxist. The conflict still raged with the probability of MPLA control as great as ever before.

In making its error of judgment, Mr Eglin said, it appeared — that the Government:

- Had not taken sufficient account of the fragmentation of authority in the system of government and had miscalculated the mood of the American people;
- Had overestimated the Western response to Russian involvement;
- Had underestimated the extent to which South Africa's involvement could be used in Africa to cloud the issue of Russia's presence; and
- Anticipated incorrectly the sophisticated weapons the Russians and Cubans would use.

In three months South Africa had entered an era of militarism in which the effective defence of the country became a new immediate factor.

The answer lay at three levels:

- The Defence Force must be adequate to meet any direct threat;
- The Government must take bold diplomatic initiatives to achieve peaceful coexistence; and
- It had to create conditions at home which both Blacks and Whites believed worth defending and dying for.

In reply, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Mulele, said South Africa had never consulted so many African governments before.

Angola was not a confrontation between South Africa and Africa. It was a clash between Black and White together against Russia and Cuba.
US is not being tested in Angola, says Congress

WASHINGTON. — The US Congress is not convinced that Russia is using Angola to test American power.

Members of the International Affairs Committee did not appear to think that withdrawal of American aid from Angola would lead to the Soviets seeking other targets to extend the influence of its communism.

The Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr. William Schuette, yesterday presented the Ford Administration’s views that the United States must continue to press Angola and Unita to establish a balance between the three warring factions so that peaceful negotiations could be pursued.

“We seek nothing in Angola,” he said, “We seek no confrontation with the Soviet Union in this area.”

Asked by Congressman Lee Hamilton if he thought that African countries considered America was being “painted into a corner” as supporting South Africa, Mr. Schuette agreed there was a tendency to equate America with South Africa as one.

As South Africa decided to intervene.

He said the United States had not asked South Africa to withdraw its troops and had not been in consultation with the Republic.

“We continue to learn after the fact what South African decisions are,” he said.

If the South African Government tried to use its ideology to scare South Africa, then the US would accept it into the field of friendship by all Africans, Colonel Lumago said.

Black people in South Africa should immediately be given freedom of movement and speech. If they were given freedom then Africans would fight side by side with White South Africans in the defense of Africa.

He revealed that Ugandan military leaders had a full knowledge of what Pretoria and Johannesburg look like and that Ugandan soldiers would be familiar with these towns, “that they could do the attack with their eyes closed.”

But the colonel tempered this warlike words with some diplomacy. He said Uganda would not take unilateral action on South Africa but would act in concert with any other body of African Union.

The Ugandan diplomat said his country was committed to liberate oppressed people of the world.

Change of suffer.

Idi's man tells SA

BY MIKE PITSO

MANZULU, South Africa (AFP) — Colonel Daniel Mokonye, a senior member of the South African Defence Force, has told students at the Wits campus of the University of Natal in Durban that South Africa had nothing against White South Africans, but hated their ideology.

The colonel said that if there was a way of expelling out their ideology without hurting people it would be done that way.

But if there was no other way out “we shall just close our eyes and let the barrel talk,” he said.

If the South African Government stamped its ideology, white South Africans would be accepted into the field of friendship by all Africans, Colonel Lumago said.

Black people in South Africa should immediately be given freedom of movement and speech. If they were given freedom then Africans would fight side by side with White South Africans in the defense of Africa.

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FRIDAY, 27 FEBRUARY 1976

**Hansard**

† Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Civil war in Angola

1. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Prime Minister:

(1) Whether South Africa was involved in the civil war in Angola; if so,

(2) whether assurances were given to the South African Government by any foreign government prior to such involvement; if so, (a) by which government and (b) what assurances were given;

(3) whether any representations were made by or on behalf of the leader of any Angolan movement to the

South African Government; if so, (a) which leader and (b) what was the nature of the representations;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter.

The Prime Minister:

(1) South Africa's involvement in Angola as well as the extent, nature and purpose thereof were fully debated in this House from 25 to 30 January 1976.

(2) (a) and (b) I am not prepared to break sound diplomatic practice by disclosing confidential exchanges between countries.

(3) (a) and (b) We were informed by leaders of UNITA and FNLA about Cuban and Russian intervention in Angola.

(4) There is no necessity at this stage to make a statement, save to say that we will act to safeguard South Africa's interests in accordance with the decision of Parliament taken on 30 January 1976, which decision had the support of all but 11 members of this House.

Mr. C. W. EGLIN: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon. the Prime Minister, must we accept that his statement in reply to paragraphs (1) and (2) of the question is a repudiation of what Senator Worrall...

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! I cannot allow that as a supplementary question.
Western analysts say the next two to three weeks will tell whether anti-communist factions in Angola can avoid a crushing battlefield defeat and survive to enter political negotiations with the Soviet-backed MPLA.

The next couple of weeks will tell whether Angola's anti-communist factions have any chance of political survival. ANDREW TORCHIA reports from Luanda.

**Last bid in Angola**

Travellers from Angola report that an increasing number of defections from Unita battalions is beginning to worry Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi. Fifty or so men were recently reported to have gone over to the MPLA near Ceia, north of Huambo, the Unita capital. Analysts in Luanda say Unita's last hope of achieving military stalemate may have gone with the South Africans who have 'just pulled back' from frontline positions.

In conversations with Western observers, Dr Savimbi conceded that Unita would lose some towns to an MPLA offensive. He said Unita may have to return to the bush and fight the MPLA guerrilla style, as it did the Portuguese. Unita officials in Luanda cancelled a flight for reporters to Huambo yesterday, apparently because of uncertain conditions in the area. But travellers from the capital say Dr Savimbi seemed strangely cheerful and confident. Some observers believe he may be hoping for diplomatic advantages to make up for Unita's military weaknesses.

Dr Savimbi may be considering a new offensive, as the MPLA will be forced to negotiate if Unita can hold out militarily over the next few weeks. Or he may be looking for results from reported secret African attempts to forge an Angolan coalition with Dr Savimbi as No 2 to MPLA leader Mr Agostinho Neto.

Some analysts believe Neto and Savimbi are congenial partners in a coalition, including Holden Roberto, the FNLA leader. But other diplomats believe Savimbi's efforts to negotiate with Mr Neto have not borne fruit. If he does not negotiate with Mr Neto, he may not be able to return to Angola on his own terms.

In Lisbon, they're queuing to go back to Angola, reports a correspondent in Portugal.

The number of refugees in Lisbon offices of Angola's rival movements has declined recently, however. Mr Tjililenda, who moved into Unita's territory in southern Angola, said Wednesday, the office of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) is busier than ever, and the number of requests to return is expected to increase following the movement's recent military gains. It occupies an old three-storey building that used to serve as a centre for Angolan students in colonial days. Here the office functions as a consulate, receiving an average of 20 requests for visa a day.

On November 11, and now finding it is not easy to go back.

"Most of them left for racist and political reasons," a number of the MPLA said in an interview. "They thought the MPLA was a better bet and didn't think we had the capability to run the country."

The refugees came back to a very different economic and political situation. They found themselves uprooted and unwanted, and so they went back to Angola.

He emphasised that a body wanted to return to Angola had to be careful about the process, that took more than a mere Angela. The screening is done in Angola and the chief criterion is the past behaviour, according to the MPLA official. It is judged by "people's committees" in their former place of work or by relevant bourgeois committees in Angola.

The Foreign Ministry in Lisbon, the MPLA, the capital, makes the final decision and tells the Lisbon office which has been accepted.

MPLA officials could not say how many have been rejected because they receive only lists of names, not individual information. - New York Times News Service.

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**Longing for Africa**

"Not this time, maybe next time," an Angolan woman told a 21-year-old Portuguese store manager, who has been waiting a month and a half to return to Angola.

The man was asking whether his name was on the list of those approved to return to Angola. He fled Africa with his wife in September because it was "dangerous" but now, he says, the situation in Portugal is already "over and done." They are generally looked on here as "new arrivals" and "colonials." Maria Tjililenda is a representative of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), said more than 20,000 people had registered with his movement to go back to Angola.

They cannot find jobs in this country, where the unemployment rate is already over 17 percent, and they are generally looked on here as "new arrivals" and "colonials."
LUSAKA. — Pro-Western nationalist forces, threatened by Marxist advances on their capital, Huambo, have moved their military headquarters about 160 km to the east, nationalist sources said yesterday.

The sources said Unita headquarters was withdrawn from Huambo and moved to Silva Porto as a precautionary measure.

The MPLA, spearheaded by Russian tanks with jet fighter air cover, has broken through the Unita-held southern front at Cela, about 400 km south of Luanda and is advancing along the paved road to Huambo, capital of the political coalition of Unita and the FNLA, according to Western news reports from Luanda.

Unita officials in Luaka said no journalists would be allowed into southern Angola any longer and those still there were evacuated yesterday.

The reporters, who arrived in the Zambian capital early yesterday, said shooting broke out at the Huambo airport when their plane touched down, but they managed to take off without apparent damage.

Unita officials said later that the shooting was between their own troops and a splinter group of the FNLA.

Western diplomatic sources in the Zambian capital said the allied army was slowing down the MPLA advance by shelling the tanked-troops from the hillsides overlooking the Huambo road.

Unita sources said their army was making a stand north of Alto Hams, a road junction controlling access to Huambo, to Lobito on the Atlantic coast and to Silva Porto in the east.

News reports from Luanda said the Marxist forces were about 80 km north of Huambo, but reporters with the pro-Western forces said Unita still controlled the road to Huambo up to 160 km north of the allies' capital.
distract, jeopardise detente

Mueller: Angola action
19/3/17
Muller backs Angola action

CAPE TOWN — South Africa's contacts with Africa had increased during the Angolan crisis, Dr Hilgard Muller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said during the No Confidence debate yesterday.

He was replying to criticisms on the second day of a tense debate dominated by Angoila, during which both Mr Colin Eglin, Progressive leader, and Mr Japie Baisson, chief UP foreign spokesman, charged the Government with having blundered.

Both said the Government's decision to get South Africa involved in the Angolan crisis had been an error of political judgment.

The theme of the debate shifted yesterday from the previous day's criticisms that the public had not been fully informed to considering the wisdom of getting involved.

The most significant factor which emerged was the statement by Dr Muller contradicting claims that the involvement could seriously set back earlier efforts and affect existing contacts.

Dr Muller revealed that South Africa had used its contacts in attempts to secure a negotiated settlement in Angola and that there had never been as much communication with Africa than in the past few months.

Attempts to bring about peace in Africa would continue unabated and there was no need to panic, he said, defending the Government's action.

Earlier Mr Eglin had charged the Government with virtually putting the country into a state of war and had said that its denial of involvement had become suspect.

What people wanted to know was why had South Africa, abandoned the policy of non-intervention in the affairs of others and if the reasons for getting involved were genuine, what had changed in the still strife-torn country to bring about a pull-back to the border area.

Dr Muller denied there had been any departure from non-intervention. His reply did not satisfy Mr Baisson, who still wanted to know the reasons for the limited withdrawal.

Both he and Mr Eglin said South Africa had not been supported by any other Western powers and that the 22 OAU countries which had opposed Russian-Cuban intervention had also been opposed to the South African presence. This had been no victory for South Africa.

Both said, too, that settling the South West African issue had become a top priority.

Dr Muller, speaking in the presence of a packed diplomatic bays, said the Angolan situation should not be seen as a black-white confrontation, but rather as a confrontation between black and white Africans against Russian-Cuban imperialism.

However, Mr Baisson later said he did not accept the Government's stand and added that the American Senate could spend three days debating Angola, the issue could have been debated in Parliament.

Dr George Morrison, National Party MP for Cradock, said a clear lesson which South Africa should learn from the Angolan situation was that in the future larger amounts would have to be spent on defence.

In the past the emphasis in Africa had been on guerrilla-type warfare, but the situation in Angola clearly pointed to a more conventional type of warfare for the future and this would require more sophisticated weapons.

"Our young men in the border's operational area have shown that they are capable of using the weapons of conventional warfare very effectively," Dr Morrison said.

In 1975, 18.5 per cent of government spending had gone to the Defence Force. In Israel, the comparative figure was 37.6 per cent and in Australia, a country which was not threatened by war, 13 per cent. — PC.
Whites—gone but not forgotten

"South Africans are the:

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Unita tells of SA's 'price'

'Mail' Africa Bureau

SOUTH AFRICA wanted "recognition" from the 22 moderate states which supported Unita at the OAU summit in Addis Ababa as their price for staying in the Angolan war.

This was stated by Unita's Foreign Secretary, Dr. Jorge Sangumba, at the weekend. Asked why the South Africans were quitting, Dr. Sangumba said: "Their price was too high.

"They wanted relations with and acknowledgement by these 22 states as a reward for their help."

"This was too high a price. We could not agree with that. The South Africans are very tricky people," he said.

He denied that any South African pull-out would imply the imminent defeat of Unita. "We will fight on," he said.

"We are now getting better supplies. Some helicopter gunships for us have already arrived in an African country.

"Unita had received a very favourable response in the United States and Europe to its request for sophisticated weapons and mercenaries, he told United Press.

On the battlefield, MPLA yesterday claimed important new victories and spokesman said the war might be over within weeks.

The allies vowed to launch a bloody guerrilla war if they were defeated in conventional fighting.

Dr. Jonas Savimbi, Unita's leader in Angola, said in an interview with Sapa and SABC TV at his Silva Porto headquarters that the MPLA had tried to capitalise on the South African presence. Any nation had the right to defend its own safety.

"It is known that South Africa acknowledges the Mozambique Government, where there is no stability," he said. But where there was not stability, in Angola, South Africa must be expected to defend its own safety.

Asked if he thought the MPLA, with its communist support, would attempt armed aggression against South West Africa, he said Russia aimed to launch aggression against all who did not accept

Vital

Bob Hitchcock, 'Mail' Military Correspondent, writes that South African forces will continue to defend the giant Calqueue-Ruscan, a hydro-electric plant, a vital part of which is 205km inside Angola from the South West Africa border.

Calqueue, it was confirmed last night, is still viewed by the South African authorities as a defence keypoint.

South Africa was willing to withdraw its troops from Calqueue only on condition that a recognised authority in Angola could guarantee the security of the plant, according to authoritative sources.

This has been stated frequently by the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha.

At the weekend, the Minister reaffirmed this country's stand on Calqueue when he said South Africa would defend its borders and interests "with determination."

South Africa has over R150-million invested in the scheme.

Last night, leaders of Unita warned in Lusaka that South West Africa could be the next target for invasion by Soviet-supplied and Cuban-led MPLA troops.

"If they defeat us," a Unita leader told a Daily Telegraph (London) correspondent, "they will not stop at the border with South West Africa."

SA led advance

SOUTH Africans spearheaded Unita's rapid advance on the Marxist-held capital of Luanda late last year, UPI reports, and military observers have now predicted a swift victory for the MPLA as the South Africans withdraw from the conflict.

A statement by Dr. Jorge Sangumba, Unita's official spokesman, said the South African troop withdrawal would be completed this week.

Pretoria sent an estimated 1,200 troops to help Unita, mainly in logistical and support roles, he said.
Where were South Africa's "free world" friends when the chips were down in Angola? KEN OWEN (left) of The Star's Washington Bureau takes a hard look at the realities of our foreign relations, and suggests some new starting points.

from criticism, and then only for so long as it suited them.

While South Africa was helping Unita to hold the southern front in New Faidherbich, Kissinger and his officials at least muted their criticism, risking some flak from their own Press and from the Congress.

Certainly the Congress was not swayed by arguments about the Cape Town-Addis Ababa treaty, the strategic value of Simons town and Luanda. Certainly, the American public showed no inclination to thank South Africa for fighting what Mr P W Botha grandly called the "Free World's" battles.

Actually, the "Free World" didn't give a damn.

South Africans will need to draw their own conclusions about the implications. What follows are a couple of suggested starting points for the debate which surely is needed.

The suggestions are based on discussions with officials in Pretoria and Washington, on a series of lunches and dinners with some first-class American academics, and even a breakfast meeting with Senator John Tunney, on Press conferences given by Dr Henry Kissinger and by Senator Dick Clark, the man who forced the covert American intervention in Angola into the open, and so killed it. On voluminous background reading and on a revealing private interview with Mr William Schaufele, head of the State Department's Africa Bureau.

The suggestions are:

- South Africa's attempts to identify with the West are futile so long as South Africa cannot gain acceptance from Black Africa, so Black Africa must be the primary target of foreign policy.

- The most positive and understanding comments on South African intervention in Angola came not from any of these Americans on whom South Africa has lavished its money and its explanations, but from President Kenneth Kaunda's interview with C L Sulzberger, of the New York Times.

- And criticism in the US of South Africa's role was dampened only by the Congressional veto, which so startled many Americans that they lapsed into a silence which, still, blissfully, endures.

- Instead of constantly begging the US to take Simons town, or the US itself to offer American troops to take Simons town, South Africa needs to consider ways to join Black Africa in keeping the major powers and their power struggles out of Africa — an exercise which might start with denying both sides bases, harbours and over-flight rights.

The Government's greatest miscalculation in the Angolan war was the assumption that the West, particularly the US, was likely to be deeply concerned by a Soviet thrust in Africa. In fact, Europe is rich and powerful, and the US is richer and more confused. Neither has the stomach to continue the cold war.

So there is no security in coddling up to the Western powers, and there may be new opportunities in striking an independent course. At least, the Angolan war has shown that we share common interests with much of Black Africa and that these interests can be fruitfully built upon.
Call-up may be stepped up, says Webster

By BOB HITCHCOCK
Military Correspondent

The extended military call-up of South Africans who have left the Union within the last 12 months, and who are still in the country, is expected to be announced by the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, within the next few days. The call-up is expected to be for 30 days, and would affect a number of men who have left the Union in the recent past, including those who have been employment on foreign service.

Black SA troops in fighting

THE ASSEMBLY - The Defence Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, disclosed yesterday that the South African police and security forces had been utilizando in the fighting against the ANC in the Transvaal and Orange Free State. The military operation in the Vaal triangle has been supported by the South African Army, and the South African Air Force has been providing air support.

LUSAKA - Western travellers from Angola said yesterday that South African forces had completed their pull-out from the civil war there. The Unitas leader, Dr. Jonas S. S. N. was quoted as saying the last South African troops left Zambia last week. The South African forces had been in Zambia since 1965 to support the UNITA rebels against the MPLA government.

They climbed into a plane, and were gone

Dr. S. Ramaphosa was quoted as saying that the South African forces had been pulled out of the border area, and that the MPLA and some 10,000 Cuban soldiers had vacated the border area.

Polical Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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Repeating to the no confidence debate, Mr. Botha avoided reference to reports of South Africa's reported withdrawal from Angola.

He also did not reply to specific questions by the Leader of the Opposition Sir De Villiers Graaff on the reports.

In a party emotional speech, Mr. Botha said South Africa would remain in Angola until genuine guarantees over the borders and interests for which South Africa was responsible, was received. Mr. Botha was reported to be less hesitating in the questions put by Sir De Villiers Graaff than he was last week. He breathed more strongly, and the tension was less on his face. He was more relaxed.

The day was totally dominated by the Angolan issue, with angry demands for a full exposition of the reasons for South Africa's continued presence in Angola. Several backbenchers expressed their anger against the Government. Mr. Botha was not helped by the disunity of the National Party. Mr. Botha stressed that South Africa had a legitimate interest in Angola, and that it had the right to defend its interests.

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Botha skirts SA 'pull-back'

From Page One

been opened, 11,000 refugees would have flooded in, Mr Botha said.

Another reason had been the attacks on the peaceful inhabitants of Ovambo from across the border by terrorist gangs who then took refuge in Angola.

On several occasions the Defence Force had pursued the gangs and destroyed their camps.

For the first time the Minister gave the full casualty list in the border confrontation. A total of 29 South Africans had been killed and 14 had died in accidents.

In a carefully worded reference to other actions, the Minister said: "We were on occasions involved in other fights as well. Most of these went in our favour. It was done to protect Black and White Angolans from extermination by the Russians and Cubans.

Another reason given by the Minister was that the Russians and Cubans were arming the MPLA who were in turn protecting the terrorists.

Captured so far had been 80 tons of small arms, 90 tons of ammunition, 10 recoilless rifles, 120 mortars and other weapons.

Mr Botha strongly rejected allegations that South Africa's image in Africa had been damaged by its actions in Angola.

The Opposition's chief spokesman on defence, Mr Vause Raw, said the Minister had failed to give proper motivation and justification for South Africa's involvement in Angola.

Mr Raw said the people of South Africa were entitled to know as much as people in other parts of the world were being told about the situation.

The leader of the Progressive Reform Party, Mr Colin Eglin, said it was difficult to motivate South Africa's involvement in Angola when the electorate had not been told what the goal was of the Government and the mandate which it had given the Defence Force.

"Report by Hendrik Welberg, Press Gallery, House of Assembly."
Give more details, say UP men

Political Staff
CAPE TOWN — South Africa's involvement in Angola was the big issue debated on the first day of the no-confidence debate in the Assembly. Opposition speakers complained; however, that important questions had still not been answered by the Government.

The Minister of Defence, Mr. P.W. Botha, who was the main Government speaker yesterday, gave reasons for South Africa's involvement, but made no reference to the reported withdrawal of South African forces from Angola. He called on the Prime Minis-
ter, Mr. Vorster, for the fullest possible disclosure of information on the Angolan situation.

Sir de Villiers had accused the Government of "deliberately and systematically" denying South Africans information. Questions posed by Sir de Villiers during his address included:

- "How did the young South Africans captured in Angola get to the areas reported by foreign news media to have been identified by the prisoners themselves, in which they were captured? Under whose command were they?"
- "Were other South African servicemen exposed to similar dangers? If so, what were the logistical objectives that caused 'involvement in the farflung areas north of the border'?"
- "If South Africa was involved, was it still so involved?"
- "Was such intervention unilateral, or at the request of or with the tacit approval of any other countries or organisations, African or Western?"

REVERSAL
- "If South Africa was withdrawing, what changed considerations were there that had led to this reversal of tactics?"

Mr. Botha said a lot had been made about the so-called "right to know," especially in Press circles. He wanted to know to whom they were responsible.

The Minister said he had no objection to the public's right to know, provided the security of South Africa's Forces was not jeopardised and diplomatic confidences were not blurted out.

The South African public was being kept informed to the extent that was possible.

To his regret, however, certain South African newspaper reporters had broken confidences more than foreign correspondents had done.

JUSTIFICATION

The next Opposition speaker, Mr. Raw, the United Party's chief spokesman on defense, said the Minister had failed to give proper motivation and justification for South Africa's involvement in Angola.

Mr. Raw said despite the electoral support and high standing of the Prime Minister, the Government had no blank cheque from the public on the question of armed conflict.

MR RAW

He said South Africa would remain in the Angolan border area until genuine guarantees were received concerning the borders and protection of interests for which South Africa was responsible.

"If we are attacked we will retaliate effectively. In the past we hit back with small forces. If necessary we will retaliate with greater force," Mr. Botha said.

Mr. Botha spoke immediately after the Leader of the Opposition, Sir de Villiers Graaff, who had
MR BOTHA

MR BOTHA

MR BOTHA

MR BOTHA

Mr. Botha, a prominent politician, has recently addressed the South African Parliament on the current state of affairs in the country. His speech was focused on the ongoing conflict in the region and the need for international intervention to bring about a peaceful resolution.

Mr. Botha emphasized the importance of unity and cooperation among the nations of the region. He called for increased diplomatic efforts and the establishment of a peacekeeping force to monitor the situation and prevent further escalation.

He also highlighted the economic challenges faced by the country and the need for international assistance to support economic development and social welfare programs.

Mr. Botha concluded his speech with a call to action, urging all nations to come together to address the crisis and work towards a brighter future for South Africa.

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WE WERE SAVING

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Mr. Botha's statements have been widely praised for their courage and insight, and there is a growing consensus among the international community to support his initiatives.

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WE WERE SAVING

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The Minister of Foreign Affairs has announced that a delegation from South Africa will soon be traveling to the United Nations to present their case and advocate for a resolution to the current conflict.
MORE than 5,000 Angolan refugees of all races are being looked after in emergency camps in Angola by the South African Defence Force.

A Defence Force spokesman said yesterday that the refugees are concentrated mainly in three emergency camps on the Angolan side of the border.

At the tiny village of Calais, which normally has a population of just over 200, there were 1,458 refugees living in South African Army tents or makeshift shelters of their own.

They are mostly FNLA supporters who fled from the MPLA.

The oldest among them is originally from Russia. He is 98-year-old Mr Kaplonski, who earlier lived in Luanda, formerly Nova Lisboa.

A very thankful refugee is a Mr Ferreira Large, who had left a thriving farm with 2,000 head of cattle and plantations to flee south after the first MPLA aggression.

He stayed some time at Calais but after MPLA forces had been driven northwards he had decided to return to his farm. He went with others who had decided to return to their properties.

Many days later, however, only Mr Large returned to Calais, close to death from hunger and exposure.

He was the only survivor after they had met with MPLA forces on their way. He had walked about 250 km back to the safety of Calais.

After the initial confusion that brought the village virtually to a standstill when civil war broke out it has gradually begun to return to orderly life under the vigilance of the SA Army personnel, the spokesman said.

Further west along the southern border are two other refugee camps, one at Cuangari with 672 refugees and another at Chibinda with 2,050 refugees.

The latter camp is on the Kwanza River near the Russian hydro-electric scheme which is one of the projects protected by South African soldiers at the request of the Portuguese Government.

South Africa's problems with refugees from Angola did not begin only when ship and boatloads of refugees started to arrive at Walvis Bay, but had actually started soon after civil war broke out and particularly when Russians and Cubans poured in military power behind the MPLA, he said.

At one stage there were no less than 7,000 refugees seeking either to return to Portugal, to cross the border and try to make for South Africa or to await the outcome of the civil war.—Sapa.
Express Correspondent
LUSAKA. — Fears of a sharp escalation in the Angolan war grew yesterday with reports that Russian-backed MPLA troops were preparing to carry the battle to Zaire.

While fighting on the southern front continued at a furious pace, a powerful MPLA column of tanks and troops was reported to be driving north towards the Zairean border.

A communiqué from Santo Antonio do Zaire said FNLA forces had been pushed back almost to this Angolan border town and had suffered heavy losses.

Diplomatic sources believe the MPLA plans to capture Santo Antonio and block the Zaire River to halt arms shipments to the principal Zairean port of Matadi.

Zaire has been the major supporter of the FNLA and a large proportion of the armaments going to the allied cause has been channeled through Zaire.

An MPLA blockade of Matadi could start a whole new offensive and involve Zaire directly in the war.

It could also force the war into the air for the first time for Zaire has a wing of combat aircraft but no navy to counter a blockade attempt.

The MPLA is reported to have a force of 15 Russian MiG-21 fighter-bombers standing by at Luanda airport, with mercury projectors. These supersonic aircraft should prove too strong for the dated French subsonic planes of the Zairean Air Force.

However, Zaire has 50,000 men under arms, who could be thrown into battle should the MPLA infringe the country's territorial rights.

Down the south of Angola, embattled allied troops launched a counter offensive yesterday in an effort to blunt an MPLA drive which has so far won the Marxist army the strategic towns of Cula, Santa Comba de Amboro and in the so-called "bloody triangle."

In the east, an allied attack on the railhead of Tucule de Soosa was also progressing steadily and Unita troops were reported to be within 20 km of the town.

Dr Jorge Sampaio, Unita's foreign secretary said Unita forces had regrouped after the "bloody triangle" defeat and had launched their own offensive to capture the neighbouring towns of Cola and Cunhama and to trap the MPLA's southern troops in a pincer movement.

MPLA ESTABLISHES MIG-BACKED FORCE

MOSCOW. — The Soviet-backed faction in Angola has established an air force, the Tass news agency said in a report from Luanda.

Tass reports that thousands of people gathered at Luanda's airport to mark National Aviation Day and heard speeches by the MPLA president and defense minister.

No information about the number or type of aircraft was given, but the Soviets are the MPLA's only military suppliers and technicians are said to be assembling sophisticated MiG fighters.

Dossier of lost chances

By HELEN ZILLE

IN its pursuit of detente, South Africa was striving to make the very contacts with Black Africa it had shunned years ago, a leading member of the Rhodesian ANC said this week.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Institute of Race Relations, Mr. A. M. Chamhuri — who has been part of the ANC's negotiating team in recent talks with the South Government — gave details of what he called "a dossier of wasted opportunities" on the part of the South African Government.

In 1968, South Africa refused an invitation to attend the conference of independent African states in Accra.

In 1969, South Africa refused to accept an offer from the then Nigerian Prime Minister, Mr. Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, to visit the Republic because he saw the Nigerian as "a fanatical extremist."

In 1964, South Africa spurned President Kaunda's offer to exchange diplomats with Zambia when the country became independent.

In 1969, South Africa rejected the Lusaka Manifesto in which Black Africa agreed not to interfere with South Africa if she would commit herself to abolishing all forms of race discrimination.

The Angolan war and Rhodesian deadlock were the results of the refusal of White rulers to accept Black Africa's reasonable demands and offers, he said in a later interview.
must stay in Angola

JOHANNESBURG — Mr. Otto Krause, the Nationalist journalist, has made a strong plea for continued South African involvement in Angola.

Mr. Krause told a meeting of service associations at the weekend that withdrawal was morally, militarily, and diplomatically indefensible. It would see the end of detente and all the promising moves of the past 18 months.

Earlier he joined Mr. John Barratt, director of the South African Institute of International Affairs, in calling on the Government to give more detailed information to the public on activities in Angola.

"The credibility of a country's foreign policy depends on the support of the public," Mr. Barratt said. "There should be an exchange of views on the issues at stake and a wider debate and exchange of views in our society." Mr. Krause said: "It has never been stated but it is obvious that South Africa has been involved in Angola, with the assent of the UN, the FNLA, Zambian and Zaire. We are there by invitation."

The past few weeks have gone badly for our allies, hampered by our indifferent relations with the West, and the reluctance of the West to become involved.

"There has been a small area of withdrawal and a question of whether we were better informed about the issues at stake so we would have aided the Government in terms of our decisions."

"There is tremendous pressure in South African society — and not only among opposition forces — to withdraw. The air is thick with talk that the Government will finally make public a major decision."

To withdraw would be wrong on every ground, Mr. Krause said. It was invited by the people's clear that South Africa involved, and was morally obliged to stay. "I don't think it is right to let down our allies," he said. "It was advisable to stay for military reasons as well, because a retreat would put the country in a weak position. — DDC."
Angola policy shifts likely
All on MPLA bandwagon

The Star's Africa News Service

Significant political realignments are in the wind as the MPLA continues to dominate the battlefield in Angola and South Africa is reportedly disengaging its forces.

Botha due to speak today

The Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, is expected today to make an announcement on South Africa's reported troop withdrawal from Angola.

He is due to comment on the Angola situation during the no-confidence debate in Parliament.

The Star hopes to carry reports of Mr Botha's statement in Star coverage.
Unita tells of SA’s ‘price’

'Mail' Africa Bureau

SOUTH AFRICA wanted "recognition" from the 22 moderate states which supported Unita at the OAU summit in Addis Ababa as their price for staying in the Angolan war.

This was stated by Unita’s Foreign Secretary, Dr Jorge Sangumbala at the weekend. Asked why the South Africans were quitting, Dr Sangumbala said: "Their price was too high. They wanted relations with and acknowledgement by these 22 states as a reward for their help."

"This was too high a price. We could not agree with that. The South Africans are very tricky people," he said.

He denied that any South African pull-out would imply the imminent defeat of Unita. "We will fight on," he said.

"We are now getting better supplies. Some helicopter gunships - for us have already arrived in an African country."

"Unita had received a very favourable response in the United States and Europe to its request for sophisticated weapons and mercenaries, he told United Press.

On the battlefield, MPLA yesterday claimed important new victories and spokesman said the war might be over within months.

The allies vowed to launch a bloody guerrilla war if they were defeated in conventional fighting.

Dr Jonas Savimbi, Unita’s leader in Angola, said in an interview with Sapa and SABC TV at his Silva Porto headquarters that the MPLA had tried to capitalise on the South African presence. Any nation had the right to defend its own safety.

It is known that South Africa acknowledges the Mozambique Government, where there is stability," he said. But where there was not stability, in Angola, South Africa must be expected to defend its own safety.

Asked if he thought the MPLA, with its communist support, would attempt armed aggression against South West Africa, he said Russia aimed to launch aggression against all who did not accept

Vital

Bob Hitchcock, 'Mail' Military Correspondent, writes that South African forces will continue to defend the giant Calquean hydro-electric power station, a vital part of which is 25 km inside Angola from the South West Africa border.

Calquean, it was confirmed last night, is still viewed by the South African authorities as a defence keypoint.

South Africa was willing to withdraw its troops from Calquean only on condition that a recognised authority in Angola could guarantee the security of the plant, according to authoritative sources.

This has been stated frequently by the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha. At the weekend, the Minister reaffirmed this country's stand on Calquean when he said South Africa would defend its borders and interests "with determination".

South Africa has over R150-million invested in the scheme.

Last night leaders of Unita, warned in Lusaka that South West Africa could be the next target for invasion. By Soviet-supplied and Cuban-led MPLA troops.

"If they defeat us", a unita leader told a Daily Telegraph (London) correspondent, "they will not stop at the border with South West Africa."

SA led advance

SOUTH Africans spearheaded Unita’s rapid advance on the Marxist-held capital of Luanda late last year, UPI reports and military observers have now predicted a swift victory for the MPLA as the South Africans withdraw from the conflict.

A statement by Dr Jorge Sangumbala, Unita's official spokesman, said the South African troop withdrawal would be completed this week.

Pretoria sent an estimated 1 200 troops to help Unita, mainly in logistical and support roles, he said.
UITKOMS VIR RAPPORT
VLUGTELINGE

25/1/76

Van FRANZ KEMP

WALVISBAAL.

DIT is gister gegee deur Dr. Carlos de Matos Tarquenho, die Portugese gesant uit die Republiek, wat reeds 'n paar maande in Windhoek is om vlugtelinge uit Angola by te staan.

Op n vraag soor hoeveel vlugtelinge toegang tot Portugal geweef word en op dié vaartuig nout in Walvisbaal, sê, moet agterby, het Dr. Tarquenho geantwoord:

"Wie se daar gaan vlugtelinge op dié vaartuig agterby? Ek is nog nie klaar om dié werk nie. Wafog of daardie klaar is en kyk dan." Dr. Tarquenho, wat nou deur 'n span van seuns amptenaars bygestaan word, werk sestert verleen nagekoms met alle mag om dié vlugtelinge se identifikasie en dokumte nagese het.

Hy se werk op Walvisbaal behoort teen Woensdag afgehandel te wees.

Toe maandag toegaat om 500 vlugtelinge toegelaat om aan wat te gaan. Hulle is per trein na Windhoek gebring, waarvandaan die eerste donderdag per vlugteling na Portugal vertrek het.

Dit is moeilik om te raan hoeveel vlugtelinge nog op vaartuie in die hawe sit. Aangeneem is dat die skatting van die totale vlugtelingbevolking 2 600, maar die syfer het met 500 gekrimp, toe gevoel, is daar nie genoot op die Silver Sky as wat gemeens.

Dr. Tarquenho het gister gesê dat daar nog sowat 300 vlugtelinge op die Silver Sky is. Die twee ander skepe, die Rio Vouga met 257 vlugtelinge en die Bengo met sowat 90, is reeds ontruim.

Onder die 300 vlugtelinge wat Vrydag aan wal gekom het, was heelparty mense van die 21 kleiner visserskuite.

Dit is dus of hoogstens nog 500 vlugtelinge in die hawe wat om aan wal te kom.

Die getal suiker blankes onder die vlugtelinge is uiteraard gering. Byna 80 persent is gekleurdes. Tussen hulle is daar verskeie swart Angolaees.

Toe Maandag toegaat is dat die Silver Sky in die hawe vasgenom word. Is verskeie Portugese hiosoldate wat saam met die troepe van Unita en die FNLG gegaan het, onder die vlugtelinge op gemerk.

Hulle het van die skip af vriende op, die kaal gekroon en die het vertel dat die hiosoldate padgees het omdat daar onmin tussen wien en swart soldate is.

Enie Felicio, die FNLG-leier wat in die hawe van Mozambique die Silver Sky gekommunikeer het in Walvisbaal, het vlugtelinge toegelaat voordat die eerste 600 Maandag toegaat, om aan wat te gaan.

Kort daarna het hy self die skip verlaat, Suid-Afrikaanse Vluchtelingenpolisie het met hom gesels. Hy is nie toegelaat om persoonhouding toe te staan nie, en die weer na die skip teruggekeer het.

Onder die vlugtelinge was ook 'n klein groepie FNLG-soldate wat met een van die visserskuite na Walvisbaal ge- waar het.

Op die Silver Sky en ook op die ander skuite is beslag gelaai op 'n groot voorraad wapens en ammunisie.
OUT OF FRINGE LINE
SOUTH AFRICANS
CONT...
No Whites with Unita in a week, says Savimbi's man

mercY TRAIN IN TROUBLE

ANGOLAN refugees from the Silver Sky travelling to Windhoek from Walvis Bay on the first leg of their journey to Lisbon, have run into new trouble. The special train taking when he introduces his motion of no-confidence case.

By Frederick Velt Stuhldreher, the Progressive Reform Party's defence minister who recently visited the operational area.

"My first reaction is one of intense regret for our soldiers, who are no longer involved in actual combat. My other feeling is anxiety about the threat of further destabilization and about the very delicate situation South Africa is in on the South West Africa border.

Desperate

"Now there is a drastic need for the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister to take the public into complete confidence in how to build up morale and trust for the very difficult times that undeniably lie ahead," Sir Vuyelwa, the United Party's chief spokesman on defence, told the press that the whole matter would be during the no-confidence debate.

The party's chief spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr. Jack van Zyl, said the UP would demand a full explanation.

Sir de Villiers Graaff, the party's chief spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr. Jack van Zyl, said the UP would demand a full explanation.

Take the public into its confidence and motivate it on actions and objectives in Angola.

- Maintain economic growth and light inflation in consistency with increasing defence and other demands.
- Improve race relations and make rapid progress towards arrangements to unite South Africans of all races in a common loyalty.

In London, the Tribune bureau reported that the 350 mercenaries, including the 150 former Royal Marines recruited in Plymouth last week, will fly to Angola in the next few days to be military advisers against the Mozambique forces.

"The soldiers' departure follows an extraordinary series of manoeuvres in which thousands of dollars have been changed hands at London hotels.

The main parties in the deal, reports Tony Geraghty of the London Sunday Times, include the personal and military representatives of anti-Mussi's Holden Roberto, leader of the crumbling FNLA.

Disgrace

The representative, Nor- man McRae Hall (MP), is a former Parachute Regiment soldier dismissed with disgrace in 1973 after the sale of nine FNLA recruits to the outlawed Unarmed Volunteer Force. Hall's defence counsel, Leslie Kirk QC, told the 1972 court martial that a psychiatrist's report sur- gested that punishment would only reinforce Hall's anti-social nature.

A reference in the medi- cal report indicated that if the court martial had been a civilian court, Hall might have been ordered to be detained at Broadmoor. In the event "it was freed from prison after a two-year sentence.

Two weeks ago he ap- peared in London after spending four days in An- gola at Roberto's driver. He carried $23,000 in dollars and a letter of instruction signed by Roberto.

OUT OF ANGOLA! Page 27
Terrified refugees flood into Zaire

Own Correspondent

KINSHASA. — Zaire is having to cope with a major refugee problem with the arrival of thousands of panic-stricken Angolans in towns and villages 800 km from Kinshasa.

Terrified by reports of MPLA-organised massacres, they escaped across the border ahead of the Cuban tank advance in northern Angola, which led to the deaths of at least 120 British mercenaries fighting for the pro-Western FNLA.

As Angola closed its borders to foreign journalists, makeshift camps for the frightened people were being erected yesterday by Zairian soldiers in Lingulolo, Moanda, Luvungi and Tshela, around Zaire's major port of Matadi in the Bas-Zaire Province.

**WHIRLPOOLS**

Most refugees had to cross the Zaire River which, in this area, is fast-flowing and dangerous.

They used wooden pirogues — flat-bottomed canoes cut from single tree trunks.

Many of the boats overturned and it is feared that large numbers of the fleeing population were drowned in the fast-moving whirlpools and rapids that characterise this unpredictable stretch of water.

Anxiety over the plight of the refugees has prompted UN Commissioner for Refugees to fly to Zaire to assess the situation.

He was in the area yesterday with representatives of the World Health Organisation to advise on sanitary facilities which are giving rise to concern.

The problem could endanger the Zaire Government's efforts to contain a current cholera outbreak.
Govt action in Angola illegal

SENATOR BRIAN BAMFORD of the Progressive Reform Party said last night that the Government had contrived a "massive cover-up — deliberate, sustained and blatant" for the unlawful and unconstitutional use of the South African Defence Force in Angola.

Speaking to a crowd of about 400 which packed the Rondebosch Town Hall, Senator Bamford said that the SADF was a "statutory creature" whose powers and functions were prescribed by statutory legislation laid down in the Defence Act of 1997.

The Act clearly stated that there were only six situations where the SADF could be lawfully employed. Four of these concerned the outside foreign use of the defence force and they were:

- A war proclaimed by the State President and published in the Government Gazette.
- Fulfilment of treaty obligations with foreign powers.
- Combating terrorism.
- Police duties.

"Nowhere, does the Defence Act of 1997 allow the government of the day to use the SADF for interventional in civil war," he said. The Government had acted outside the law and unconstitutionally and the results could have been very serious if persons injured or the relatives of persons killed by such use had taken legal action against the Government.

This use of the SADF is illegal applied to the recent Angolan situation, and now been legalized and had been made retrospective to August 9, 1975.

Senator Bamford said that he was present when the Prime Minister had launched his detention order and had stated that there were two possibilities of resolving the situation — peace or conflict.

"I find it significant that within one year the Prime Minister sends out

Continued on page 1

BAMFORD

Continued from page 1

South African forces on a mission of violence," he said.

"When the history is written the military will step out with honour from the Angolan confrontation," Senator Bamford said the decision to go into Angola was a political one and not a military decision as the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, had said.

The Prime Minister told us that when we went in the Cubans were already there," he said.

"Then he must have gone in knowing that we didn't have the fire power to meet it, or we went in with inadequate intelligence.

"But power corrupts — from being in power too long the corruption has taken on the form of arrogance, the type of arrogance' that refused to tell the people of South Africa how many people were killed, injured, missing or prisoners as a result of the Angolan operation."

He had asked Mr Botha these questions and had been refused an answer and told that he (Senator Bamford) could deduce the facts from press reports.

The Minister had replied that the answers to these questions and to where South African forces had penetrated were not in the public interest to know.

He had, in fact, refused to give the very basic information that every South African parent and taxpayer was entitled to know — where, who and why their sons were fighting.

U.S. GLOOMY OVER FUTURE OF SA

WASHINGTON. — Prominent American conservatives are now writing off Rhodesia and warning that South Africa itself will have to face a combined communist-Black nationalist assault alone.

This pessimism on the right wing comes at a time when liberals and Blacks are mounting a campaign for American support to be thrown into the scales against the White governments in Southern Africa.

Since the right-wing pessimists strengthen the claims on the left that the Whites of Africa are finished anyway, the crisis of doom from conservative spokesmen are having the perverse effect of weakening resistance to men like Congressman Charles Diggs. Sen. Dick Clark who want to aid the total liberation of Africa.

'VERY GRAVE'

Mr. William Buckley, the conservative writer who has long been sympathetic to the Rhodesians, says now that the future of Southern Africa is 'very grave.'

'It is hard to imagine that there are any realistic prospects for the survival of the White regime in Rhodesia,' he writes.

Crosby Noyes, a more flexible, but otherwise equally conservative writer, who has an important voice in Washington, predicts Cuban attacks on Rhodesia, South West Africa and eventually South Africa itself.

'ONLY QUESTION'

The only question is whether they win peacefully or bloodily, and whether they win with the sympathy and support of the Western democracies or only of the communists.

At the same time, American newspapers are giving prominence to reports implying that the communists and their radical-Black clients have wrecked the upper hand from the moderates.

'The overtures by Zaire and Zambia to the Government of the New People's Republic of Angola are seen as responses to the latent threat of the Cuban army.

At the same time the Washington Star reports from Dar-Es-Salaam that Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Njobanji Shibe and Mr. James Shikorema have lost control of the Rhodesian guerrilla forces to an 18-man council of more militant figures.

CUBAN

In a column headlined 'Why We Won't and We Won't' he urges Dr. Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State, to stop threatening Cuban's Fidel Castro.

He argues that since Cuba will not cease its African interventions and the U.S. cannot do anything about it, 'Dr. Kissinger is merely advertising American impotence.'

Cubans, with their Russian patron, have long since made the strategic calculation — the United States will not react militarily in Africa (or probably anywhere else) in an election year,' he says.

Describing the Cubans as the most effective force between the Saharan and the South African border, Noyes says: 'They have been doing it long since it was convenient.'

This force has already pledged its full support to all Black revolutionary movements in their fight against White minority Governments in Southern Africa.

RHODESIA

It is almost incomprehensible that the Cubans will not become involved in the impending assault on nearby Rhodesia. After that, they can be expected to help the insurrectionary movement in Namibia and eventually to be thrown into a
Pull-back welcomed
Botha: 'Elements' still at Calueque, Ruacana

S.A. TROOPS PULL BACK

In a statement released here, the Minister said:

"All the refugees in southern Angola whom the Portuguese authorities found acceptable for repatriation to Portugal have now been transported out of Angola.

The remaining refugees who stayed in the four centres, Chitado, Pereira d'Eca, Quangar and Calai, are now gathered in Quangar and Calai near the South West Africa-Angola border.

"Here the International Red Cross is caring for the refugees while the South African Defence Force is assisting with medical treatment and food supplies.

Solution

"The International Red Cross is trying to find a solution with regard to these refugees within a couple of weeks.

"With the responsibility in Pereira d'Eca carried out without any interference, the South African forces, with the exception of elements at Calueque and Ruacana, now find themselves south of the border.

"RSA forces are still protecting the workers at Calueque and Ruacana and ensuring that the work continues until satisfactory arrangements can be made to maintain order there.

"Obviously, the South African Defence Force is still positioned for the protection of the South West Africa border," the Minister said. — Sapo

PRETORIA. — All of the refugees in southern Angola whom the Portuguese authorities found acceptable for repatriation to Portugal had now left Angola and as a result South African forces had withdrawn from Pereira d'Eca, the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, said last night.
Russian control in Angola not likely—Barratt

Chief Reporter

MR JOHN BARRATT, director of the South African Institute of International Affairs, said in Cape Town last night that it should not be assumed that, because of its decisive contribution to the MPLA victory, Russia would control Angola.

"One can be sure that the MPLA will resist any domination, if the Russians should attempt this," he said, and that, Dr. Neto, is aware that other African governments will be watching to see if his government is acting freely.

"But in any case the Russians have had bad experiences in Africa when they have tried to dominate, and they will presumably not want to run the risk of frightening other African states any more than they already have by their Angolan intervention."

Addressing the Cape Town branch of the SAI on the background to the Angolan conflict, Mr Barratt said when the Russians lost their influence in Portugal, with the reaction against the communists, they placed even more emphasis on Angola, so as not to lose their influence there, too.

"Angola had offered the Soviet Union an opportunity to increase its influence in a vital part of Africa, and to be in a position to challenge the United States in an area where it had for a long time been influential — namely in Zaire."

SUBVERSION

"Possible attempts to subvert Mobutu's government cannot now be excluded, because neither the MPLA, nor the Russians have any reason to be fond of him."

Another factor in Soviet motivation, said Mr Barratt, was no doubt the desire to counter Chinese influence which was steadily growing, particularly in East Africa, and it so happened that China was supporting the FNLA and to some extent Unita, as well as Zaire.

"The Soviet Union has tried to show in Angola that, when the chips are down, it is better to have a friend with real power who can produce the goods — that is, military hardware, that China cannot match."

Another related factor was probably that the Soviet Union saw Southern Africa as an unstable area, particularly since the Portuguese withdrawal and that it wished to be in a position to influence events from a strong political and military base in the region. There was some reason to believe that it was not satisfied with its position in Mozambique where, in spite of considerable Soviet aid, it Prefumo over the years China still had strong influence.

MIXED MOTIVES

"One can say in general, therefore, that motives of the Russians have been mixed, and in this regard they have been acting like a world power, which they are seeking special centres of influence wherever they can get them. In Angola they have cause for confidence that they can rely on the MPLA."

Mr Barratt said it would be wrong to regard Cuba simply as a Russian power. Although a close ally of the Soviet Union it did have its own interests, "and a certain revolutionary zeal which even Russia lacks."

"Cuba has referred to the Angolan events as an extension of the Cuban revolution. There has also been the suggestion that Cuba wants the use of Angolan ports for its fishing enterprises, and economic links with Angola could probably be of importance to Cuba in various areas."
500 more refugees cross into SWA

ONDANGUA.—Five hundred more Angolan war refugees trailed a cloud of dust for several kilometres through green-bushed countryside of Southern Angola yesterday.

They wound their way in a column of more than 150 vehicles, which crossed out of their country into South West Africa. Four hundred more refugees were airlifted from Pereira D'Eca on four South African Air Force flights yesterday.

In the biggest of the camps, Pereira D'Eca where they are being cared for and protected by the South African Defence Force, the number of refugees has now been reduced from about 6,000 at the weekend to roughly 4,300 in one of the biggest operations of its kind yet undertaken by South Africa. Other refugees who have left Angola since Monday, have travelled in the first road convoy on Tuesday from Chitado, in which about 500 people crossed the border here.

There is still no certainty about how many of the 13,000 refugees under South African protection will finally be approved for repatriation to Portugal and allowed to cross into South West Africa on their way to Portugal. — Sara.
Refugees in Zaire

26/2/76

Own Correspondent

KINSHASA. — Zaire is having to cope with a major refugee problem with the arrival of thousands of famine-stricken Angolans in towns and villages 800 km from Kinshasa.

Terrified by reports of MPLA-organized massacres they escaped across the border, ahead of the Cuban tank advance in southern Angola fighting for the pro-Western FNLA.
South Africans must quit Angola — Cuba

UNITED NATIONS — Cuba, without mentioning its own troops in Angola, said here South Africa should pull out any troops it has in the former Portuguese colony.

In a letter to Dr Waldheim, the Cuban Ambassador, Mr H. Alarcon, charged that South African authorities had "invaded the people's republic of Angola" to extend their "odious system of oppression."

Mr Alarcon also referred to three letters in which the South African Foreign Minister, Dr H. Muller, appealed to Dr Waldheim unsuccessfully for UN help for over 11 000 refugees in southern Angola.

Mr Alarcon accused Dr Muller of "an exercise in cynicism as stupid as it is useless, to confuse public opinion and cover up the aggressive and totally illegitimate actions that the racist authorities carried out against the people of Angola and Namibia and to mask them with supposed 'humanitarianism.'"

Mr Alarcon said if Dr Muller had any concern for the well-being of the Angolan people, his government should "put an end, immediately and without conditions, to its criminal aggression and withdraw right now all South African personnel, as well as mercenaries in its service, from every corner of Angolan territory they still occupy."

He said if his concern went farther south, he could suggest that his government respect UN decisions "and abandon, without further delay, all the territory of Namibia which it occupied illegally."

In his closest approach to mention of Cuban troops, he hailed "the glorious victories of the People's Republic of Angola, the fruit of the selfless struggle of its heroic fighters directed by the MPLA and with the firm solidarity of the socialist community."

Mr Alarcon asked whether the refugees were not perhaps victims of a war "unleashed by South Africa."

He advanced two alternative theories — that the South Africans had put them in concentration camps, or "strategic villages" like "the United States imperialists" in Vietnam and that their displacement was "linked to the mobilisation of international assassins in the pay of imperialism, destined to impose the slavery of racism and colonialism on the Angolan."

Mr Alarcon asked Dr Waldheim to circulate his letter as a Security Council document.

"Meanwhile, MPLA leader, Dr Agostinho Neto, said yesterday that the Soviet Union had never put strings on the aid it provided the movement."

"Dr. Neto said the People's Republic of Angola supports the 'Liberation' of South West Africa, Rhodesia and South Africa — SAPA. AP"
MPLA stops cargo

LUSAKA. — The new authorities in the Angolan People's Republic have suspended the movement of goods destined for Zambia from the Angolan port of Lobito, the Times of Zambia reported yesterday.

The Times quoted informed sources in the Zambian railroad of Ndola as saying that although trains had arrived in Lobito to take on board goods destined for Zambia, the MPLA authorities had given orders that they should not be loaded. Zambian imports stranded at Lobito included heavy machinery for the country's copper mines, hydro-electric projects and explosives industry, as well as sulphur, foodstuffs and medicine, the newspaper said. — Sapa-Reuters
3-m carat talks in Angola

LISBON—One of the world's biggest diamond companies has opened talks with the new Angolan Government aimed at handing over its huge mining concessions.

"Mr. Carlos Abecassis, chairman of Diamang, said yesterday it would like to surrender the rights but remain as a contractor - partner to operate the mines for the Government.

The Diamang concession mainly covers the north-eastern quarter of war-scarred Angola along the border with Zaire and produces about eight percent of the world's diamonds.

Mr. Abecassis said the company was running at a tremendous and permanent loss and he blamed this on a spectacular drop in productivity - '55 percent in the past four months - and a sharp increase in illicit "mining and diamond stealing."

and Mr. Abecassis said capacity would have risen to 3,600,000 carats last year in normal circumstances.

"If the smugglers were expelled and the population could be persuaded to work again, we would resume normal production in a couple of months," Mr. Abecassis said.

He said he believed an agreement could be reached for the Government to take over the concession and share profits with Diamang. It was the only way to protect Angola's diamond production and make the labourers accept the strict discipline and hard work required to restore productivity and efficiency, he said.

Thousands of war refugees fleeing Angola carried diamonds into Portugal last year.

Mr. Abecassis said this would stop as soon as Diamang mopped up the stones on the Portuguese market or if it appeared that the scheme was encouraging further thefts.

He said the company, jointly owned by the Portuguese Government and private share holders in Britain, South Africa, the United States, Belgium and Portugal, had been impeccably treated by the MPLA.

Negotiations with the MPLA Government in Luanda began a month ago, he said.

The new administration was extremely anxious not to give the impression it wanted to nationalise or plunder the company, the second most important in Angola after the U.S.-owned Cabinda Gulf Oil Corporation, he added. — (Sapa-Reuter.)
Mobutu seeks assurances

LUSAKA. - Zaire would not consider recognizing Angola's new government unless it received a guarantee against Cuban military interference in Zaire, Zaire's Foreign Minister, Mr. Ngoua Karl I Bond, was quoted here yesterday as saying.

Zambian newspapers quoted Mr. Ngoua as telling reporters on his arrival here on Sunday night that Zaire would also need a guarantee that more than one million Angolan refugees in Zaire would be allowed to return home.

The third condition which he said would have to be met was for 6,000 Katangese soldiers who fought on the side of the MPLA to be returned to Zaire.

The soldiers fled from Zaire in the early 1960s after a bloody but unsuccessful war to acquire the southern province of Katanga from Zaire.

The United States has no plans to extend diplomatic recognition to the MPLA government, the presidential press secretary, Mr. Ron Nessen, said in Washington yesterday.

To Wellington, the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Muldoon, said his government would recognize the MPLA government.

Mr. Muldoon told newsmen: "New Zealand will follow other countries in recognizing the new regime but I deplore the methods by which the MPLA achieved power."

"The part played by the Soviet Union was an act of imperialism, but recognizing the new regime is inevitable."

Following ships in Khusano yesterday, the Swedish government announced that it had recognized the MPLA government.
Little PoW back with his mum

Johannesburg — South African troops in the operational area in Angola recently captured and disarmed a boy soldier of the MPLA and took him home to his parents.

The story of the little PoW was told by Brigadier M J du Plessis, the military area commander at a briefing in Ondangwa last week.

The boy, who was about 12 or 13 years old, was carrying an automatic rifle with an extra magazine and a bandolier of bullets. At his side he carried a case with hand grenades in it.

He was fighting in the Angolan bush with MPLA forces when the South Africans captured him. Brigadier Du Plessis said the boy was questioned and it was found that he came from a nearby kraal. A party of South African troops took him home.

His parents said that he had been missing for some time and had no idea where he had gone to. They thanked the South Africans for bringing their son home and were warned to keep an eye on him so that he would not stray again. — Sapa
Refugees—negotiations

JOHANNESBURG — The Minister of Interior, Dr. Condie Mulder, said that negotiations were in progress last night with the international Red Cross and it was hoped that eventually they would be able to take over much of the responsibility for the Angolan refugees.

Staff members of the Portuguese diplomatic mission were working in the camps to identify those refugees who were the responsibility of the Portuguese Government.

He stressed that the plight of the refugees was an international problem.
WINDHOEK. — The first 300 Angolan refugees being repatriated in a massive airbridge between Windhoek and Lisbon, were expected here today.

They are part of the 5,000 refugees being removed from camps in Southern Angola. The first batch were to be flown to Windhoek today.

They were to be taken by bus from the J.G. Strijdom Airport to a refugee centre in the city.

Tomorrow will see the beginning of the air-bridge organised by the Portuguese airline TAP which will include about three flights a day until March 1.

About 15 flights in all are scheduled to remove the refugees.

The Portuguese Consul in Windhoek, Dr. C. M. Taquenho, said the first flight would leave Windhoek at 11:30 a.m. tomorrow.

FIRST BATCH

"The refugees consist of families and include grandmothers and children," he added.

A steady flow of refugees is expected from tomorrow, after the first batch are sent on their way, said Dr. Taquenho.

Formerly loaded in the air-bridge will be the remaining 360 refugees who fled war-torn Angola about a month ago in an armada of fishing vessels.

They will leave Walvis Bay by train tomorrow to join their flight on Wednesday.

There are believed to be about 130 of these refugees.

Dr. Taquenho said that a Portuguese hospital ship is expected in Walvis Bay early next month to accompany the 34 fishing vessels from Walvis Bay to Portugal.
S.A. DECIDES ON ANGOLAN AIRLIFTS

PRETORIA—The Government has decided to organise an airlift to bring refugees from southern Angola to Windhoek and to transport them from there to Portugal in aircraft of the Portuguese airline, the Minister of Information, Dr. C. F. Mulder, said in a statement here yesterday.

The airlift is being organised in cooperation with the Portuguese Government.

Today, the South African Air Force assisted by the Army, will bring refugees from the camps in southern Angola to Windhoek, where they will stay in transit until flown to Portugal in planes of the Portuguese airline, says Dr. Mulder.

It is expected that the whole operation will be completed within a week.

The Departments of Defence, the Interior, Social Welfare and Pensions and South African Railways will play a major role.

Meanwhile, about 150 refugees have been brought by train from Walvis Bay to Windhoek, from where they will be flown to Lisbon as the first available flight.

Medical supplies, food, clothing and tents were supplied by the International Red Cross. Three representatives of the International Red Cross will be at the refugee camps, as from today, Dr. Mulder said.

The South African Red Cross has also offered its assistance, which will be channelled by the international body. The South African Red Cross will also approach the public for contributions.

Dr. Mulder said that the Secretary General of the United Nations Dr. Kurt Waldheim was apparently either unable or unwilling to give any assistance to these helpless victims of the Soviet controlled and instigated war in Angola.

Speaking of the airlift, Dr. Mulder said: "The Government trusts that this step will provide further proof for the international community that South Africa is keen on assisting the helpless victims of the Cuban and Soviet controlled military war machine in Angola, irrespective of race, faith or nationality."

Dr. Mulder also said that the Department of Information was organising an air trip to Angola for 50 South African and foreign journalists tomorrow to witness the airlift. This was in addition to a number of television teams already in the area.—(Sapa)
FNLA has collapsed — US report

WASHINGTON.

The FNLA has collapsed, the US Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, is reported to have said in a secret cable.

Members of the 20,000-strong US-backed Angolan liberation group are fleeing for their lives into neighbouring Zaire, Dr Kissinger is quoted as saying.

"All FNLA resistance has collapsed," the Washington bureau of Scripps-Howard Newspapers yesterday quoted Dr Kissinger as saying in a cable to US representatives of Nato.

The collapse of the FNLA would allow the Soviet-backed MPLA and thousands of Cuban troops to concentrate efforts on the remaining pro-West faction Unita.

Dr Kissinger reportedly told his secret cable on Wednesday that "conservative" US estimates show Russia has poured $180 million in military equipment into Angola in recent weeks.

He said 2,000 to 6,000 Cubans now are involved.

The report did not say how Scripps-Howard obtained the cable.

But it said Dr Kissinger had instructed the US representatives to Nato to put pressure on Western allies to participate in the massive Soviet intervention in Angola and to quietly encourage moderate African states to do the same.

The collapse of the FNLA army began weeks ago as more and more Cuban troops and Soviet arms, including rocket launchers, were brought into battle against it, the report said.

The FNLA capital of Cacupa fell last week.

In Silva Porto anti-communist officials said they were not surprised the FNLA was defeated.

Captured SA men flown to Khartoum

ADDIS ABABA — The MPLA today flew its three young South African prisoners, captured in Angola, from the Ethiopian capital to Khartoum for presentation as examples of "South African aggression."

The teenage Africans, invariably manacled together, were shown at a news conference in Addis Ababa, earlier this week by the MPLA.

It is understood that after Khartoum, they will be taken on for presentation in other African capitals.

South African television viewers last night saw one of the prisoners, Private Lodewyk Kitchoff, spell out his name in Afrikaans during questioning at Addis Ababa.
Free soon: Our prisoners in Angola war
Diamond market 'goes crazy'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The market for diamonds has "gone crazy" in Durban because of the Angolan crisis, according to jewelers.

One jeweller estimated that stones worth about R10-million are being taken out of the country every month.

GUESSED

"Good quality diamonds are unobtainable in Durban. I never guessed that people had the large sums which they are now prepared to offer for these stones", he said.

Diamonds have been bought in parcels worth R10 000 at a time. People were prepared to pay high premiums in order to get some of their capital out of South Africa.

Similar patterns have developed in the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. There has been heavy selling of South African shares overseas due to fears that the current lull in Angola will be short-lived.

A broker said he had received an order in Durban to sell more than R500 000 South African gold shares which were held by one investor whose scrip was in an overseas bank.

The stock market has remained surprisingly firm in the face of events in Angola, Rhodesia and South West Africa but the rush to buy diamonds and dump South African share holdings abroad are signs that a shake-out of investments and people is taking place.
CASTRO HAS TALKS WITH MILITANT BLACK LEADERS

Dakar. — Three militant African leaders yesterday held a summit meeting in Conakry, capital of the Guinea Republic, with Cuban Premier Fidel Castro to discuss "the unity of progressive forces" against the White minority regimes in Southern Africa, Conakry Radio reported yesterday.

The broadcast, monitored in Dakar, said "complete understanding" emerged at the meeting of Castro, Guinean President Sekou Toure, Guine-Bissau President Luiz Cabral and Angolan President Agostinho Neto.

Pres. Sekou Toure recently launched a call for joint action by the "progressive" African regimes to put an end to White rule in Rhodesia and South West Africa.

A communiqué issued at the end of the two-day meeting said Guinea and Guine-Bissau had agreed to provide President Neto's Cuban-backed regime with all the additional "aid necessary" to "hasten the total liberation" of Angola, Radio Conakry said.

The communiqué said the four leaders also discussed the "policies of South Africa in the light of the occupation of a part of Angolan territory" by South African troops.
HAVANA. — Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba has warned South Africa that continued occupation of Angolan territory around the Cunene Dam could re-ignite the war and extend it to South West Africa and even to South Africa itself.

"If the Cunene Dam becomes a battlefield, the responsibility will be wholly that of South Africa," he said in a speech in Conakry, Guinea, on Monday and published here yesterday by the official daily Gramma.

"If, as a result of the racist's intention to maintain occupation over a part of Angolan territory, the war extends to Namibia (South West Africa), the responsibility will be South Africa's," he said.

"If Black Africa sets up a multi-African army to settle accounts once and for all and forever with apartheid, the responsibility will be wholly South Africa's," declared Dr Castro, whose troops helped the Soviet-backed MPLA to victory over pro-Western forces in the Angolan civil war.

Between 9,000 and 12,000 Cuban troops have been reported with the MPLA in Angola, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau also have soldiers there.

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Returned

Dr Castro returned home on Tuesday after meeting President Agostinho Neto of Angola and President Sekou Toure of Guinea and Chairman Luiz Cabral of Guinea-Bissau in Conakry. "The imperialists would like to know the details of our meeting, but this is the business of the revolutionary," Dr Castro said.

But he added: "Nevertheless, we wish to point out that there are powerful revolutionary forces in the south of Angola, and their fighting elements increase day by day."

The Cuban leader emphasized that President Neto had affirmed that he had no intention of destroying the Cunene Dam or cutting off the electricity supply to South West Africa. "The South Africans have no right whatsoever to occupy a single inch of Angolan territory," he said.

The Minister of Defence, Mr P.W. Botha, last night refused to comment on Dr Castro's statements. "I'm not replying to Fidel Castro. If he wants to make a statement let him," Mr Botha said. — Sapa-Reuters
Kunene Dam is property of Angola—Neto

The Argus Africa News Service

LUANDA — The MPLA President, Dr Agostinho Neto, said yesterday that he has nothing to talk to South Africa about and that the Kunene Dam belongs to Angola.

In a speech during his trip to Guinea-Bissau, the MPLA leader said the South Africans state that they need 'guarantees' to leave the country. They want to protect the Kunene Dam. But the dam is ours. It is in Angola and belongs to the Angolan people.

'Ve have no reply at all to give to the South Africans,' he added.

NON-ALIGNMENT

President Neto, according to Luanda Radio, also repeated Angola's policy of non-alignment. 'We do not participate in any military alliances with any of the world blocs. And we refuse to accept pressures to change our views.'

Referring to criticism of the Russian and Cuban presence in Angola, he said, 'It is one thing to remain in a country to dominate it, exploit and oppress its people and another thing to stay in a country to express solidarity and give support.'

MOBUTU

Saps-Express reports Dr Neto as saying the object of his recent meeting with President Mobutu, Sesse Seko, of Zaire, was to restore peace in Angola.

He said he had told President Mobutu that Angolan refugees in Zaire, even former members of the rival FNLA and Unita movements, could come back to help to rebuild the country. 'The only thing we shall demand from them is to obey the law,' he added.
By EUGENE HUGO

Political
Correspondent

PRIME MINISTER Vorster announced early this morning that South Africa is prepared to withdraw her remaining Angolan troop contingent from the Caboclequand site within a week.

The dramatic statement came after South Africa received assurances that the South African troops would be withdrawn from the Caboclequand site.

Mr. Vorster said that the government had received assurances from the Angolan government that the South African troops would be withdrawn from the Caboclequand site.

The withdrawal, which could be considered a success in the South West Africa border, would be the first step towards a peaceful and lasting solution to the Angolan crisis.

**SPECULATION**

There have been strong speculations that the Angolan government could have made a decision to withdraw its troops to prevent a possible conflict with South Africa.

**POSITION**

Mr. Vorster said that the government had received assurances from the Angolan government that the South African troops would be withdrawn from the Caboclequand site.

**DEBATE**

A revision of refugees signed by South Africa with Portugal for the release of the Angolan refugees would be a matter for consideration after South Africa approves the withdrawal of troops from Angola and Angola agrees to the withdrawal of troops from Angola.

The government is preparing to present a revised refugees agreement with Portugal to the UN Security Council for discussion.

The government has informed the UN Security Council of its intention to withdraw troops from Angola and has requested a revised refugees agreement with Portugal to be presented at the UN Security Council.

The government has also informed the UN Security Council that the withdrawal of troops from Angola is a priority for the South African government.

**HEDGED**

Early the HMPA Government in Lourenco Marques is said to have been able to secure the withdrawal of the Angolan troops from the Caboclequand site.

The Angolan government is said to have been able to secure the withdrawal of the Angolan troops from the Caboclequand site.

The withdrawal of the Angolan troops from the Caboclequand site is a significant step towards a peaceful and lasting solution to the Angolan crisis.
The Argus Political Correspondent

The Government has tried to deflect attention to the United Nations' "aggression" in Angola.

"In the coming battles over southern Africa our adversaries will do everything in their power on the diplomatic and propaganda fronts to isolate South Africa completely from the West and from the rest of Africa.

"It is imperative that we try to avoid this, and the sooner the better. An 'invasion' can do more damage behind the Angolans than as far as our involvement there is concerned and it becomes possible for us to lose the territory, the better South Africa's interests would be served."

FORTUNATE

Mr Colin Bell, leader of the South African Progress Party, Reform Party, and Mr Voorster's announcement was what he and his FRP colleagues had been calling for for the past three months.

"South Africa is fortunate that a third power has intervened and made it possible for South Africa to extricate itself from the difficult position in which it was placed once the Government extended Southern Africa's involvement in Angola."

"I hope that now that the agreement has been reached on the refugee and the main issue will be possible for relations between South Africa and Namibia to be normalised as soon as possible."

"As long as our forces were on the border we ran the risk of our Government falling into the military and diplomatic trap our enemies had set for us."

Unita crushed by MiGs

The Argus News Agency

JOHANNESBURG. — Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement in Angola has disintegrated under a series of attacks by black anti-Communist forces supported by Cuban forces and backed by the Government's top three military commanders. Captain Chaus, has been killed.

Unita's withdrawal began after a series of MiG-aircraft strikes on Goma, Cuito Cuanavale, and Onda. As Bolivian and Cuban forces began to move north, forcing all troops and civilians from the area.

The attack apparently took place more than two hours before news of the battle was trickling out only now.

Dr Savimbi has been backed by only about 100 troops brought in from Serpa Pinto in mid-

February. After the MiG attacks, most fled and it is believed those who were left were 1000 km from the South West African border.

In addition, all supply routes have been cut off, and the Government's President Kenneth Kaunda has suspended two aircraft in last week's last attack. The last two were shot up in Gomac who fled by helicopter.

This would make it impossible for Unita to receive new arms allegedly promised for the recent trip to the U.S. by Unita Foreign Secretary, Mr Jorge Salumbras.

The most recent reports available indicate that the MPLA has taken Caput, Cuito Cuanavale, and some other towns, the northeastern town penetrated by the Soviet and Cuban backed forces, about 100 km from the South West African border.

With the fall of the MPLA regime in mid-April the MPLA has been cleaning up the small guerrilla opposition forces of the two pro-Western factions.
Angola: Complete pull-out probable

Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA has received assurances on the Calque Dam site which will probably enable her to pull out entirely from Angola within the next few days.

This announcement was made by the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, early yesterday after receiving assurances that appear to be acceptable. A third party relayed the message.

If the assurances had been correctly interpreted, South African troops would withdraw from the Calque area not later than Saturday March 27, Mr. Vorster said.

South Africa's withdrawal from Angola will do much to defuse the tense border situation and reduce pressure on South Africa at this week's United Nations Security Council debate.

It will also greatly strengthen the case for western and African demands for a Cuban withdrawal from Angola as well.

Government sources yesterday refused to reveal the identity of the "third party" but it is possible that either Mozambique or Zambia acted as the go-between in negotiations between South Africa and the MPLA.

Secretary opposition spokesmen have welcomed news of the probable withdrawal.

Mr. Jasper Basson, foreign affairs spokesman for the United Party, said last night that it was "clearly in the interest of South Africa to withdraw from Angolan territory as soon as possible."

Mr. Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Reform Party, who is also the PRP's chief spokesman on foreign affairs, said that he, with hundreds of thousands of South Africans, shared the relief that South African forces were to be pulled back to the South West African side of the border.

Mr. Vause Raw, the United Party's defence spokesman, said: "Obviously our withdrawal is a matter to which everyone looks forward. It is to be hoped that a setting of a date does not mean that we would endanger innocent lives of refugees."
PM's statement on Calueque

THE following is the full text of a statement released yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, on South Africa's conditional withdrawal from Calueque and Ruacana in Southern Angola:

Many want to go back to Angola

BY ANTHONY RIDER
SALISBURY. — The International Red Cross is hoping for a reasonable solution to the problem of the 5,000 Angolan refugees remaining in the two camps on the South West Africa border.

South African responsibility for the camps ended on Saturday.

The Red Cross regional representative, Mr. Nicholas de Rougement, who is based in Salisbury, said he hoped transfer of responsibility from South Africa to the MPLA could be accomplished as smoothly as possible.

He spent two months in Angola and returned ten days ago.

Ninety percent of the Portuguese refugees in the camps and the refugees who had "asylum" Portuguese status had already left.

"Now the people in the camps are almost entirely Africans, none of whom have only one desire — to return to their homes as soon as possible. I think that will be the solution."

Mr De Rougement said that, as far as he knew, there was no MPLA presence in the area and that the two camps were still "safe."

The problem was not so much what the MPLA might do but the presence of what he referred to as "uncontrolled elements" in the border no-man's-land.

Mr De Rougement said that he had no knowledge of the seven South African soldiers whom the MPLA are holding as prisoners of war.

This was dealt with directly by Luanda and Geneva, the International Red Cross headquarters.

"It will be recalled that on 9 August 1976, while the Portuguese were still legally responsible for and were in fact the governing power in Angola, South Africa was, because of the complete breakdown of law and order, forced to occupy the Calueque dam site. We did this solely for the purpose of protecting the lives of the workers and of safeguarding the installations.

Immediately thereafter the South African Government informed the Portuguese Government of the steps taken and urged them to take over this task. The Portuguese government could not do so at the time and requested South Africa to continue its protective measures and to remain in situ until such time as they could assume this responsibility.

The South African Government has on a number of occasions stated its position clearly, namely that it was there only for the protection of the workers and the works, and would withdraw from the area as soon as assurances were received that no harm would come to the workers, that the work would continue and that the flow of water to Owambo would be assured.

It will be recalled that the Minister of Defence, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, as well as myself clearly stated South Africa's position. As recently as Sunday, 14 March, I outlined our position succinctly in an interview with the London Sunday Telegraph. I stated:"

"They asked us to hang on until such time as they could do it. They never came. So it is solely for that reasonable and not for any ulterior motive that we are still there.

"We will withdraw our troops immediately, steps are taken to safeguard lives and property, the moment that is done we will get out.

"We have during the past few days, received through a third party, assurances which, in general terms appear to be acceptable to us. We are checking whether we are interpreting these assurances correctly, and if this is so, South Africa will withdraw its troops also from the Calueque area not later than 27 March."
Warning on Castro threat

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South African observers of international affairs believe that the threat of war made by Cuba's Dr Fidel Castro this week against South Africa was merely an attempt to justify Cuba's presence in Angola—but they caution against taking the threat complacently.

In Conakry, Guinea, Dr Castro said that South Africa should get right out of Angola. "If the Cunene Dam becomes a battlefield," he said, "the responsibility will be wholly that of South Africa.

Professor Mike Louw of the Department of Strategic Studies at Pretoria University doubted that the threats could be taken seriously: "Neto won't let him (Castro) go so far south, because he is trying to look respectable in the eyes of the world and Africa. Castro foams at the mouth but nothing much comes of it."

Professor Louw added that from a purely military point of view, further conflict against South African troops would present major logistical problems. "They would require heavy involvement, like tanks, and I don't know how they would get them."

Mr John Barratt, director of the South African Institute of International Affairs, doubted that the Cubans could win a military conflict with South Africa at this stage: "They would probably be defeated and that they couldn't afford."

He felt that Castro's warning should be taken seriously: "Castro is taking political advantage of the Namibian situation and although it might be in Neto's interests to cool it and stop the conflict at this stage, as time goes on pressure will be brought to bear on him by militant African States and Swaziland, probably expecting Cuban assistance."

"There is a definite need for South Africa to find a means of settling the Angolan and South West African issue," he said.

Professor John Dugard of the University of Witwatersrand law faculty and authority on international law, agreed: "All South Africa's problems in Angola stem from the fact that the world does not recognize her claim to South West Africa."

Mr Barratt felt that Dr Castro was trying to draw credit from the Cuban military victories to build himself up as an African leader, putting Cuba in a position as almost an African State.

"He wants to show that he is not just a Russian puppet but has his own interests in Africa."
Messages for PoWs

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—The seven South African soldiers being held prisoner by the MPLA have received letters and messages from their friends and families through the International Red Cross.

Mr John Roos, secretary of the South African Red Cross, said yesterday that he had received a telegram from the International Committee in Geneva saying that the messages and letters had been delivered to the prisoners by Red Cross delegates.

He could not say exactly where the prisoners were being held but added that it was in Angola.
Majority rule in 2 years

DURBAN. — Dr Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute of Southern Africa, said last night that he foresaw majority rule in South Africa within the next two years.

"And no attempt to prevent this development will succeed," he said addressing the annual conference of the Natal Indian Congress in the Orient Hall.

His speech, in which he also claimed that separate development had failed, was widely applauded.

Dr Naude said that the termination of colonial rule in Mozambique and Angola and the establishment of a peoples republic in these two ex-colonies had acted as a tremendous psychological stimulus to the Black, Coloured and Indian communities to increase their demands for a real share in political power.

"The demands can no longer be ignored by the Whites except at their own peril," he said.
US 'won't help'

JOHANNESBURG - There was never any chance of American armed forces intervening on the side of South Africa to the Angolan conflict. Mr. John Curtis, Director of the South Africa Foundation for North and South America, said yesterday, Mr. Curtis told the general meeting.

There was never any chance of American armed forces intervening on the side of South Africa to the Angolan conflict. Mr. John Curtis, Director of the South Africa Foundation for North and South America, said yesterday, Mr. Curtis told the general meeting.
Refugees pull out after pour in from Angola.
AT LEAST 3 000 Black and White Angolan refugees have fled to South West Africa in the wake of South Africa’s troop withdrawal with the remaining 1 000 men, women and children expected to cross the crocodile-infested Okavango River by sunrise today.

Confirming this yesterday, Mr. Janie de Wet, Commissioner-General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, said: “We don’t want the refugees and we don’t want to be responsible for them, but we can’t just leave them out in the bush.”

A temporary refugee centre is being established 16 km south of Rumbas, the capital of Kavango, near the main road to Grootfontein.

Today, the camps at Calai and Gwanga across the Angola border protected by South African troops until Saturday’s withdrawal — will stand: “empty, evacuated, and we will be saddled with about 4,000 refugees,” he said.

Assurances

After repeated appeals to the United Nations and International Red Cross to accept their responsibility to the refugees, Mr. de Wet said he believed the Government would now approach the MPLA in an attempt to have the refugees repatriated to Angola, with concrete assurances for their safety.

The refugees are all Angolans and the responsibility of the Angolan Government,” he said.

On Saturday, as the last armoured column left the Calais-Buenos Aires dam site, the Minister of Defence Mr. P W Botha said: “We have not more than our duty. South Africa not only spent millions on the refugees but we protected them. Of course you can’t stop people running across the border and if they do, we will deal with them in an ad hoc basis.

“We are not going to erect camps again and attend to them as we did in the past — that is the duty of the international community.”

Earlier the chief of Kavango, Mr. Afonso Makawiro, said that although he sympathized with the refugees and would not turn them back, the territory did not have the resources to absorb them.

On Friday, when I visited Calais, a stone’s throw from Rumbas, fear was spreading like an epidemic among the refugees who believed that they would be massacred by MPLA troops once the protection of South Africa was withdrawn.

SADF denies ‘destruction’

A SENIOR Defence Force spokesman has strongly denied allegations of slaughter and destruction by South African troops in Angola and described them as “a lot of nonsense.”

The allegations were made during the United Nations Security Council debate on South Africa last week by Mr. Pascal Loustau, the Angolan envoy.

He demanded that South Africa pay reparations for the destruction of bridges and factories, accusing the SA forces of “barbaric” behaviour and “slaughter of thousands.”

The Defence Force spokesman said yesterday: “It is to be expected that they will start with all sorts of highly exaggerated and incredible stories, but it is all a lot of nonsense.”

“Out, the handful of them that were there, behaved in exemplary fashion.” He said the bridges and factories had been destroyed first in clashes between the MPLA and the Unita/FNL/A allies and later by the alien Cuban force in their retreat to the north.

“They are the ones who have brought that country to a standstill.”

“We never blew up any bridges and were not responsible for destroying a single factory.”

He totally dismissed allegations of looting and bad behaviour by the South African forces.

He asked whether the Angolan refugees who had been cared for by SA forces close to the South West African border would have started following them in droves when they pulled back Saturday if they had had anything to fear from them.

He expected a more forthright statement to be made when the Angolan allegations had been studied in full.

South African troops guarding the Calqueque dam in Angola prepare to withdraw.
SA swartes se 14 MAART 1961

SA swartes bereid wees om Suid-Afrika saam met die blankes te help verdedig teen 'n inval uit Angola? Volgens 'n meningspel-
ing deur die hoerant The World is die netwoord woordewend.

Allemaal 303 van die 244 briefe wat die hoer-
ant van sy leser in 'n briefskryfkompetisie ter-
vestiging ontvang het, het aangehoud dat die skrywers gekant is teen
af "sammenswoord":
- hul die meetse van hul
dit de groot moet sta-
het, hulle nie he-
eer nie van te veg.

Die kragtig word het sko-
ne deur swartes in die
geskiede van die land.

Die hoofskrywers het hul
plante bedryf, hul
blanke ontsag necta-
met, en hul die
groot segen, hul
die groot bedryf.

Prorickaas

Die skr. van R25 is
gegoei met die skrywers van
die tweede briefe, Mr.
De Klerk en die
H. van Dierendonck het swart en
blanke gebed en lewe, en die
groot segen, hul
blanke ontsag necta-
met, en hul die
groot segen, hul
die groot bedryf.

Mistera van Phiri het gesê dat dit
meer as "blanke land
verdediging" moet wees om "blankes"

terwyl die swartes
die swartes moet help.

Mr. Thobela Mngoma

Die blanke moet

Hy wil, ook, wees dat
swartes sy is, met die
blankes kan veg, terwyl hul
le nie teugelast word, of
haar werk nie. Swartes
dig nie. Dit mag niks nie in blankes
gebed. Wees nie wat

196
25
BACK TO ANGOLA DAM IF PAPERS IN ORDER

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Black and White workers will return to the Calaque Dam in Angola once they have been given proper documents to do so.

But the position at the moment is "very tricky," said the minister of Water Affairs, Mr. Braam Rauenheimer, in an interview yesterday.

The matter, he said, was being handled by the Department of Foreign Affairs, and at this stage it would not be in the interest of anyone to say anything that could upset the negotiations.

Mr. Rauenheimer said it was already common knowledge that Britain was acting as an intermediary between South Africa and the MPLA through the Russians.

In the meantime, the workers, normally employed at Calaque, were being kept busy by working in the tunnels of the Ruvuma hydro-electric scheme on the South West African side of the border.

The contract overseas at Calaque, also now in South West Africa, were mostly Italians and Portuguese. They could, said Mr. Rauenheimer, hardly be expected to return to Calaque without proper documents, since this could lead to international complications.

A Japanese report from Windhoek that more than 3000 refugees who crossed the Kavango River into the Karhango homeland on Monday are to be moved to a central camp, the Commissioner General, cioè, the Indigenous People of South West Africa, Mr. Jannie de Wet, said yesterday.

The refugees, who crossed the crocodile-infested river in hundreds of hollowed-out tree trunks called water, would be transferred from the two transit camps at Katutul and Nkononokuru hastily set up for them yesterday — to a temporary camp near Rundu, Kavango's capital, Mr. de Wet said.

"The idea is to avoid having them squatting all over the place."
South Africa stood alone in the world — condemned by every country in the United Nations Security Council, including the Western powers, for her military intervention in Angola.

By a majority of 9-0, and with eight half-heated abstentions, an African resolution condemning South Africa's involvement and demanding compensation for alleged looting, pillage and plunder in Angola was adopted just before midnight last night after a tense debate that began last Friday.

China did not take part in the vote and Britain, the United States, France, Italy and Japan recorded abstentions.

But, the five nations that contained a veto reserved their right to veto South Africa's action and made it clear that for the first time in a Western veto would say South Africa from the wrath of the Third World.

The surprising outcome of the vote raises this question: why South Africa intervened, who she consulted and whether she was given any prior undertaking of support in Africa or the West.

Condemned

The British Ambassador to the UN, Mr. Sir, said he was one of the most irritated by the outcome towards South Africa, told the Security Council that Britain associated herself with those countries that had condemned South Africa's intervention.

The presence of foreign troops anywhere in Southern Africa, he said, could only make it more difficult to achieve a solution in Angola and make the White minority regimes in Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa), still more stubborn in their resistance to international opinion.

France's Ambassador to the UN, Mr. Louis de Guingand, was even sharper.

"The trend of South Africa is to consider itself as a sort of gendarme in the region. There is no excuse for this, and there is no excuse for others.

Surprise

The big surprise came when the United States, which had been critical in the debate for sending money and military equipment to Angola and for allowing mercenaries to go there, said South Africa was to be censured for her role.

But the United States Ambassador to the UN, Mr. William Scranton, also condemned Soviet and Cuban intervention.

"The withdrawal of South Africa from Angola can only serve to highlight for the international community the tragic fact that there remain other, even larger, foreign interventions in Southern Africa," he said.

"The attempt of the Cuban representative to distort the tragic history of foreign intervention in Angola's civil war is a

Blast for SA at UN

From Page One

self-serving misstatement of the facts.

"The US strongly supports the motivations inherent in the resolution but our abstention because of that resolution's failure to apply to other continuing interventions.

"Such a blatant disregard of fact, such a double standard, such an exercise in hypocrisy cannot, in our judgment, this council's discharge of its own responsibilities," Mr. Scranton said.

Cuba then bluntly told the Security Council that the continued presence of its troops in Angola was a matter for the MPLA Government to decide.

The United States said sharply: "The invasion is over. The South African troops are gone. When are the Cubans leaving?"

Cuba then attacked the presence of South African forces "ready for aggression, just over the border."

The Chinese Ambassador, Mr. Huang Hua, made only a perfunctory reference to South Africa, but furiously denounced the resolution because, he said, it legitimated Soviet and Cuban intervention.
General

194176

Bierman

ANYONE who might have been dismissive of the questions and worries expressed in recent weeks by this newspaper and some others about South Africa's involvement in Angola will, we hope, have read the views of Lieutenant-General Nic Bierman.

As a retired Chief of the South African Army, Gen. Bierman naturally knows what he is talking about. Yet, freed of the restrictions of army service, his conclusions go directly counter to much of the official spiel to which the country has been subjected.

Coming from a man of his background and stature, they are of the utmost significance.

First, Gen. Bierman knocks down the notion expressed only last week by a defence chief, that one advantage of South Africa's entry into Angola was that it served to alert the West to the dangers of Russian activity in the sub-continent.

As we ourselves have previously said, this is an extremely dubious proposition which, in any event, depends for validity on South Africa having responded to initial Russian and Cuban penetration. But, as is known, Russia had been helping the MPLA for years and it was only as a result of South Africa's involvement that the Soviet arms buildup started in earnest and Cuban troops were introduced.

Even without this aspect, however, it is only too evident that the few enemies South Africa might have made of its involvement are far outnumbered by the greater numbers in whom fierce anger was aroused.

Thus, as Gen. Bierman notes, South Africa gained absolutely nothing through its involvement — and, instead, "African countries whose attitudes have been reasonable to South Africa have now changed and it will not help saying 'we are sorry.'"

He goes on to challenge still other of the stranger aspects of the Angolan adventure... the alleged negotiations with the Western world, the wisdom of investing in the Cunene hydroelectric scheme in the first place, the military action to protect the scheme, and the withdrawal from the north.

All these points starkly underline the questions we have previously and repeatedly put about the nature of the political and military intelligence and analysis that dragged South Africa into the whole sorry debacle.

And on the questioning, too, Gen. Bierman is clear, emphatically setting out his right as a citizen to criticize when mistakes were being made.

As for the stonewalling by the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha — that for delicate diplomatic reasons he could not state the causes of South Africa's intervention — Gen. Bierman's comment is that he cannot understand why the public was not kept fully informed of the situation.

Why, indeed? That is the crisp point.

"You can fool some people some time, but not all the people all the time," says the general.

Why the secrecy? What is being hidden?
Cape Times 10/4/76

Criticism: Botha will not comment

Johannesburg—The Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, yesterday declined to comment on criticism by the former army chief, Lieutenant-General Nic Bierman, of South Africa's involvement in Angola.

Nor would the present and two former chiefs of the Defence Force react to General Bierman's statements, which appeared in the Cape Times recently.

Admiral H H Biermann, the present Chief of the Defence Force, declined to comment.

His predecessor, Commandant-General R C Hommstra, said yesterday: "I most certainly do not want to comment."

Commandant-General S A Melville, also a former Chief of the Defence Force, said: "I have every confidence in the Defence Force and the Minister—that's putting it in a nutshell."

Lieutenant-General W R A van der Riet, former Chief of Defence Staff, declined to comment.

General Bierman said that he had originally given his statement to the Transvaler.

"I waited two or three days and when nothing appeared in the paper I phoned the reporter," General Bierman said. The reporter said that they would print the report later.

"I waited a few more days and when nothing appeared I phoned their News Editor. He told me that they had referred the story to their Editor-in-Chief who didn't think it was a good thing to publish," said General Bierman.
Reluctant workers may lose their jobs

By GEOFF DALGLISH
‘Mail’ Africa Bureau

PORTUGUESE contract workers who refused to return to their jobs on the Angolan side of the $225-million Cunene River project are likely to be replaced within the next fortnight.

Mr J. P. Brand, general manager of the South West African electricity commission, said yesterday that he expected the full labour force to be back at work in "a week or two."

The Portuguese workers and their families were moved to temporary accommodation on the SWA side of the border on March 26 — the day before the last South African troops were withdrawn from Angola — and have not returned to work on the Caluque Dam, about 20 km inside Angola, although some of their compatriots are engaged at Ruacana Dam, a stone's throw from the border.

It is understood that many of the Portuguese — most of whom are artisans and construction foremen — are being replaced, mainly by South Africans.

Although agreement was reached between the South African and MPLA governments last Monday, Mr Brand said there were "organisational problems" which were being steadily overcome.
Frightened Calueque workers lose jobs

WINDHOEK — Portuguese contract workers who have refused to return to their jobs on the Angolan side of the R225-million Cunene River project, are likely to be replaced within the next fortnight.

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Although agreement was reached between the South African and MPLA governments last Monday, Mr. Brand said there were organisational problems which were being overcome. — DDC.
MEN REFUSE TO WORK ON ANGOLA DAM

WINDHOEK — Some Portuguese and Angolan workers at the Calueque Dam had refused to return to work on the Angolan side of the border, Mr. J. P. Brand, general manager of the South West Africa Water and Electricity Supply Commission said here yesterday.

Mr. Brand emphasised that the stoppage had nothing to do with the recent MPLA — South Cunene hydro-electric power scheme. Workers would be recruited in South West Africa and in the Republic within the next week or two to replace the Portuguese and Angolans, he said. He did not say how many had refused to return to work.

Mr. Brand said the stoppage would cause delay at Calueque, but construction continued as normal on both sides of the border at Ruacana, where the scheme straddled the Angola—SWA border.

"These Portuguese and Angolan workers — we have no exact numbers — seem to have personal misgivings about going back to work on the Angolan side of the border. Some of them have indicated that they wished to return to Portugal," Mr. Brand said.

He said this was more a refugee problem and the S.A. Department of the Interior had been notified. The workers and their families had been living in temporary housing in Owanbo.

Relationships across the border were normal and the pumping station at Calueque, which supplied water to Owanbo, was operating normally, he said.

Swakop had had problems with a number of Portuguese and Angolan workers since the start of the project.

They had given the assurance at the time that they would return to work in Angola once their safety had been guaranteed.

The MPLA administration had since given firm assurance that work on the Cunene scheme would not be interrupted.

— (Sapa)
DURBAN — South Africa had accomplished her military plan in Angola in a "brilliant manner," the chief of the air force, Lieutenant General R. H. D. Rogers said here last night.

" Militarily," he added, in opening the National Congress of the South African Legion, "our boys in Angola acquitted themselves outstandingly and proved, more than a match for anyone they met, including the Cubans."

RUMOURS

Unfortunately there had been casualties, he said, "but nothing like the numbers quoted in rumours that were once prevalent in the Republic. All told we lost 25 men killed in action and about 100 men wounded."

Dealing with the background to South Africa's role in Angola, General Rogers noted that Cuban troops had been brought into that country last August and added:

"Later the South African Government was approached by certain interested parties, including various African states, for assistance."

After due consideration, South Africa had agreed to give this assistance "on limited scale."

The military plan had been accomplished in a brilliant manner and the OAU conference in Addis Ababa in January had shown that "half the members present; at the very least" were not against South Africa's actions.

There had also been no resolution condemning South African participation, General Rogers said. By entering Angola, South Africa had achieved a number of things, the chief of the Air Force said.

Law and order had been established on the South West Africa-Angolan border. By ensuring the safety of the workers at Ruacana and Calupe, it had been possible for work on the schemes to continue.

South Africa had also given sustenance and sanctuary to tens of thousands of refugees.

"We showed our friends in Africa that we were ready to help, when required, to achieve a common purpose," the general said.

"We demonstrated the mettle and the integrity of the South African military forces and, by causing Russia, to overplay her hand, we have shown the world; surely beyond doubt, that Russia has imperialistic aims in Africa."

— Sapa.
Sebe tells Reds: get out

EAST LONDON — Ciskeians did not look to the "ungodly communists, Cubans or Russians" as liberators, The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L. L. Sebe, said at the weekend.

Ciskeians would thank God to see the last of these communists leave Africa, Mr Sebe said in Welsom.

At the opening of a R15 000 residence for the Ciskei government's urban representative in the Free State he said communists had established their base in Africa and were unlikely to be diverted from their ultimate goal of "making a determined grab for the riches of Southern Africa" unless they were opposed by the united forces of Southern Africa and the Western world.

"What caused the Western world to forsake Southern Africa, an area so obviously allied to the Western way of life?" he asked.

He said the answer lay in the words of Prof G. Olivier of the University of Pretoria's political science department, who said recently that many blacks felt the Cubans and Russians were potential liberators and their presence was a lesser evil than a continuation of the status quo in South Africa, Rhodesia and South West Africa.

"To the Western and Communist nations alike the 'status quo' implies the entrenchment of the dignity of all human beings, irrespective of colour or creed, in one national state of South Africa."

"To the Ciskeians and to other African nations in Southern Africa who desire to retain their own national identity it has a similar meaning, but a different solution — still the eradication of all forms of racial discrimination and the entrenchment of the dignity of all men, but within the framework of national homelands, ultimately growing to independent nationhood," Mr Sebe said.

He said this policy of homeland development was still viewed with great suspicion and ridicule by African countries north of the Zambezi, but the Ciskeians wanted their nationhood and therefore welcomed the homeland policy.

"But if this policy is eventually to be accepted world-wide and not seen as a guise for maintaining the 'status quo' in South Africa, far more positive, energetic, sincere and dedicated action will need to be instigated as a

8/3/76.
Family and friends line the route as the Highlanders march through Adderley Street, Cape Town.

Rousing welcome

By MIGNONNE CROZIER

TUNED with toilet powder and gristle, the Cape Town Highlanders, dressed in their finest, rolled into the Cape Town railway station on Saturday and the welcome given them by the cheering mob outside proved once and for all that they belonged to Cape Town.

On the platform was the colonel, Colonel W. G. Thomas, and the commanding officer of the 7th Light Horse, Lieutenant K. E. M. Langley. Finally, looking weary, the Highlanders were dismissed at the command of the officer of the Cape Town Motorized Brigade, the families and friends of the Highlanders.

For weeks they had waited in Cape Town patiently.
Angola: The dimensions of blunder

IN SPITE of all the rhetoric, censored news and incomplete official statements, the people of South Africa are beginning to get the measure of Angola.

As the oratory and evasions recede and the dust begins to settle, it is plain to most people that the South African expedition into Angola was a blunder of monumental proportions. It was a political blunder and an error of judgment which has undermined South Africa's security and its diplomatic viability.

We have achieved nothing worthwhile. The original objective, to find ourselves still about 50 km into Angola, where our continued presence provides a propaganda pretext for the Cubans and Russians to sit on us in Angola and do their worst.

The pretext

Indeed most of the world believes that it was our precipitate entry into the territory, as far back as September, which provided the pretext for the Russians to mobilize the Cubans on the side of the MPLA. Most of the world believes that it was South Africa that was the aggressor and that the Russian and Cuban intervention was a chivalrous response, a riding-to-the-rescue of the fair damsel from the villainous South African facists. There is no denying the effectiveness of the Soviet propagandists in convincing the world.

The true chronology of events will probably never be known, nor assured as the issue has become by clouds of propaganda and counter-propaganda.

South African troops have been withdrawn from the southern West African border, but some are still as far as 50 km into Angola. Mr P W Botha tells the Washington Post (He did not tell Parliament!) that our aim was to prevent the MPLA from becoming the government of Angola and so we intervened on the side of Unita. But it seems pretty obvious that the MPLA is going to become the government of Angola, or at least the dominant factor in the government of Angola. Unita has been militarily hampered and we are withdrawn from the fray, faced with well-equipped Cuban troops who were poised for drive to the south. We could have poured more troops in, of course, and escalated the war into an air battle, bringing Mirage jets to bear on Unita. But this would have compounded the initial error into a crazy gesture which no level-headed general could have endorsed.

For South Africa is simply not equipped to slug it out with a super-power like Russia, even by proxy.

That is the big lie, not ours. The interesting question remains how we could have allowed ourselves to get into such a situation. The suggestion is made that we were given assurances — from the White House? The State Department? — that our initiative would be supported by the United States of America.

Congress's say

Even if such assurances were given, however, any informed observer of the Washington scene would know that the Congress also has a big say in foreign policy and that even an amateur reading of Congressional legislation would have suggested that there was little chance of sustained US aid for Unita-FNL, let alone military intervention.

Anyway, we involved ourselves in the Angolan civil war — on the side of Unita — and promptly tip the propaganda scales in favour of the Russians, who then became extraordinarily apprehensive about their African initiative, exploiting to the full the heaven-sent gift of South African intervention.

It remains a mystery how South Africa could have so misread American and African opinion and so totally misjudged the whole affair.

Much else remains a mystery — because of the official policy of telling the people of South Africa as little as possible about defence matters, no matter how much the outside world can be told by the Minister of Defence.

The Angola affair has done little to enhance the political reputation of the Minister, who reacts in hyper-sensitive fashion to the most reasoned, objective criticism and does in fact seem unable to temper his wrath.

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No gain for SA in Angola affairs

CAPE-TIMES 14/4/76

In a further contribution to the debate on South African intervention in Angola, a former Chief of the South African Army has declared that the Republic gained absolutely nothing by getting involved in the territory.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Nic Bierman, SSA, SM, CBE, former Chief of the South African Army, said in an interview at Potchefstroom the country had gained absolutely nothing by military intervention in Angola — instead, it had lost some very good friends in Africa. He said: “African countries whose attitudes have been reasonable to South Africa have now changed and it will not help saying we are sorry.”

General Bierman said he found it difficult to be satisfied with a statement by Mr P W Botha, Minister of Defence, that for delicate diplomatic reasons he could not stipulate the causes of South Africa’s intervention in Angola.

He could not understand why the public was not fully informed of the situation in Angola. It was bound to come out some time.

“You can fool some people some time, but not all the people all the time,” the general said.

General Bierman, who was Chief of the South African Army from 1967 to 1969, said he was not against the Government, but as a South African citizen it was his right to criticize when mistakes were being made.

So-called negotiations now being spoken of between the Government and the MPLA were no guarantee for the future.

Such negotiations could only have taken place with the Western world and yet when South Africa was accused at the United Nations of being the only aggressor in Angola none of the Western powers used the veto against a resolution. When it came to voting they abstained.

General Bierman said he would like to know what would happen if water supplies were cut off from the people in the northern areas of South West Africa. “I am actually made to believe that we are negotiating with forces we originally tried to push out of Angola.”

He said that in view of Africa’s situation it had not been wise of the Government to invest in the hydro-electric scheme in the first place.

When the bloody struggle started between the MPLA, FNLA and Unita the Government had thought it wise to protect the scheme probably without considering international political repercussions.

It was quite obvious the South African forces had been trying to push the MPLA and Cubans back. This was proved by the imprisonment by the MPLA of South African military trainees.

“Keeping all this in mind it would probably have been better if the South African forces had kept on advancing until the FNLA and Unita could form a government. Internationally, there had been enough pressure already.”

On developments in Rhodesia the general said South Africa could be confronted by a situation similar to that in Angola at any time in the near future. It could cause a dispute if the Government then reacted differently.
Soldiers may be decorated for bravery

SOUTH AFRICAN soldiers who fought in the battle which is to feature tonight on television may soon receive decorations for courage.

The Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, indicated today in an interview in which he gave his views of the film which would for the first time disclose part of the role which South African soldiers played in Angola.

Mr. Botha said he would possibly make a statement about decorations when his budget comes up for discussion in Parliament.

He said the officers who feature in the film were people of a high calibre and he thought they gave a very true reflection of what had happened in Angola.

"It is a story of courage and exceptional leadership initiative," he said.

In an interview on TV last night, the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Magnus Malan, said the enemy in Angola had been given bloody noses by the South African forces. In many operations the South Africans had ended up as the victors. "Our forces had whipped away and demolished the enemy," he said.

Tonight's TV film will show a battle which later became known as "The Battle of Bridge 14" in which a small South African force defeated a powerful enemy force.

Between 150 and 200 Cubans are claimed to have died in the battle while the South African force had only four casualties.

NAMES

A spokesman for the Defence Force said today the names of the four South African soldiers would not be announced.

The time and the place at which the battle took place are also not expected to be announced.
Defence Correspondent

The South African Army “destroyed” the enemy in Angola in every action it fought, said Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Magnus Malan.

Interviewed on SABC-TV, General Malan said the army had “succeeded very well” in Angola. “We fought them off, we destroyed them in every action in which we were involved,” he said.

Asked why the South African Army had been involved in Angola, General Malan replied:

“Any country, in order to achieve its objectives, has certain political and diplomatic requirements, and the instrument it uses to achieve those requirements is the defence forces — in other words its ‘assurance policy’.

EXPERIENCE

The South African forces had gained “valuable experience” from the war and had emerged as winners in every engagement.

“Tonight the SABC is to screen a reconstruction of one of the battles, believed to be the largest engagement of South African ground forces since the Italian campaign of World War 2.”

The SABC film was made in the operation area of northern South West Africa, among many of the soldiers who fought in the battle.

It is understood that the identity of South African soldiers in the battle — details of which were released for the first time today — were rational servicemen under the age of 30.

CUBANS

In the engagement known as the “battle for Bridge 14”, the South Africans routed a numerically superior force of Cubans, killing between 150 and 200 men for the loss of four South Africans.

The South Africans captured large amounts of sophisticated Russian arms and ammunition, as well as vehicles.

The Army’s version of the battle, Sapa reports, is as follows:

A South African combat group, consisting of infantry, armoured cars, 25-pounder guns, 5.5 guns and engineers, came under heavy fire from a larger force of Cubans.

The South Africans decided to attack, and a heavy artillery battle followed, with direct hit being scored on the Cubans’ positions and vehicles.

At the same time South African engineers repaired the bridge across the flooded river with tree-trunks. The South African armoured cars crossed, and with infantry support launched the final assault.

After the two-week battle, many Cubans fled, leaving behind one vehicle-mounted Stalin Organ. It is shown in Cape Town later — 30 tons of equipment, a convoy of trucks, and large numbers of machine-guns, mortars and light arms.
**Attack took Cuban force by surprise**

By TREVOR GIESER

PRETORIA. — Defence headquarters today released a detailed account of the 'Battle for Bridge 14' which took place somewhere in Angola in December last year.

**Battle of Bridge 14 is lost by SA Television**

By TREVOR GIESER

PRETORIA. — A young South African Lieutenant shot and killed 11 Cubans with his pistol after his armoured car ran out of ammunition in the operational area, defence headquarters has disclosed.

The incident happened on the 1st day of the 'Battle for Bridge 14'. Last year. The man is Lieutenant Louis Vuuren of the Special Service Battalion, Bloemfontein, after his armoured car, had shot the 11 Cubans, the driver of the armoured car was killed by a dawn attack on the cars by the Cubans. While they were sleeping, by day a road, a 'goodnight of Cuban soldiers' approached from behind.

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The Cubans passed 5 m from the armoured cars, and the driver gave the signal to attack. Lieutenant Vuuren ordered his machine gunner to fire, before the Cubans could shoot, one of his comrades killed his gun down — at the same time, another lieutenant was killed.

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Vuuren's gunner fired at the trucks at a range of only 50 m. Leaving the destroyed trucks, the two guards of the armoured car, drove down a side road and surprised a group of Cubans standing at a roadblock. They fired with fire and ammunition. One of the Communist soldiers, shot the Cubans, and they returned fire with their machine guns.

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US recognition for Angola if Cubans go

MONROVIA. — A senior United States official said yesterday that the US would be willing to recognize the new government in Angola if the 15,000 Cuban troops that helped it win the civil war returned home.

The official, who arrived here on the plane that carried the Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, for an overnight visit on his tour of Black African states, said the presence of the Cubans was the sole obstacle to a normalization of relations.

Dr Kissinger, in a speech prepared for delivery at a dinner here last night, said: "We are willing in principle to open discussions with the Angolan authorities with a view to normalizing our relations and seeking means of cooperation, including economic development."

Dr Kissinger declared: "We wish Angola well as a unified and independent state. But before we can go far down that road we want to know Angola's intentions with respect to the presence of foreign troops on its soil."

After he had arrived in Monrovia, Dr Kissinger dismissed as "totally irresponsible" any suggestion that his pledge to promote Black rule in Rhodesia could serve to encourage violence in that country.

Dr Kissinger said he was trying to provide a platform for negotiations between Black liberationists and the Government of Mr Ian Smith.

"In my view it is the only hope of avoiding a massacre," Dr Kissinger told reporters.

An American senior official said yesterday the United States believed Rhodesia would not be overrun by nationalist forces even if they were joined in the battle by the Black African "confrontation states" — Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique and Botswana.

In Accra yesterday, a Ghanaian newspaper suggested that, while Dr Kissinger was telling Africans one thing, the White House in Washington was saying another.

The Daily Graphic, quoted by the Ghana news agency, was commenting on reports of arms shipments from Israel to Rhodesia.

It noted that the US, as the main supplier of arms to Israel, had demonstrated that "it could effectively tell Israel what to do and what not to do with those arms."

"Some of those arms are now going to Ian Smith, obviously not unknown to the US and exactly at a time when President Ford was declaring that his Government would not give any arms aid to the Zimbabwe (Rhodesian) nationalists," the newspaper said. — Sapa-Reuters-AP.
How S African troops smashed the Cubans

By WILLEM STEENKAMP

TV-WATCHERS all over South Africa sat glued to their sets last night for the “Battle of Bridge 14” — a re-enactment of how South African soldiers smashed a Cuban force somewhere in the operational area late last December and killed more than 150 of them.

Filmed in co-operation with the South African Defense Force and employing many of those who had actually participated in the battle, it gave viewers their first glimpse into what a modern African battle is like.

It was also the first substantial breach in the dense veil of secrecy which has cloaked the activities of the Republic’s soldiers since the First Men crossed the Angolan border in August last year.

The film made it clear that, on this occasion at least, there was a straight-to-the-encounter between Cubans and South Africans, with the various Black African movements’ soldiers either absent or merely in the role of bystanders.

Among other things it also revealed how Lieutenant Lou van Vuuren, a young armoured-car officer, killed 11 Cubans with his service pistol — in one brief but hard-fought encounter.

Lieutenant Van Vuuren was in command of an armed car troop of four vehicles. During the last day’s fighting at Bridge 14 his troop was sent in to relieve another armoured car unit.

While engaging 75 mm recoilless guns, Lieutenant Van Vuuren noticed a Russian vehicle approaching from behind which he at first thought was a captured vehicle driven by South Africans. “But when it got closer I saw it was overloading with Cubans,” he said.

They engaged the Cubans and drove down a side road on which another eight Cubans were shot. They used their last shell to destroy the enemy vehicle. By that time the machineguns on the armoured car were out of action. A Cuban patrol then attacked them.

“By then all I had was my 9 mm pistol,” said Lieutenant Van Vuuren. As the Cubans clustered on to the armoured car, he shot at them killing 11. The remaining two were crushed by the armoured car as they tried to hit it.

The film also gave glimpses — not all of them comprehensible to those without military knowledge — of the elements of such a battle: The artillery observers perched on a high point, relaying information to the gunners; the armoured cars dashing in like the fast-moving lancers of the cavalry days to exploit the enemy’s weak points and moments of panic; the engineers, harried by enemy fire, struggling to rebuild the vital bridge.

Most impressive of all, probably, were the guns themselves: the 25-pounders; the 5.5-inch guns of the “Vic” which were the kings of the Angolan battlefields.

The unsung heroes of the battle for Bridge 14 — the engineers who rebuilt it with logs and metal gratings so that the fighting-men could get to grips with the enemy.

Here (left) they bring forward the gratings and (right) take cover.
Cuban prisoners a 'delicate matter'

Own Correspondent.

Johannesburg. — The subject of Cuban prisoners captured by South African troops in Angola is considered 'a delicate matter' by the Department of Defence and no further information about them will be disclosed.

The Defence Department admitted that South African troops had captured a number of Cuban soldiers last Friday when, in two separate scenes of the television documentary 'Bridge 14'. South African troops were seen to capture a number of Cubans.

Spokesmen for the Defence Force have admitted that the incidents depicted in the film were 'true to life'.

It was not disclosed how many Cubans were captured, where they were held or what had become of them. Asked to comment, the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, said: 'I do not want to say much about captives because South Africa would like to have a few of our prisoners returned. This is a subject being handled at a very high level and as such, is extremely delicate'.
US kept SA out of Luanda

By BERNARDI WESSELS
Political Correspondent

The United States stopped South African forces from entering Luanda in the Angolan war.

This was dramatically revealed in Parliament yesterday during a heated clash between the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, and Mr Harry Schwarz (PRP Yeoville).

Cuban PoWs were returned — Botha

Political Correspondent

The Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, admitted yesterday that South African forces had taken Cuban prisoners in the recent Angola war.

Speaking in the Defence Vote, in reply to Mr Vause Raw (UP Durban Point) who referred to the question of prisoners as a "delicate matter", the Minister said the Cubans had been handed to "the Government" in southern Angola at the time.

Other Cubans, who had been wounded were given the very best medical treatment by South Africans.

Mr Botha did not refer to the Unita forces of Dr Joseph Savimbi, but it is presumed that this was "the Government" which took charge of them. Mr Botha did not say whether Cubans who were wounded were still being held by South Africa.

The fact that South Africa took Cuban prisoners was first disclosed in the SABC television film "Brug 14" shown last week.

Mr Raw said he was unsurprised by the film and hoped it would not be distributed overseas. Mr Botha, however, described it as "a successful" film.

South Africa, he added, did not lose one single battle. "It was a heroic chapter in our history", said Mr Botha.

The Minister said Mr Schwarz had said, during a visit to the Angola-South West Africa border area, that South African forces should have swept in to Luanda.

"I indicated," replied Mr Schwarz, "that we should not have gone into Angola except to secure the position of the dam. I also said that if you go further then don't make a half job of it . . . take the airports and ports to stop the Russian invasion.

"I asked: Why did you stop? And I will not give the answer because it was confidential.

"Mr Botha: "Do so, do so."

Mr Schwarz: "You told me the Americans told us to stop. Typical . . . you break your own rules of secrecy.

"He knows the discussions were confidential and he has no right to break a confidence. Things that I consider to be in the national interest I am not prepared to broadcast, but he has no difficulty in revealing a confidential secret, and then he doesn't tell the whole story."

Mr Botha interjected that the discussion took place at a social function with Army men and that it was confidential.
Angola: SA didn't run — Botha

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — South African forces did not "run" from Angola, the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, has told the Assembly, adding the decision to withdraw was taken by SADF planners after SA troops had already secured certain strategic objectives.

He also denied that the pullback was "done on American instructions," as stated by Mr. Harry Schwartz (PRP-Yeoville).

"South Africa," said Mr. Botha, "had not taken in instructions from anybody, but at the same time it had had been left in the lurch by certain countries which had aroused expectations which could not be fulfilled.

EXPERIENCE

Speaking on the Defence Vote in the continued Budget debate, Mr. Botha said the Angolan venture provided South African forces with experience, it had proved that what it had done on a small scale could be repeated even more capable on a larger scale, and it had won friends for the country.

He described the US Congress decision to cut off aid to anti-MPLA factions as "disastrous" and said many African countries now doubted whether the United States was still capable of handling its responsibilities.

South Africa went into Angola with a limited number of men and limited objectives. But it was not prepared to "fight..."
WE'RE ONLY INTERESTED IN PEACE BUT...

has nuclear mb capability

U.S. Government... speak for itself. I am sure you will appreciate that I cannot violate the confidentiality of govern- ment communications. But if you are making the statement, I won't pull you a liar.

Mr. Boroehavage asked if it would be accurate to say the Prime Minister received a green light from Dr. Kissinger for a military operation in Angola and that at least six moderate Black African presidents had given you their blessings for the same operation.

Mr. Vorster: "If you say that of your own accord you'll pull you a liar."

Mr. Boroehavage: "Were you, in other words, dished in midstream by the U.S. administration?" Mr. Vorster: "I am not prepared to discuss it, but remember that your own Congres were also involved in the ditching of pro-Western Afri- cans — FNLA and Unita."

Mr. Boroehavage: "Today, if Black moderates are seen to be cooperating in a detente approach, they will be denounced by Marxists as 'imperialist stooges,' who are paid off for something less than the 'total liberation' of Africa and the eradication of White supremacy. How could moderate honor any compromising agreement as long as Marxist agents are in command of the government's present 'privileged sanctuaries'?"

Mr. Vorster: "Nkombo, for example, was told in no uncertain terms by his Black opponents: 'We will give you a chance to work out a settlement with the Smith Govern- ment, and if you pull it off, you will be the recognized leader, and the others will become irrelevant.'" But if you can't pull it off, you will become irrelevant and the hard-lining Marxists are relevant even if Nkombo succeeded, it would not have meant the end of terrorism because the terrorists would have ignored him and gone on. But you would have had a tenuous policy and a war that could be won.

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Prime Minister, Mr. Vor- ster, has admitted impli- citly that the American Secretary of State, Dr. Henry Kissinger, gave the green light to the Ango- lan military action, and that South Africa has a nuclear capability.

This was revealed in an interview with Mr. Vorster held with American journalist Armando de Borghgrave of Newsweek magazine.

The interview was conducted in the Prime Minister's parlamentary offices last week. Asked whether he had received a green light from Dr. Kissinger for a military operation in Angola which had the backing of at least six moderate Black African presidents, Mr. Vorster said that South Africa would not violate Government's "moral and political considerations," but if you say that of your own accord I will not comply with your request.

Asked if the U.S. would do the same, Mr. Vorster said: "We are only interested in the peaceful resolution of the nuclear conflict. We have the capability, and we do not sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. Referring to the Rhodesian Talks, Mr. Vorster said: "On Nkombo's question, he succeeded, it would not have meant the end of terrorism because the terrorists would have ignored him and gone on. But you would have had a tenable policy and a war that could be won. This Government did not expect the terrorist threat, and it was impossible for South Africa to go on."

Segregation measures in South Africa were designed to avoid ruction. Mr. Vorster said, and would be abolished "when they no longer served that purpose."

Mr. Vorster: "The military action in Angola is not a turning point in the struggle for liberation of southern Africa — but it was a turning point in the struggle for liberation of southern Africa. It is not putting the U.S. on the map of the world, of course, but he is now sitting down to draw with the devil and he should know that he is going to do the same thing.

The time is past for platitudes. That's what the Long-appeal was all about, and when he really comes to the point I don't think he has satisfied anybody."

Mr. Boroehavage: "I would be accurate to say that the U.S. only supported South Africa's help to the Angolans against the Soviet and Cuban-backed MPLA.

If I do not want to comment on that, Mr. Vorster replied. "The Vorster realized. "The
Reds gave MPLA R350m in arms aid

WASHINGTON. — The Soviet Union and Cuba gave nearly R350-million in military aid to the MPLA during the past year, more than half of it since January, informed US Government sources say.

There was no indication that the estimated 14,000 Cuban troops which helped the MPLA take over Angola in February would be pulling out soon.

But the sources noted that Angolan President Agostinho Neto said last week the country would soon be able to defend itself and no foreign forces would be needed.

According to US Intelligence reports, communist aid surged to about R350-million in January, when many Soviet MIG jet fighters and tanks were delivered, and totalled an estimated R100-million in the February-March period.

Reports also showed that Soviet and Cuban military aid to the MPLA from March to December 1975 totalled R115-million.

More MIG fighters had been brought into Angola in the last few months.

On the political scene, many of the leaders of the MPLA were Coloureds of mixed Portuguese and Black ancestry.

Led by Dr Agostinho Neto, they appeared to favour the gradual withdrawal of Cuban troops and the re-opening of Angola to Western Commerce.

A more militant leftist faction, made up mostly of pure Blacks, was opposed to this group, and favoured still stronger ties with Cuba and the Soviet Union, the sources said.

According to intelligence assessments, the Cubans would be expected to support the more militant faction in any showdown over the withdrawal of foreign forces.

Sapa-Reuters.
SA Angola venture backed by US: Castro

Hugh Roberton

NEW YORK — At a time when the State Department has boldly challenged claims that the United States encouraged South African intervention in Angola, a strange and probably unwitting ally has come to South Africa's defence — the Cuban leader, Dr Fidel Castro.

In a recent speech in Havana he said Dr Kissinger had ignored the advice of his closest collaborators and insisted on carrying out covert operations against the MPLA with the support of White mercenaries, Zaire and South Africa.

"Instigated by the United States, regular troops from Zaire entered Angolan territory in the summer of that same year while South African military forces occupied the Cunene area in August and sent arms and instructors to the Unitas bands," Dr Castro is quoted as having said.

"LYING"

"Ford and Kissinger lie to the people of the US and especially to the Black population of that country when they hide the fact that the fascist and racist troops of South Africa criminally invaded Angolan territory long before Cuba sent any regular unit of soldiers there.

"Ford and Kissinger lie when they seek to blame the Congress of the US for the defeat of the interventionists in Angola because the Congress failed to authorise new funds for the FNLA and Unitas counter-revolutionary groups.

"Congress made those decisions on December 16, 18 and 19. By that time the CIA had already supplied large amounts in arms, Zairean troops had been repulsed in Luanda, Cabinda had been saved, the South Africans were contained and demoralised on the banks of the Queve River and no shipment of arms by the CIA would have changed the already inexorable course of events," Dr Castro said.

WITHDRAWALS

Dr Castro has told the United States via Sweden that Cuban troops are being withdrawn from Angola at the rate of 200 a week.

By the end of the year, the Cuban leader said in a letter to Swedish Prime Minister Olaf Palme his forces in Angola would be reduced "drastically." The letter, delivered by special messenger to Mr. Palme a few days ago, specified the number being pulled out each week. But the number was not revealed by the Government here.

According to Swedish officials, Dr Castro wrote that the Cubans were not going to be the "20th century Crusaders". He said he had no intention of sending troops anywhere, either in Africa or Latin America.
Angola: aid sought for 700,000

LUANDA — The Angolan Government has appealed to the international community for assistance in dealing with 700,000 refugees.

The main concern is the threat of famine facing hundreds of thousands of Angolan peasants because of the destruction of crops during the civil war and the near total breakdown of the entire marketing system due to the massive flight of the Portuguese from the country.

Moreover, it is expected to get considerably worse in the coming months because the fighting disrupted the normal planting season and it is now too late to put in new crops.

United Nations relief officials say the problem of helping the officially estimated 250,000 Angolans listed as "displaced persons" is extremely complicated because there is an acute shortage of trucks to haul food and other relief supplies.

The Angolan Government has provided the following estimates to the UN agencies: 445,000 refugees outside Angola, including 400,000 in Zaire and 50,000 in Zambia; 200,000 displaced persons from the civil war inside the country; and 35,000 refugees from former Portuguese strategic hamlets.

— Washington Post News Service
The report was changed with mentioning other measures as

Death demanded at

Trial in Angola

Girl Reporter's ordeal in Angola
Angola trial men face death by firing squad

The Argus Africa News Service

LUANDA — The death sentence by firing squad in Angola has been asked for all 13 British and American mercenaries by the Government investigators who compiled evidence on their participation with the FNLA, according to the American lawyer who will defend two of the American "soldiers of fortune." But after seeing the charges and interviewing his clients for the first time, attorney Mr. Robert E. Cesner in New York said he did not believe all of the men would be executed after the trial, now scheduled to begin on Friday.

The five judges on the tribunal will make the final decision about sentencing and Angolan President Neto has the right to commute sentences.

Several observers here see the sentencing as an issue that could be used for political ends.

The two Americans, Mr. Cesner will defend, Gary Ackor and Daniel Gerhardt, were the lightest in the trial, basically being mercenaries who transgressed illegally into Angola with intent to kill and hinder the cause of popular power.

No atrocities

They are not charged with committing any atrocities against Africans and told their lawyer today that they did not fire a shot.

Dan Gerhardt was captured on a reconnaissance patrol three days after he landed in northern Angola, in early February, according to Mr. Cesner. Gary Ackor was taken prisoner the next day when a second patrol went out looking for the first group.

He was the only survivor. In his six-man patrol and was injured in the leg before Cuban troops captured him.

Mr. Cesner said the third American, Gustavo Grillo, is still in the military hospital here recovering from wounds suffered when he was captured four months ago.

Aid is sought for SA PoWs in Angola

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Red Cross today urged the international Red Cross to help provide legal aid for seven South African soldiers being held prisoner in Angola.

The South African Red Cross had not given up hope of a possible exchange of prisoners between Angola and South Africa, he added.

The professor expressed the view in an SABC television interview last night.

He said that although the exact legal position of the South African prisoners was not clear, the fact that they were uniformed and part of the South African Army operating in the area meant that as far as he was concerned, there was no question of their being put on trial as mercenaries.

The Argus Africa News Service

Denied status

He has denied his American status and has asked to be called an Argentine, since he was born in Buenos Aires.

All the other mercenaries are being held in St. Paul's prison in Luanda, where the lawyer says seven South Africans and several Portuguese prisoners of war are also being held.

Mr. Cesner said his clients appear to be well treated, with diets consisting of mainly rice with occasional servings of meat and fish. They are dressed in shorts and unlined Russian military boots.

No discrimination

"It isn't the Big," Mr. Cesner said, "but considering the shortages here, I think they feel they are not being discriminated against."

All the prisoners are being held in two-man cells and have little contact with each other.

In "spite of the four months of imprisonment," Mr. Cesner said the morale of his clients appeared to be good.

At this stage, he said he will probably defend only the two Americans and that three Angolan attorneys will defend the remaining 11.

His case will be based on three "questions":

○ The definition of a mercenary, which centres on his intentions.

○ The applicability of the Geneva Conventions, which the Angolan authorities have so far not brought into the case.

○ The facts behind the participation.
SA soldiers to be tried as 'prisoners'

The Argus Africa News Service

LUANDA — The seven South African soldiers captured during South Africa's involvement in the Angolan civil war will be tried after the current tribunal judging the fate of 13 British and American mercenaries, Angolan director of information, Dr Luis de Almeida, announced on Saturday night.

Dr. Almeida said, however, that the South Africans were not considered to be either prisoners of war or mercenaries. They were not prisoners of war since no war was declared, but they were not mercenaries either, he said.

He explained that the seven men disclosed were simply considered 'prisoners'.

Dr. Almeida gave no details on when the South Africans would be tried or on what basis and he discounted reports that the men would be exchanged for any Cubans being held by South Africa.

The seven soldiers are: Corporal J. G. Terblanche of Pretoria, Riflemen R. Wilson of Wolker, C. E. Daniels of Krugerdorp, and B. H. Wilsdiah of Cape Town, who were captured in December.

UNSPECIFIED

Riflemen P. J. Groenewald of Bivertondeendorp, C. L. Kriel of Moresendeburg, and A. Pollester of Johannesburg were caught by the MPLA early this year.

The men were put on show in several African capitals during their imprisonment.

He also said that there are many Portuguese who participated with both the FNLA and UNLA who will also be tried at an unspecified date. They will be tried on the same basis as the mercenaries.

In the first trial, delays for 'several days' to give the American lawyer more time to prepare his case — the information director said the real defendants would be the British and American Governments, who allowed the situation to happen.

Dr. Almeida told a group of journalists that all 13 were guilty and that the Angolan prosecutor, 'held evidence that they were guilty of killing and that the more important focus of the trial would be the commission of inquiry into the 'mercenary phenomenon.'
Disclosures in an exclusive interview

IN MPLA PRISON
TORTURE, SADISM

By Rashid Sera

Weekend Argus, June 5, 1979
Two moods of the 13 mercenaries on trial in Luanda. Top they are in a laughing mood during the opening stages of the trial, but at bottom they are dejected and thoughtful. The prosecution is demanding the death penalty at the trial.

UK blamed for mercenaries' plight

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Mr Stephen Sedley, a London barrister who has been observing the Angola mercenary trial flown back to London last night and accused the British Government of irresponsibility.

At Heathrow he said: "I want to say as a matter of urgency - that it has become clear that the British Government bears a major share of the responsibility for the situation of the 10 British defendants.

"A few months ago it stood by and did nothing while men were enlisted for large sums of money to fight in a war in which neither they nor this country had any legitimate interest.

"There is also disturbing evidence that people in positions of authority actively helped the movements of mercenaries. No effort seems to have been made to stop journalists and newspapers from acting as channels of recruitment.

"If the court should convict and pass death sentences on any or all of the defendants no appeal by the British Government for clemency will have any impact in Angola unless the Government has meanwhile demonstrated it is taking steps to put a stop once and for all to traffic in mercenaries."
Mercenary network link

own Correspondent
LUANDA — Preparations for the trial of 13 British and American mercenaries on Friday, have thrown new light on the involvement of foreign troops fighting for Rhodesia.

In Luanda's Natural History Museum there is a display of weapons, photographs and documents taken from dead or captured mercenaries in the war.

From these documents, a "Rhodesian connection" has emerged, in the shape of a confidential circular, allegedly sent to former American soldiers, outlining the prospects of service with the Rhodesian armed forces.

The document is said to have been found on a captured American mercenary, headed "Mercenary Force Group", and addressed from California, it purports to be a recruiting circular for American mercenaries, willing to fight abroad.

The relevant part of the text reads specifically to the Rhodesian guerrilla war "and beyond." Presently, there is a "long-term contract in Rhodesia. The information on this contract is somewhat sketchy and incomplete."

"Apparently, there are at least four military groups which mercenaries can get into (in the Rhodesian forces)." The groups are "SAS (Special Air Services), the regular army and the depot police. The fourth group is currently unidentified."

The regular army is their standard service. We understand that you are taken in at the rank you were discharged from in the US armed forces."

The document says a sergeant, earning $3,000 a month, R670, which falls "not bad", since a 'bottle' of Coke cost about five cents.

and a cinema ticket about 35 cents.

It continues: "The depot police has police which go into the bush occasionally on BMW motorcycles. We understand that you can only get into the fourth group, currently unidentified, after having served in the SAS."

"It is understood that the length of these contracts can range up to five years. A mercenary can work only part of his contract if he wishes... if you are interested, you can contact Major Lampecht at Army Headquarters, Salisbury, Rhodesia."

The unidentified military group it refers to is probably the Selous Scouts, the elite tracker unit which ranges deep into Mozambique carrying out intelligence and infiltration missions against guerrilla forces."
I take all the blame — ‘Callan’

LUANADA — An unrepentant “Colonel” Tony Callan — the soldier accused of ordering the massacre of 14 Britons under his command — accepted responsibility for all charges against the other nine Britons in Angola’s mercenary show trial, then refused to answer further questions.

“Once they were in Angola they were under my orders. Anything they are charged with was my responsibility. Okay?” he told the court. “I don’t want to answer no more questions. I have made my statement.”

Callan, a Greek Cypriot whose real name is Costas Georgiou, made his remark after reluctantly giving the names of his parents, but refusing to say what he did in the British Army.

The five judges in the popular revolutionary tribunal accepted his assertion of responsibility and allowed him to stand down after only 10 minutes of testimony.

Andrew McKenzie, who lost his left leg in the final days of the war last February, was next wheeled into the courtroom in a wheelchair to testify.

Fellow mercenaries on trial have said Callan killed one Briton for cowardice, ordered McKenzie to kill another, and a third man, Sam Copeland, to machinegun 12 others. The incident occurred after 18 Britons, including four now on trial, demanded to be taken back to Britain.

Callan was called to testify on the second day of the trial after two Britons told the court they were forced to remain in Angola until captured out of fear of Callan.

A third, 21-year-old Californian Gary Acker, told the judges he never fired a shot.

Callan and McKenzie head the list of 13 American and British mercenaries indicted for murder, destruction and other war crimes and recommended for death by firing squad.

Acker told the court he went to Angola “for personal problems.”

He had received a general discharge from the US Marines because of mental complaints, had made three suicide attempts, paid his own airfare to Angola and had been there only four days when he was captured.

Shortly before Acker took the stand, State prosecutor Rui Monteiro said the Government had received two telegrams from a Californian mercenary recruiter pleading for Acker and Daniel Gearhart, 34, a Vietnam veteran with a wife and four children.

The telegram said the two joined to fight in the civil war just like the Cuban soldiers who fought on the side of the MPLA and suggested they be released in a prisoner exchange. — UPI
A call-up of all Angolan military personnel to their barracks by Thursday was announced yesterday. The call-up and normal transport arrangements of the Angolan military take effect on August 1.
ANGOLA BLAMES DR K FOR FNLA UPRISING

Mercury Africa Bureau

JOHANNESBURG — Dr. Kissinger was to blame for large concentrations of FNLA troops in northern Angola and for stepped-up warfare against the MPLA, the Angolan Prime Minister, Mr. Lopo do Nascimento, said in Maputo yesterday.

Mr. do Nascimento stopped briefly in Maputo on his way from Luanda to Mauritius, where he will be deputising for Angola's President Dr. Agostinho Neto at the OAU's summit meeting.

During a Press conference in the Mozambique capital he confirmed Portuguese and French reports that FNLA troops were regrouping in northern Angola to launch an offensive against the MPLA regime.

The Prime Minister said: "We know that there are large concentrations of troops in several points of the northern border both on the Angolan and the Zairean side."

He claimed that anti-MPLA activity in northern Angola "has been greatly stepped up since Dr. Kissinger's recent visit to Zaire."

"Mr. do Nascimento said: "We have proof that increased activity of gangs of bandits is a result of Dr. Kissinger's visit."

An Angolan Government delegation is at the moment in Kinshasa discussing the situation with the Zairean Government following talks that took place recently in Luanda, Mr. do Nascimento said.

He added: "We are aware that it is necessary to increase both our military and political actions to face the situation."

Large numbers of soldiers carrying new weapons have been captured in northern Angola, according to Mr. do Nascimento, who claimed that his Government is getting ready to meet the onslaught.

He side-stepped questions on a reported increase in guerrilla warfare in southern Angola carried out by Unita troops led personally by Dr. Jonas Savimbi.

The Angolan Prime Minister gave the impression that the MPLA Government is far more concerned with the threats posed by the FNLA activities than with the Unita actions.

In an ambiguous statement that has been interpreted as a glimmer of hope for the mercenaries sentenced to death in Luanda, Mr. do Nascimento said: "Our people acknowledge that the tribunal represented its interests and now we will have to see that the sentences are carried out."

But he qualified his statement by saying that of course such long-term sentences "may be reviewed and be replaced by different solutions."

Meanwhile, Sapa-Reuters reports from London that the Angolan Government yesterday ordered striking workers to return to their jobs immediately in the country's only coffee sack factory.

Luanda Radio, monitored here, broadcast a message from the Angolan Labour Ministry branding the 10-day-old strike as "counter-revolutionary."

The message also threatened prosecution of the workers even if they did return to the Siga Company of Angola factory.
Neto pledges Cuba pact

LUANDA — Angola intends to build up its friendship with Cuba in spite of the United Nations veto on Angola's admission to the United Nations because Cuban troops are in the country, President Agostinho Neto has said.

Making Angola's first official response to the U.S. veto cast in the UN Security Council last week, the President told police cadets at a graduation ceremony yesterday: "We will not cut our relations with Cuba because of American demands. On the contrary, we will reinforce our relations of friendship with Cuba." The President attacked the U.S. as "a reactionary country and an imperialist international gangster" which had "acted in complicity with China.

China abstained in the Security Council vote.

The President said the former Portuguese colony was surrounded by enemies.

"In neighbouring territories, military forces are in movement and armed men leave from them to enter our country," he said. "Perhaps this fact will help us to understand certain demands orchestrated in Washington."

The Cuban troops helped install President Neto's People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in power earlier this year after a bloody civil war with rival independence groups. (Sapa-Reuters)
FOUR TO FACE Firing SQUAD

LUANDA – An Angolan tribunal yesterday sentenced British mercenaries, Costas Georgiou (Colonel Callan), Andrew McKenzie and John Derek Barker to death by firing squad.

Complicity

Britain and the United States were accused in the verdict of complicity in recruiting "private armies" to bring down Black Africa's Revolutionary governments. The Court regarded the individual mercenaries as instruments in this political orchestration. The CIA was declared guilty of financing the mercenary recruitment programmes in Britain and the U.S. as part of "Dr. Kissinger's new look in foreign policy after Vietnam, which meant changing the colour of the corpses."

The FBI, the people's tribunal ruled, "had precise knowledge of this traffic in war prostitutes and did nothing to disturb it."

Orgy

Although only Georgiou and McKenzie were accused directly by witnesses of murder, all 13 were said in the verdict to have engaged in plunder, blowing up bridges, raping and "unwarranted killing."

They left a trail of wide-eyed, dead, bodies, charred bodies, stomachs cut open in an orgy of contempt," the Judge said. No direct testimony to any of these incidents was presented during the nine-day trial. After the presiding Judge completed his 30 minute verdict, Georgiou turned to talk animatedly with those behind him, seated on wooden stumps in the dock.

Barker looked stunned and ashen-faced and remained silent. Gearhart supported his head with his left hand at the side of the dock.

A British lawyer, Mr. Peter Warburton-Jones, told reporters he and two other British lawyers were going to petition President Neto for mercy.

Quickly

"There is a possibility that the sentences may be carried out in 48 hours. Therefore we are acting as quickly as possible," he said.

Britain's Prime Minister, Mr. James Callaghan, was also sending a message to President Neto asking for clemency, a British spokesman said in London.

In Washington, the State Department said the death sentence passed on Gearhart was not justified under international law.-(Sapa-Reuter-AF)

Also sentenced to die was American Daniel Gearhart.

A British lawyer who defended one of the mercenaries said the death penalties might be carried out in 48 hours.

All the death penalties must be confirmed by Angola's President, Dr. Agostinho Neto.

All 13 of the foreign mercenaries captured in the dying days of the Angolan civil war were found guilty of the general charge of being mercenaries.

The nine mercenaries not sentenced to death were given prison terms of varying length from 30 years to 15, according to ages and specific charges against them.

Stunned

All the prisoners stood in stunned silence as President Judge Ernesto da Silva read the verdict. Gearhart and Barker in particular seemed shocked and wilted at hearing the death penalty pronounced since no testimony had been given or prosecution witnesses produced to accuse them of murdering anyone.

Costas Georgiou, who admitted ordering the massacre of 14 British mercenaries for refusing to fight, was handcuffed. Georgiou, who wore a head set and was outwardly signs of having understood what was being read, burst into tears.

COSTAS GEORGIU, alias Colonel Callan.

DANIEL FRANCIS GEARHART

ANDREW GORDON MCKENZIE
South Angola: Food low

Gunpoint rule by Cubans

Ray Whitaker, Defence Correspondent

Cuban and MPLA troops in southern Angola, cut off from northern strongpoints, are seizing food and clothing from reluctant villagers at gunpoint, say well-informed Owambo sources.

Angolans crossing the border report that the soldiers are starved of supplies.

At least two mission stations — one at Namaconde, on the tarred road only a few kilometres north of the Coshikango border post — have been raided for supplies.

Two women from the Shangula mission said MPLA soldiers had taken all their food. The two, Helena Luka and a woman known only as Maria, walked to Vila Rocas, where troops then robbed them of their money and clothing.

Coffee crop

Angolan members of the Kwanyama tribe, which straddles the border, have confirmed reports that Cuban soldiers are rounding up people from the south and sending them north to harvest the coffee crop.

It is plain that the Cubans will not hesitate to use force to get in the coffee crop, according to informed sources. The crop is seen as vital in bolstering Angola's ravaged economy.

This evidence of grim conditions in the southern half of Angola confirms earlier reports that the local population is passively resisting the MPLA and the Cubans.

Large numbers of people appear to be heeding the call of Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, to leave their farms untouched and take their cattle into the bush, depriving the opposing forces of provisions.

This, coupled with rumours of Unita attacks in areas further north, seems to be driving MPLA and Cuban troops in the far south to the feeling that their position is precarious.

Frustrated

The Cubans are also reported to be frustrated because their superiors have not kept promises to get supplies to them.

It is rumoured that in some instances Cuban forces have refused to move from the larger towns in the south.

The Star's Africa News Service, quoting Radio Mozambique, says Frelimo troops are organising armed militia units among the people in Chueca-lacuna (formerly Malvernna) and Mapal.

The militia will be used to defend Mozambique against attacks from Rhodesia, the radio said.
'TERROR WAR' FEARED BY NETO

LUANDA — Angola's leaders are voicing serious concern about military threats from their opponents, who, they say, are helped by neighbouring enemy countries.

These worries may be shared by the leaders of Cuba, who have sent at least 12,000 troops to help the left-wing government here, according to American estimates.

President Agostinho Neto said recently that "our frontiers are still surrounded by the enemy."

"In neighbouring countries, military forces are moving and from them come armed men to enter our country, men who are going to form bandit groups to massacre people and destroy property," he declared.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Lopo de Naschimento, said: "We are witnessing a big concentration of troops on Angola's border with Zaire."

They are a mixture of reactions from Angolan elements and regular Zaire troops."

Mr. Lucio Lara, Secretary of the Political Bureau of the MPLA, commented: "Infiltrations into our territory from Zaire are making us believe a new military aggression against us is imminent."

At a ceremony appointing new commissioners for provinces in the south and east, President Neto said: "We still have to act against the enemies of our...
JOHANNESBURG — A Defence Force spokesman last night denied an East German news agency (ADN) report that two weeks ago South African troops had allegedly crossed into Angola and razed three villages.

Brigadier Cyrus Smith, director of public relations for the Defence Force, said Defence Force Headquarters doubted the allegations and there was absolutely no truth in the report.

According to the East German news agency, the Angolan President, Dr. Agostino Neto, allegedly spoke of constant violation of his borders and the laying waste of three villages by South Africans.

Defence Headquarters, according to Brigadier Smith, strongly doubted that President Neto of Angola ever made such a statement.

—Sapa
4 mercenaries shot: Outcry against Angola

LUANDA — Dr Agostinho Neto’s Angolan Government has been heavily criticized for executing four White mercenaries by firing squad here.

On Saturday afternoon a military police squad shot Cyprus-born Carlos Georgiou, 25, a former British Army paratrooper, in the back as "Colonel Callan", his fellow Britons Andrew McKenzie, 23, and John Derek Barker, 33, and American Daniel Gethart, 24.

The executions took place within 24 hours of President Neto’s decision to confirm the death sentences.

He ignored appeals for clemency from Britain’s Queen Elizabeth, the International Commission of Jurists, the British and United States Governments, and others.

The four men were sentenced to death by an Angolan People’s Tribunal on June 28. Nine other mercenaries were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 16 to 30 years.

Bodies.

After the executions, the Angolan authorities announced they would allow eight days for relatives to claim the bodies.

President Ford said the execution was "unjustified and unwarranted".

Andrew McKenzie’s family received a letter written in the death cell by their son after he knew he was going to die.

The letter said in part: "I never once killed any civilians. I hope you believe me, as it is true."
Cubans are a violent risk in Africa—Dr K

BOSTON — The Secretary of State, Dr Kissinger, yesterday warned both Blacks and Whites of Southern Africa that the continuing presence of Cuban troops in Angola had increased the risk of violence in their region.

In a speech to the National Union League convention here, Dr Kissinger called on the White population of Rhodesia to negotiate a transition to Black majority rule, while there was still time. He also urged rival Rhodesian Black nationalists to submerge their differences and outline a future of racial co-existence in an independent Zimbabwe — using the name Black Rhodesians have given to the breakaway British colony.

Dr Kissinger appealed to South Africa to heed the warning signals of the recent violence in Black urban townships and Black universities describing them as "a vivid expression of the frustration of Black-South Africans toward a system that denies them status, dignity or political rights."

"Intensifying... With thousands of foreign troops north of the Namibian (South West Africa) border and with intensifying warfare in Rhodesia, a far more volatile climate for violence exists in Southern Africa," he said.

"The risks of confrontation mount. Time is running out."

Dr Kissinger did not directly say, however, that the 13,000 to 15,000 Cuban troops estimated to be stationed in Angola might take part in a confrontation.
ONDANGWA — In an all-out offensive against Unita and its non-communist supporters, combined MPLA and Swapo forces led by Cubans are systematically sweeping south through Angola, massacring hundreds of villagers and Unita soldiers.

The villages are burnt, crops plundered and thousands of refugees are streaming into Owambo. During the past two weeks, almost 3,000 people, mostly women and children, have sought refuge in South West Africa.

Two thousand fled into Kavango and another estimated 800 are grouped together in Owambo where they are being cared for by the Owambo Government and South African troops.

They tell frightening stories of how communist forces swooped on their villages and opened fire in cold blood.

Yesterday a former foreign secretary of Swapo, Mr. Lucky Shupala, told a Press conference in Ondangwa of an agreement made in March between Swapo, the MPLA and the Cuban units in Angola.

The plan was for a joint invasion of South West Africa, but it led to a split in the Swapo leadership.

He said about half of Swapo’s leaders, himself included, wanted nothing to do with the plan.

Mr. Shupala also disclosed that an attempt was made in March to kill the Swapo leader, Mr. Sam Nujoma, but that the would-be assassin — one of Mr. Shupala’s group — had been arrested.

He said that after this affair, Zambian soldiers had arrested all discontented Swapo leaders and had thrown them in gaol.

When he was handed over to the Owambo Government, his former colleagues believed he would be executed, but instead he is now accepted by the Owambo Government and is working with them.

A refugee who escaped from a prison in Sa Da Bandeira three weeks ago, the Rev. G. Balamhama, a Roman Catholic priest, said he was imprisoned by the MPLA in February because he is non-communist.

He said churches were being destroyed and people who were anti-communist were being massacred.

He said many Whites were among the 450 being held in the prison at Sa Da Bandeira.

Another refugee, a young Unita soldier called Paulus Hafambala, claimed that MPLA and Swapo soldiers sacked his village and killed 134 men, women and children, although the Unita soldiers at the village surrendered.

He said people were being shot in cold blood in what he described as “an all-out effort to eradicate Unita and all non-communist supporters.”

He described conditions in southern Angola as chaotic.

The party of Pressmen was flown in helicopters to an area about three kilometres from the Angola border, where 400 refugees are being cared for by the Owambo Government and the Defence Force.

Most are women and children, and many of the little ones were explained during the past week.

Mr. Janice de Wet, Commissioner-General of the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, said that most of the refugees fled into South West Africa during the past two weeks.

He could not say whether they would be repatriated.

“At the moment they will not go back under any circumstances,” he said.

Mr. de-Wet would not comment on the planned invasion of South West Africa but said: “You have heard what these refugees have said. You can arrive at your own conclusions.”

But Pastor K. Ndjoba, Chief Minister of Owambo, said that the communist southward drive does not appeal to the only for the southern section of Angola which they want to conquer.

“They want to go much further than that,” he said.
Troops fired on from Angola

THREE Cuban prisoners of war were introduced to the South African Press at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria today. They are, from left, Sergeant Eusebio Musterier, 24, Private Carlos Mun Mesa, 25, and Private Roberto Bellma, 23. At right is Brigadier Ben Roos, director of operations of the South African Army.
3 HELD IN PRETORIA WANT TO GO HOME

Weekend Argus
Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Three Cubans taken prisoner during the Angolan war met the South African Press at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria today.

The three men — Sergeant Esequiel David Garees Mustelier, 24, Private Carlos Mario Mesa, 25, and Private Roberto Bellma, 23 — said they wanted to meet the Press because they had heard nothing from their relatives in Cuba.

Brigadier Ben Roos, army Director of Operations, said before the meeting that questions about the time or circumstances in which the men were taken prisoners, or questions about their political beliefs were ruled out.

AS GUESTS

He said the South African Government was prepared to invite one relative of each of the men to visit them and see that they were well looked after. They could not be guests of the Minister of Defence and the Chief of the Defence Force if they could not afford the fare.

But later, through an interpreter, the men said they had asked to be given something to do during their captivity, and the Defence Force had given them a garden in which they grew vegetables.

They spend their day working in the garden until 11 am and again after lunch. After 6 pm, they studied English and mathematics.

Brigadier Roos said the men were being paid a salary in accordance with the Geneva Convention. Under the convention, they had been given identity documents and regular visits from the International Red Cross.

The Cubans said they had written five or six times to their families without receiving any reply. They hoped the Press coverage would enable their families to learn that they were still alive.

When the idea of a Press conference came up as a means of contacting their families, they took to it willingly," said Private Mesa.

He said the manner of their treatment by the South African had not been a surprise. He was aware of the provisions of the Geneva Convention and was happy they had strictly adhered to it.

All three men said they thought the Cuban Government would care for their families while they were in captivity.

Asked if they wanted to send messages to their families, Private Mesa said: "Tell my wife hello. She said she and his wife, Mercedes Rosa (23), had been married 1 month. They lived in Havana. They had no children.

Private Bellma, like Private Mesa, a mortar gunner, wanted to send his regards to his fiancée, Paola Chomot Gomes. The private also lived in Havana and worked for a transport firm.

Brigadier Roos emphasised that all the other Cuban prisoners in South African hands had been handed over to the Angola movement several months ago.
Cuban prisoners want letters from home

PRETORIA. — Three Cubans who were taken prisoner-of-war earlier this year were yesterday, at their own request, introduced to South African news media at a press conference at Defence Force Headquarters.

The three men, aged 24, 23 and 25, in good health and obviously in good spirits with ready smiles, were introduced by Brigadier Ben Roos, Director of Operations, South African Army, who said they were brought to the Republic purely because they needed medical treatment which could not be given to them in the operational area.

"The reason they asked to meet representatives of the press is because they have written a number of letters to their relatives in Cuba but have not had replies since their capture. By speaking to the press, they hope their relatives will learn about their whereabouts and how they are faring," Brigadier Roos said.

Convention

"The men are being treated strictly in accordance with the requirements of the Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners-of-war," the Brigadier said.

"By introducing them to the press we are therefore in no way parading them to the world. This is strictly prohibited by the convention. They are here today because they have asked for it and are anxious that their next-of-kin know what their circumstances are."

This was confirmed by the three men when questions were put to them.

They are Esquiel David Garces Mustelier, 24 and single, from Los Negros de Zaric, Oriente, Cuba, who holds the rank of sergeant; Carlos Alberto Maru Mesa, 25 and married with no children, from Delicias 629, Entre 11 de San Francisco, San Francisco, Cuba; and Roberto Morales Bélima, 23 and single, from Lomas de Candamo, Cienfuegos, Cuba both privates.

Lost an arm

Roberto, Morales, lost an arm. He is in the process of being provided with an artificial arm. He was also wounded in the leg.

Carlos Mesa had bullet wounds in both legs and his upper left arm, while Esquiel Mustelier was wounded in the leg.

None of them is a professional soldier: Mustelier is a farmer, Mesa works for a textile factory while Belina works for a transport company.

Questions were put to them and replies translated by a Spanish interpreter provided by the SABC.

Carlos Mesa said about their treatment, "Since we were captured we have had no reason to complain about the treatment by the South Africans."

Brigadier Roos said the South African authorities were prepared to invite one of each of the three men's next-of-kin to visit them to see for themselves how they were faring.

Asked if they would like their next-of-kin to visit them, Carlos Mesa said they would not mind but he would much rather like to go back to his wife.

Brigadier Roos said the International Red Cross had full access to the men and was also responsible for their mail.

— Sapa.
says friend's letter
Nigerian court ordered SA POW freed.

A Nigerian court ordered the release of a South African POW in 1976. The letter from a friend who was in captivity in Nigeria stated that the POW had not received any indication of his release.

By Pierre Cluysen

1976, Nigeria Times, October 5.
Angola signs Red treaty

Technology

President Agostinho Neto's visit to Moscow was preaced last week by talks with Cuba's Defence Minister, Mr. Raúl Castro. It is assumed that they discussed what should be done if either the Rhodesian terrorists or Swapo were to ask for help from the Cubans.

The news of the Russian-Angolan treaty was announced in Moscow yesterday during the second day of President Agostinho Neto's visit to the Soviet Union.

The treaty provides for wider co-operation in economic, technological and scientific fields, trade and culture.

It also commits the two countries to co-operate "with each other and with other peace-loving states in supporting the just struggle of the peoples for their sovereignty, freedom, independence and social progress."

The accord also declares that the two countries will continue to develop cooperation in the military field "in the interests of strengthening their defence potential."

The accord calls for general and complete disarmament and the conclusion of a world treaty on the "non-use" of force in international relations.


Moscow

Angola and Russia have concluded a 20-year friendship treaty, Moscow's first with a state in the southern half of Africa, pledging continued military co-operation and support for peoples' independence struggles.

The news of the treaty has set Western analysts speculating whether Angola is to allow the Russians to establish military bases in the country.

They point out that it was done by Somalia, the only other African country with whom the Soviet Union has signed a formal treaty.

The Russians also appear to be exploiting President Neto's support for their campaign to wreck the Geneva conference on Rhodesia.

At a banquet in honour of the Angolan leader, Mr. Leonid Brezhnev, Russian leader, said the West was trying to preserve its position in Southern Africa, and supporting South Africa -- "this tottering bastion of racialism."
The Cabinet decided South Africa should play for the highest stakes. The gamble has back-fired. There is only one way the damage can be repaired.

The Angolan adventure

Whether or not to send an armoured column deep into Angola last year to back up Unita-FNLA must have been an agonising dilemma for Minister of Defence Piet Botha and the Cabinet. By crossing the Cunene, South Africa crossed its Rubicon. Nothing could ever be the same again.

While sympathising with Mr Botha we cannot, in retrospect, escape the conclusion that our involvement has been both a military miscalculation and a diplomatic disaster for which the country may have to pay a very high price indeed. The fact that even now, with reports of a partial South African withdrawal coming in, he is avoiding giving Parliament unambiguous answers to basic questions about South Africa’s role in the civil war helps confirm this unhappy conclusion and to heighten our feeling of anxiety.

Presumably he and the Cabinet (and their military and security advisers) believed that, with help in the field from South Africa, Unita-FNLA would be able quickly to checkmate the MPLA and force it to agree to the formation of a government of national unity which would include representatives of the two Western-backed movements. Or to so hem in the MPLA forces that Angola would eventually have to be divided into two or more separate jurisdictions, with Dr Savimbi’s Unita holding the southern region (serving as a buffer zone for South West Africa) and controlling the vital east-west rail link between Lobito and the Copperbelt.

Presumably, too, the Cabinet were led to believe that the US would level-pag with the Russians and Cubans in terms of money and matériel via Zaire and so ensure that Unita-FNLA, with South African know-how in the field, would be able to mount at least equivalent firepower.

Precisely what commitment Dr Kissinger and the CIA gave nobody knows. But it has clearly turned out to be anything but cast iron. And Pretoria, badly advised it would seem by Ambassador Pik Botha, completely misunderstood both the political process in America (equating Mr Ford’s authority with Mr Vorster’s) and the mood of Congress.

Inexorably the balance of fire-power swung in favour of the MPLA and South Africa had to decide either to escalate its
Workers on the Cunene hydro-electric project had asked permission to move with their families from Angola to South West Africa, said Mr Jannie de Wet, Commissioner General for Indigenous Peoples, from Oshakati today.

Windhoek

Workers moved out only by day, a Star's Africa News Service reports from Randu, that a committee of refugees at the Calais and Cunangar camps have appealed for political asylum in South Africa.

The group, the Angolan Commission for Refugees, said it would return to Angola as soon as the political and military situation had normalized.

The letter was sent to the Government through the Chief Minister of Kavango, Mr P Alphonse Matjaro, who was also asked to intervene on the refugees' behalf.

The appeal was reinforced today by a demonstration at the Calais camp. About 200 refugees carrying a number of banners, stood at the fence of the South African army posts in the camp.

On banner read: "We will follow behind South African forces on 27 March."
Withdrawal from Angola —and State security

There were two events this week of considerable importance in internal and external politics.

Internally, the United Party's decision to hold firm in the matter of civil liberties was an encouraging development.

Externally, the South African Government's decision to withdraw completely from military involvement in Angola was likewise heartening.

Today — the 100th birthday of the Cape Times — there is no longer a South African military presence in Angola, a consummation which this newspaper has been urging since the first inkling of such an involvement.

There is a very kind of satisfaction in the coincidence of dates — the Angola withdrawal and the Cape Times centenary falling on the same day.

On this day, the Cape Times is celebrating a proud tradition of public

nation to war without telling the citizens what was being undertaken in their name. As I mentioned, the Cape Times was for weeks almost the lone voice in demanding a South African disengagement from Angola — in the national interest.

But the newspaper, right from the start, had unmistakable evidence that it was voicing the genuine concerns of its readers — and, in fact, expressing an authentic voice of public opinion.

Frightful error

Involvement in Angola, it is now plain to almost everyone, was a frightful error of judgment — which made it possible for the Russian—Cuban intervention in Southern Africa to be given a spurious respectability as a gallant defence of Angola from South African invasion.

But the Cape Times was vilified and abused by cheap politicians who had the temerity to question the "patriotism" of this newspaper.

The shrill voices of the super-patriots have now fallen silent. And the cause of peace and stability in Southern Africa has been well served by the professionals in diplomacy in the Department of Foreign Affairs and elsewhere, who have now secured South Africa's interests in a manner which is satisfactory to all.

The Southern African situation remains menacing and the prospects of peace and stability in the subcontinent are hardly rosy.

But South Africa has sidestepped mortal danger in avoiding a Vietnam-style involvement in Angola. And it is now a challenge to Mr Vorster's peace-making skills to achieve the same result on our restless northern and north-eastern frontiers.

For years now it has been plain that over-extension of South African forces beyond our borders would be a fatal option. It is a great blessing that this did not happen in Angola.

Our armed forces will have their hands full in defending our far-flung borders. There can be no profit in sending expeditionary forces beyond these borders. In any event, withdrawal from Angola has saved South Africa from complete isolation at the United Nations — our continued presence there was simply not defensible by our Western friends.

Perhaps there is now some scene for a rebuilding of the delicate structure of détente. But Rhodesia remains the issue. Surely the Rhodesians would be advised to accept the benefits of a restoration of legality and a return to British Union and South Africa in a sub-continent which is dominated by the Soviet Union and Cuba. White Rhodesians cannot stand it alone against a communist superpower overthrowing African nationalists.

The hopeful element in all this is what appears to be a new round of skilful diplomatic activity by Britain, which seems to have steadied official circles in resolving the Angolan impasse and, let us hope, can play a constructive role in preventing bloodyshed in Rhodesia and securing a dispensation which can do justice to all.

If only the White Rhodesians can see that British protection provides the best chance of security. Anyway, the Southern African scene is now slightly less gloomy than it has been for some weeks.

In South African domestic politics, no one should underestimate the importance of the United Party's refusal to cooperate in Mr Vorster's permanent security commission.

If there is anything that can save South Africa from bloodshed and inter-group strife, it is forthright and continuous talking between all sections of the population. But this kind of national debate is impossible if civil liberties have been destroyed and there is no freedom of speech and discussion.

To stifle debate

Mr Vorster's security commission is tailor-made to stifle inter-group contacts and inter-group debate. It is tailor-made to create a situation where, slowly but surely, talking and arguing dries up and the vicious circle of interference and counter-violence unwinds.

All credit to the United Party for their refusal to be a party to an Inquisitorial, McCarthy-style permanent "security" commission.

Here too, the Cape Times can rightfully claim a measure of credit — in giving voice to the groundswell of opinion which sees great danger in abandonment of traditional standards of civil liberty and freedom of expression.

In so doing, the Cape Times is being true to the standards and values of F Y Ste Leger and, hence, is being true to its readers.
Cubans at Kunene as SWA work goes on

The Argus Bureau

WINDHOEK. — An advance force of MPLA and Cuban troops was today positioned around construction works on the Angola side of the Kunene hydro-electric project.

They were encamped at the Calque and Rubacana, divalens weir, on the South West Africa border, 10 days after South African forces had withdrawn from Angola.

On the other side of the border, South African troops guarded the site of a surge headway and power station.

The project manager, Mr. Tim Thompson, said from Rubacana that the work position was unaltered which meant construction was continuing in South West Africa, but not in Angola.

He declined to say if, any contacts had taken place between the South African authorities and the MPLA force.

He said: "If anything needs to be said it will be released through Sapa.

CONFIRMED

Defence Headquarters in Pretoria confirmed that the MPLA and Cuban force had arrived.

Workers from the Angolan section of the project moved to camps inside South West Africa when the South African troops withdrew. Their employers said they would not return to work until military or civil authorities replaced the South Africans.

Further MPLA and Cuban troops were expected at Calque and Rubacana.

With the work again progressing it was expected that negotiations would take place, aimed at an early resumption of work.

The Commissioner-General for Indigenous Peoples in SWA, Mr. J. M. de Wet, was not available for comment.

A Defence Force spokesman said he did not know the strength of the MPLA force. They are understood to have appeared on the Angolan side of the border at the weekend.

It is believed that their arrival follows a tour of the area by an MPLA mission, to ensure that South African forces had definitely withdrawn.
Angola and SA make contact at dam

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Hilgard Muller, yesterday confirmed that there had been contacts between the Angolan and South African Governments to ensure continued operations on the Cunene River project.

Construction work on the Angolan side at Ruacana and Callque should be resumed today, he said in Cape Town, after being approached for details.

The stage has been reached where engineers and officials visited the construction sites in Angola on April 5 and operations are expected to be resumed today," he told Sapa.

"The power to Callque is being switched on and will mean that pumping of water from Callque to Ovambwino will probably be resumed within a day or two."

Dr. Muller said the contacts had first been made on April 2 at the sites and had been followed up during the weekend.

"LIMITED"

He recalled that assurances had been received from the Government of the People's Republic of Angola that the Callque-Ruacana hydro-electric project would not be damaged, nor the workers on the project endangered.

The Angolan Government had also indicated that South West Africa would not be deprived of water or electricity.

In Pretoria yesterday, the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, confirmed that "a limited force" of MPLA troops had arrived at the South West African border at the weekend.

He added that "preliminary diplomatic contact" had been made between South Africa and the MPLA and further discussions were expected to follow.
WINDHOEK. — The agreement for the protection of the Kunene hydro-electric project was concluded yesterday after top-secret talks inside Angola between South African and MPLA officials.

Work resumed fully today on the project which straddles the border between South West Africa and Angola. It had been suspended on the Angolan side since the withdrawal of South African forces 10 days ago.

Portuguese and Angolan workers crossed the border from camps in SWA and resumed construction work in Angola under the protection of MPLA troops.

The pump station at the Calweque Dam was put back into operation and water once again flowed into canals in neighbouring Ovamboland.

The Commissioner General of the Indigenous Peoples in South West Africa, Mr. J. Pad de Wet, gave details of the successful negotiations for the first time in an exclusive interview in Ohakakili with The Argus South West Africa Bureau.

Guarantees

It had been agreed that:

- The MPLA would guarantee the security of workers, construction sites and machinery at the Calweque Dam and pump station and the Rucana diversion weir and pressure tunnel, all situated inside Angola.
- The international border between Angola and South West Africa would be respected.
- Two checkpoints would be established on the border, where the police on both sides would exercise control over workers as they moved back and forth.
- Mr. de Wet said workers would meanwhile continue to live in camps on the South West Africa side and cross into Angola each morning to do their jobs.
- He said the negotiations between South Africa and MPLA officials had taken place just across the Angolan border in a disused police post.

On the South African side were senior officials of the South West Africa Water and Electricity Commission, the Department of Water Affairs, senior officers of the army and police, and himself.

Spokesmen for the MPLA Government were a political commissar from Luanda and a military commander from the Calweque Dam site.

Mr. de Wet said the political commissar had declared that he came from Luanda, with full authority to negotiate on behalf of President Agostinho Neto and the People's Republic of Angola.

Mr. de Wet said negotiations took place in a relaxed and friendly atmosphere.
South Africa's stake in Angola
by GraemeBloch

South Africa, like America in Vietnam, has no interests in Angola beyond the freedom and area of the country's people. Or so we are told. Yet, our concern for majority rule sounds eminently unreal and a closer examination of the facts reveals substantial economic links between S.A. and Angola, and sizeable economic interests within the latter country. This article lists the major South African interests in Angola at the time of independence and provides a neglected perspective of the Angolan war.

TRADE:
- Individual trade figures for African states are no longer given. Yet between 1964 and 1968, the value of trade with Angola doubled. Still, 1968 exports to Angola amounted to only R5.6m. (4.6% of S.A.'s exports, 2.5% of Angola's total imports) and imports amounted to R3.4m. In 1972, S.A. was the 7th leading supplier to Angola.
- Angola was the largest supplier of coffee to S.A. Now that these sources have been cut, large price rises for coffee beans are expected.
- The Industrial Development Corporation (state corporation) has helped provide export finance. They have given Angola to buy S.A. capital goods. The UN粮食 credit facility was in respect of a R4m, contract for supply and installation of a pipeline at Luanda.
- Angola buys from S.A.: fresh fruit, iron and steel products, and manufactured goods.
- S.A. also imports timber and cement from Angola.
- In 1969, SAFATO (S.A. Foreign Trade Organization) a "basing trade exhibition" abroad a freighter to Angola. In 1970, SAFATO held a day-long seminar on trade opportunities in Angola.
- A 1969 Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut economic commission found Angola a favourable country for S.A. exports.

MIGRATION LABOUR:
- The supply of migratory labour to S.A. is minimal. However, some 40% of contract labourers in SWA/Namibia are Angolans. S.A. has crucial interests in SWA/Namibia.

DIAMONDS:
- Exports of diamonds (R57.6m., a year) and oil make up 86% of Angola's foreign exchange earnings. Since 1921, diamond mining has been virtually controlled by Diamang Corporation. De Beers (in which Anglo-American has a 26% interest) holds a substantial interest in Diamang, and acts as consultant.
- An associated company, Consorcio Miniero de Diamantes, in which De Beers has a 45% stake, has undertaken vast explorations particularly in the Cuanza Basin area. Anglo-American acts as consulting geologists to De Beers and provides geological services.
- An associated cutting and polishing company, Diamal, is controlled by De Beers.
- Diamang's diamonds are marketed through De Beers Central Selling Organization in London.
- De Beers have stopped geological services since the war and pulled out geologists and staff. Only a "prospecting presence" is maintained. Although prospecting has ceased, Diamang has continued to mine diamonds.

PETROLEUM:
- (From Financial Mail Supplement, Oct. 5 1973) "Angra Petroleum, a consortium of S.A. companies led by General Mining... has a 25% interest in the Cuanza oil concession in the Luanda area of Angola. Exploration rights expire in 1976 and production rights are confirmed for about 50 years.
- "Up to now, exploration has been confined mainly to the onshore areas, but underground exploration can be seen to form the offshore area to a consortium of 3 U.S. companies, which will undertake seismic and drilling work in return for a 50% interest.
- "Four economic discoveries have been made onshore, the largest of which is the Quensgola North field about 30 km. south of Luanda, where 53 development wells have been drilled. Of the other 3, two were made to the north... at the end of 1972. They have yet to be developed. The fourth field, Mubensa, north-east of Quensgola North, is fully developed, but comparatively small.
- "Cuanza production has, until recently, been sold in toto to the Luanda refinery. With the total crude oil production increasing in Angola, however, an exportable surplus is now available to Angra. A small tonnage will go to Brazil this year and large tonnages will probably be offered (next year).
- "Net income from the sale of crude has matched all exploration and development costs over the past two years, but previous expenditure by the consortium (about R9.2m) has yet to be recovered. Nevertheless, with increasing oil sales, this financial field developed, and with the possibility of further discoveries, Angra should do well.
- Shares in Angra are held by General Mining, Fideleze Mbuya, and Smirzont (30%) Anglo-American, the Beers (24%), Sanlam (21%) and the remainder shared between Rand Mutual, Unicorp and JCI.
- In 1974, General Mining group's interests in Angola were worth about R2.5m.

OTHER MINING:
- Johannesberg Consolidated Investment Co. (JCI) has carried out extensive explorations over 3 years for base minerals. The head of their geological department reports "tremendous mineral potential". JCI has withdrawn from headquarters at Sa de Banda, but maintains an office in Luanda. "We have been prospecting for virtually all minerals other than precious stones and oil. Our concession covered uranium, of which there are indications and copper, lead and zinc among other minerals... we shall continue to hold our rights with a view to returning later.
- The S.A. Industrial Development Corporation and Union Corporation will put up 51% of the development capital to use the vast reserves of lower grade iron ore in the Cunene area.
- General Mining and Finance has joined a consortium with foreign firms (Comp. Mineria do Huambico and Nuclear Energy Board) for exploration ores and other radio-active minerals in Angola's central region.

FINANCE, INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE:
- In 1971, Burchs acquired holdings in the subsidiary of Banco Portugues de Atlantico. Further negotiations with General Mining resulted in the formation of the Bank of Lisbon and South Africa, with branches throughout Angola.
- With a Portuguese acquired Bank, Standard Bank set up Banco Notcia Standard de Angola, with some 38 branches in Angola.
- AE & CI (chemicals) has total interests in Angola and Mozambique of R310,000.
- Peter le Riche, a SWA rancher who lives in Cape Town, invested some R5m. In the indubious fishing industry at Cacuaco, 18 km. north of Luanda. His company owns 9 trawlers and charter boats, and recently increased the capacity of their fishmeal reduction plant to 5 tons per hour at a cost of R1.5m. Most of the machinery was imported from S.A.
- Anglo-American has substantial acts in terms of the Angolan-Correa subsidiaries.
- The Benguela line traverses Angola and connects the rail systems of Zaire and Zambia with the Angola port of Lobito.
- S.A. interests have expanded into livestock, utilizing their know-how and breeding stock. Incentives offered by the Portuguese and the low cost of land, made this an attractive field for investment.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER:
- Some R125m. has already been spent on the Kunene hydro-electric scheme, with generators on the Kuiseba Falls and the water re-treatment scheme at Caloquere. The scheme will provide vital power and water for the future growth of the industries and mines of SWA/Namibia (the major power-lines by-pass Ombuamo). The water re-treatment scheme to provide irrigation for Ombuamo, is expected to cost R350m. the total cost of R225,4m. for the whole scheme. A major contractor for the scheme is LTA Construction, an Anglo-American subsidiary.

South Africa's economic interests in Angola are not vast when compared either with the overall S.A. economy or Angola's potential. S.A. intervention in Angola could be seen in terms of protecting present investments, strategic and political goals are also important.

Nonetheless, when the vast untapped potential of Angola is taken into account, its possibility of emerging as another economic giant in Africa, one can see South Africa concern at maintaining a government in Luanda not hostile to present S.A. interests or the possibility of future involvement in exploiting the country's resources.

In November 1972, an economist of the Standard Bank commented: "Earlier this year the Governor General stated that Angola will become the most prosperous and the most powerful territory of the Portuguese nation. This view is shared by many who have seen the apple waiting to be picked."
Credibility chasm

A SERIOUS credibility problem has developed over South African involvement in Angola which must be cleared up quickly. There are two simple issues: the extent of involvement and alleged collusion by the West.

1. South African involvement. Pretty well the whole world except South Africa is of the view that the Republic was in there fighting with UNITA against the MPLA and Cubans in the civil war. The recent Security Council discussions and resolution reflected the outside world's thinking. And even locally there have from time to time been inspired-looking leaks and statements from official and semi-official quarters which strengthened this view — the latest being a speech by General Rogers of the Air Force which referred to requests for assistance from certain interested parties and various African states, and went as far as revealing engagements with Cubans. Yet the South African Government maintains, at the same time, that the country was NOT involved in the civil war. The sooner this is clarified the better.

2. Alleged collusion. South Africa has hinted that her involvement was undertaken with the knowledge and support, tacit or explicit, of Western nations including the United States. This is the reasonable conclusion to be drawn from published South African statements. Yet the United States has repeatedly denied collusion. Who then, if not the leader of the West? Added salt in the wound is the vehement Western condemnation at the UN of South African involvement which, even if it is to be seen cynically as a propaganda ritual, will cause deep hurt assuming such arrangements did, in fact, exist between South Africa and Western countries. In the wake of Western condemnation, Mr P W Botha took the debate a stage further by threatening to tell the “whole story”. And on Monday night he repeated that the South African operation was “part of the action of the free world, and more countries of the free world knew about it and had no objections”. It would be to everyone's advantage (not the least the cause of truth, the first casualty in war) were the “whole story” to be told. In addition to dealing fully with the matter of alleged collusion, Mr Botha should fill out the record on questions of numbers of troops, distances covered, the nature and extent of engagements, etc, so that citizens do not have to await the next issue of a relatively obscure Defence Journal or a speech by a general to obtain the latest trickle of Delphic information. This way of dealing with the public on matters as important as warfare amounts to contempt of the people, and probably also of Parliament. The right course is for the Government to give a full and convincing explanation to Parliament, say in a White Paper. Yes, Mr Botha should tell the whole story.
PRODUCTION AND PRICES

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| Price index on all graphs 1958/59-1960/61 = 100

Sugar Association Chairman Anson Lloyd has warned that at the present rate of consumption the entire sugar crop will disappear into the local market in a decade, leaving no balance for exports. Unless, of course, production can be raised.

But the industry is reasonably efficient, which reduces the scope for productivity gains; and higher yielding cane types yield a limited increase.

At the same time canelands are shrinking. Housing estates (Phoenix), industry (Prospecton), roads, public works (La Mercy Airport) are being built on land previously under cane, which will only grow on the sub-tropical belt stretching from the Natal South Coast to the Transvaal lowveld.

The Sugar Association, has, however, been busy in a search for alternatives. It has almost completed the first phase of a three-year programme to assess the yield and quality potential of sugar beet in the Natal Midlands. “Some sample yields have been very good,” says chief research officer Tony Donovan of the sugar experiment station, “but we’ve also encountered some unexpected difficulties and it would be unwise to draw any firm conclusions yet.”

If beet could be grown successfully it would not be tied to such a relatively small land area and, unlike cane, it is a crop where full mechanisation is possible. An advantage not to be overlooked by an industry where farm labour has been a growing problem.

There is not much to choose between beet and cane in processing plant costs, but overseas experience is that 30 000 ha-40 000 ha under beet within a 30 km-50 km radius of the mill is economic.

“Beet,” says Donovan, “is unlikely to be more efficient than cane in manufacturing sucrose, but it does have two important by-products to add to its economic value. The tops and pulp left over from processing has appreciable value as an animal feed.”
KINSHASA. — The leaders of Zaire and the MPLA are both scheduled to visit the central-west African Republic of Congo today for talks with the Congolese President.

Their separate visits are seen by observers here as a serious diplomatic attempt to resolve differences between Zaire and the MPLA.

But it is not clear whether any meeting will be arranged between the two leaders.

Zaire announced yesterday that President Mobutu Sese Seko would fly to Brazzaville today for talks with President Ari, Ngouabi, on bilateral relations and Angola.

ARRIVED

Meanwhile, Luanda Radio announced that the President of the MPLA, Dr. Agostino Neto, has arrived in Brazzaville.

Zaire is one of the few African nations which has so far failed to recognise the MPLA.

But, since the recent MPLA victories in Angola, Zaire has made it clear it would like to normalise relations.

Zaire backed the pro-Western Unita-EFNL alliance in the Angolan war but, now, accepts that the MPLA forces have won a convincing military victory.

It wants the MPLA to agree to the return to Angola of more than one million Angolan refugees living in southern Zaire.

It also wants to know MPLA intentions on the future of 6,000 Zaire mercenaries fighting alongside the MPLA which oppose the Zaire Government. — Sapa-AP.
HORROR FROM ANGOLA

PERRIAS BECOA—While Angolan war refugees in this southern Angolan town have many horror stories to tell of murder, assault and robbery by armed Angolan soldiers as they fled before the tide of war during the past weeks.

The refugees, gathered here under protection of South African military forces who are caring for them until they can be evacuated, or their protection is taken over by international bodies, have identified their persecutors not only as MPLA soldiers but as members of the Unita and FNLA forces.

At the time of the murders and assaults, the heavily armed and largely leaderless FNLA and Unita bands were, themselves, fleeing before advancing Cuban troops spearheading the MPLA march to the south.

In the confusion of war it would appear that all three opposing Angolan factions were guilty of committing atrocities.

There are stories of people being shot behind the steering wheels of their vehicles and the vehicles stolen, of people being bayoneted to death. There are tales of looting and resistance which meant death.

South African military sources here this week confirmed that they had knowledge of attacks and assaults on the refugees.—(SAPA.)
No US aid for Machel, Angola

WASHINGTON — US senators have reached tentative agreement to strip all funds for Mozambique and Angola from a pending R4.590-million foreign aid appropriation Bill. The agreement, which also reduces other aid funds requested by the Ford administration for Southern Africa, cleared the way for final action on the Bill today.

The chairman, Senator Daniel Inouye, of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, announced the "consensus" in a statement with Senator James Allen who had threatened a filibuster, or delaying debate.

Senator Inouye offered a compromise amendment, striking R2.8-million from the Bill for Mozambique, earmarking R17-million each for Zambia and Zaire and allocating R5.5-million for Botswana and R3.4-million for agricultural, educational and technical training in the Southern Africa region.

Votes on the Inouye amendment and final passage of the Bill were set for today when Senator Inouye assured Senator Allen that adoption of the amendment "would leave nothing in the Bill that could be used directly or indirectly" in Mozambique and Angola.

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A Senate staff report issued yesterday called for US aid for Black Southern African countries as a symbol of American support for moderate policies. It called the needs of Southern Africa "vastly in excess of the US aid currently under consideration. This assistance would provide, however, a visible demonstration of US support for those African countries whose economies have suffered from their support for majority rule in Rhodesia." — Sapa'Reuter.
Angolans run from Cuban-led terror

JOHANNESBURG. — More than 1,000 refugees have streamed into Ovamboland from Angola since Monday and several thousand more can be expected in the next few days, according to a SABC radio news report last night.

The newscast quoted an interview by Radio Ovamboland with Mr. Gabriel Matawili, a headman of the Ondifra area of southern Angola who fled across the border to Ovamboland with 235 children. Reports said their parents, for the most part, had been murdered by Cubans, MPLA, and SWAPO.

Whole villages had been wiped out by the joint action of Cuban and MPLA soldiers and SWAPO "gangsters," refugees reported. It was alleged that more than 500 men, women, and children had been murdered since the weekend.

Mr. Matawili said in the interview that the MPLA and SWAPO had joined forces and were being led by Cuban soldiers. He claimed that one of the reasons for the pillage was that Cubans in the south of Angola had not received any pay or supplies. — Sapa
Kavango wants refugees to leave

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Pretoria is to be asked to negotiate with Luanda for the return of 4,700 refugees who crossed into Kavango from Angola.

Official talks about the refugees, who have steadily increased in number over the months, took place in Kunda yesterday. Afterwards, the Commissioner General for Indigenous Peoples in South West Africa, Mr. J. M. de Wet, said the Kavango Government refused to accept responsibility for the refugees.

It was felt that the refugees could not be settled permanently in Kavango because of a shortage of jobs there.

The Kavango Government would, therefore, ask Pretoria to open negotiations with Luanda. Should the negotiations fail, said Mr. De Wet, the refugees might be placed temporarily on agricultural land where they could provide for themselves.

REFUSAL

Meanwhile, 500 migrant workers from Angola, who have been working in South West Africa, have been refused permission by Luanda to return home.

The Chief Minister of Ovamboland, Pastor Cornelius Njoba, said his government would allow them to continue working in the territory.

Pastor Njoba added that 500 refugees from MPLA and Cuban attacks on UNITA and its sympathizers would be settled on agricultural land in the homeland.
The Cape Times. Wednesday, October 27, 1976.

MPA Hold R3m SA Machinery

5
Thousands flee heavy fighting in Angola

The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — More than 2 000 Angolan refugees fled across the border into Ovamboland at the weekend to escape fierce fighting after MPLA and Cuban troops attacked Unita forces in southern Angola.

The refugees reported that the war had escalated sharply.

The Chief Minister of Ovamboland, Pastor Cornelius Njoba, said today about 2 000 refugees—mainly children—had arrived at the weekend.

Their arrival brought the total since last weekend to about 3,500 and since the Angola troubles began to about 6,000.

Pastor Njoba said: "As in the past we will allow the refugees to stay here. We will care for them."

He said the newcomers were mainly children with some women and men.

Many men had been killed in Angola. A few of the newcomers were wounded.

COUNTER ATTACK

The joint MPLA-Cuban-Swapo onslaught appears to be a reaction to a sudden offensive by Unita the week before last which sent a few hundred refugees across the South West African border.

Dr Jonas Savimbi of Unita force, operating chiefly from bush bases near the Zambian border, have been trying to smash a ring which the MPLA and its allies throw around southern Angola recently, including positions along the South West African border, to block off Unita from the world outside.

South African forces along the border were able to see Cubans through binoculars taking over small towns and villages on the other side.

However, Unita is understood to have virtually complete control of the huge southern and central Angolan bush regions, which contained nearly half the country's population and its main agricultural production before independence.

Sana reports from Oshakati that at Omungwemumo, South African security forces are caring for more than 3,000 Angolans.
Botha denies shelling

The Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, today denied claims that South African forces have been shelling Southern Angola in the past few days.

The claim has been made by an Angolan Government spokesman who alleged the South Africans had been shooting "in the hope of hitting guerilla camps."

Referring to the flood of refugees from Angola in recent weeks, Mr Botha said: "It should be noted that refugees are crossing the border from Southern Angola to South West Africa — and not the other way around."

"There is no aggression from our side," he said, adding that people did not usually flee to the side from which aggression was coming.

The Angolan Government spokesman denied South African reports of fighting in southern Angola between Unita and what the reports described as "MPLA-Cuba-Swapo combined forces."

The spokesman described the reports of fighting as "lies and intoxication, only to be expected from the South African regime a few days before Angola celebrates the first anniversary of its independence."

Red dependence

Swapo participation in the drive against Unita and its sympathisers is regarded in Owambo as part of a deal which will guarantee its guerrillas based in Southern Angola and military support from MPLA.

Unita forces harassed Swapo in its operations from Angolan bases. With Swapo involved in the drive against Unita, it's raids into Owambo have practically come to a standstill.

The deal between Swapo and the MPLA became known at a time when observers in SWA considered it a strong possibility that Swapo would allow Russia to establish a base in SWA after liberation.

Swapo is becoming increasingly dependent on Russia and other communist countries for military hardware.

Celebrations

Mr de Wet said refugees arriving in Owamblo from Angola claimed that Luanda had ordered the joint forces to "clean up" Southern Angola before November 20 when national celebrations were to take place.

The international community had a definite responsibility in the massacres taking place in Southern Angola, Mr de Wet told Sapa in Oshakati.

"Where violence is used you never get peace and order," he added. "Social services come to a standstill and the economy comes to a halt. There are no more work opportunities, but what is most important is the killing never stops."

MPLA, Cuban and Swapo forces maintain their relentless drive against Unita rebels

Southern Angola today amid fears that the campaign was a prelude to a joint onslaught against South West Africa.

A Radio Luanda broadcast monitored in Owambo declared that the MPLA would help Swapo to "liberate Namibia" once Unita had been crushed.

Mr F de Wet, Commissioner General for Indigenous Peoples in SWA, Mr F M de Wet, said: "It is clear that with Unita defeated, Swapo and the MPLA would be able to move unhindered against SWA."

"Swapo was allied to Unita until the Angolan civil war, but changed sides to the MPLA when it became clear the Cuban-backed Unita movement would fail."

Clive Cowley,
The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek
of SA collaboration

of SA collaboration

24/07/11

WINDHOEK — The South African Minister of Justice and Correctional Services, Michael Masina, praised the collaborative efforts with South Africa and expressed gratitude for the assistance in combating crime. He noted that the joint efforts were crucial in addressing the challenges faced by both countries. The minister emphasized the importance of partnerships in combating transnational crimes and emphasized the need for continued cooperation.

WINDHOEK — Secretary, Mr. Daniel Sekgina, stressed the significance of collaboration and coordination between South Africa and Namibia. He highlighted the need for a unified approach in dealing with issues such as illegal immigration and border security. Mr. Sekgina underscored the importance of information sharing and capacity building to enhance enforcement capabilities.
Unita short of salt, medicine

The Argus Bureau

LONDON. — The Unitas guerrillas, commanded by Dr. Jonas Savimbi, who are fighting MPLA and Cuban forces in Angola, are short of salt and medicines, according to Mr. Dominique de Roux, a French reporter, who claims to be the only journalist to have witnessed the fighting.

There are very few anaesthetics, so when somebody is wounded, they have to cut off the arm or leg, he said in BBC radio interview.

But Mr. de Roux, speaking from New York, added: The guerrillas' morale was excellent and they had plenty of ammunition and armaments.

HERO

He recalled that when the guerrillas passed through a village, Dr. Savimbi was received like a hero, and the villagers gave them chickens and other food.

Dr. Savimbi lived with his men just like any other guerrilla.

How many men were involved in the fighting? As you know, said Mr. de Roux, on the Cuban side there are about 20,000 Cubans. He alleged Cubans were going through Rome. He you go to Rome, you can see groups of Cubans taking Alitalia flights.

ATROCITIES

He estimated there were about 5,000 men fighting troops involved in the fighting. On the guerrilla side there were about 5,000 men fighting in the south.

There had been many atrocities on the Cuban / MPLA side, he said. As you know, the MPLA soldiers have no discipline. People were fleeing across the border because they were frightened of the Cubans, and, MPLA soldiers.
Luanda: Subs visiting Danish envoy
Unita will beat Cuban 'colonisers' — Savimbi

LONDON — Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, who claims to have marched more than 800 km through the plains of central Angola since June, launching attacks against the MPLA and its Cuban supporters — whom he calls 'an occupying army' — says Unita will succeed because the Cubans are in Angola as colonisers.

But he claims Unita is not looking to 'eventual victory'.

'Our aim is not to be beaten,' he said. 'The people want to taste freedom in peace. For that they need a democratic Government, elected and representing all liberation movements, MPLA, FNLA, and Unita.'

Dr Savimbi was interviewed in his camp deep in the bush by Mr Dominique de Roux, of the France Gamma News Agency.

The camp consisted of a few huts with a table hewn out of logs in the centre. His wife and daughter are in another camp eight days' walk away.

VICIOUS CIRCLE

The Cubans are an occupying army, who think guerrilla warfare is against their law. And who do not respect the customs of war. Dr Savimbi said. They kill prisoners. It is a vicious circle. The arrest of suspects hardens resistance. And, besides, they are afraid of the forest and do not go far from their cars, or get out of their helicopters.

The bearded Unita leader said the building of African socialism could not be the same as the Castro model. 'We have our past, our customs. Let us adapt. We have the knowledge.'

Dr Savimbi said six churches, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, had been burnt down in July by MPLA soldiers and their Cuban advisers. The leaders of the churches had been arrested — The London Times News Service.

BIG CUBAN FORCE

He had 6,000 men at his disposal. According to Unita's information, there were still 15,000 Cuban soldiers in Angola, with a further 4,000 administrative cadres who were also assigned to local defence duties. More than 1,000 Cuban families had arrived in Angola as settlers.

Dr Jonas Savimbi

[Image of Dr Jonas Savimbi]
Is this the end for Savimbi?

Willem Steenkamp, Defence Reporter, on the blood-letting in southern Angola

Dr Jonas Savimbi...written off before

has been written off at least twice earlier this year but has refused to oblige the self-proclaimed experts by fading away.

In point of fact, most of his moves since the beginning of the year have shown some evidence of forethought based on accepted and well-tested principles of guerilla/terrorist warfare.

The first time Dr Savimbi's end was heralded was in February this year, when he had been soundly trounced along with his sometime ally, Holden Roberto of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), by Dr Neto's larger, better-armed Cuban-backed forces.

Dr Savimbi then proceeded to do the best thing in the circumstances; he pulled his troops out of the various towns, villages and other geographical locations that they had captured, abandoned his territorial gains and fell back into the fastnesses of the southern and central hinterland to regroup for a guerilla campaign.

His terrorist campaign has had a good deal of success and has achieved one of its primary purposes: preventing a resumption of traffic on the east-west Benguela railway, which by rights should be a major money-earner for Angola's impoverished and war-shattered economy. In addition he has inflicted some losses on the MPLA/Cuban security forces.

The present frantic attempts to destroy Unita in Dr Savimbi's southern Angolan stamping-grounds provide strong evidence of just how much he is hurting Dr Neto.

What needs to be evaluated is the question of whether the Neto forces' efforts in southern Angola will succeed in eliminating the Savimbi thorn from Dr Neto's side.

Seeks to disrupt

It is not as cut and dried as some people might think. It is a fact of military life that guerillas cannot be wiped out by the deployment of armoured vehicles, tanks, aircraft and lorried infantry. The guerilla does not seek to capture and hold territory because then the opposing forces in the military might can be concentrated on him.

He seeks to damage, to disrupt — and ultimately to wear out his opponent both physically and mentally. He is the agile boxer facing the lumbering heavyweight, eternally dodging and bobbing under and around the great round-house swings.

Moreover, one of his weapons is time, and time is the enemy of a large-scale security force operation. The only real way to fight a guerilla is to use the enemy's tactics against him and back them up with a vigorous socio-economic programme to prove that he is better off with you than with the other side. It is a long slow grind, but given the proper approach and organization it can succeed.

The latter aspect of the classic formula might well work in Dr Savimbi's favour. By all accounts the Neto forces' orgy of blood-letting, while providing a form of therapy for their frustrations, cannot be considered a good "hearts and minds" tactic. Taken in context with old tribal animosities, it might well harden civilian passive resistance to the Neto regime and thus provide a fertile breeding-ground for Unita.

A combined force composed of Dr Neto's MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) troops, his Cuban allies and Dr Savimbi's erstwhile friends of the South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) are engaged in a series of sweeps through southern Angola which are designed to wipe out the widespread Unita military presence and its tribal grass-roots support.

"Final solution"

Even if generous allowances are made for the "lic factor" it seems clear that the Neto forces are engaged in implementing a simple, brutal "final solution" involving some military operations, but also large-scale genocide aimed at tribesmen who support Dr Savimbi. Indeed, persistent reports have it that the Neto forces have been executing all males above the age of 10.

What makes it worse for Dr Savimbi is that at least one of Swapo's several factions has joined the Neto forces after years of being closely linked with Unita for both ethnic and practical reasons.

The real reasons for this move are somewhat obscure. At various times Swapo spokesmen have said the switch came about because Unita soldiers were being trained in South West Africa and killing Swapo supporters; and also that it was because of Unita's alliance with South Africa during the Angolan civil war late last year and earlier this year. But these are not necessarily the correct explanations.

In the next few days, no doubt, various allegedly knowledgeable observers will proceed to write off both Dr Savimbi and Unita. This might be a little premature, however, since Dr Savimbi...
OSHAKATI — The MPLA today celebrated its first year of Angola independence amid reports of continued but more isolated fighting in the south-eastern part of the country.
Unita flees Cuban forces

Clive Cowley,
The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

Unita rebels were desperately trying to escape to the safety of the bush country today in south-east Angola as MPLA, Cuban and Swapo forces sought to crush them along the South West African border, north of Owambo.

Heavy fighting goes on as the government forces pound the rebels on the eve of Angola's first anniversary of independence tomorrow.

**Stronghold**

Here and there Unita forces confronted the combined forces in rear-guard actions but faced almost certain defeat if they could not retreat to safer country.

Reliable sources in Owambo said the rebels appeared to be moving east towards thick bush near the Caprivri Strip and Zambian borders.

Unita's main stronghold lies in a vast, sparsely inhabited bush area in south-eastern Angola, broken by the upper catchment streams of the Okavango and Zambezi rivers.

There they will be far more difficult to seek and destroy.

**Reinforcements**

Troop reinforcements were sent from Luanda in a determined bid to encircle and destroy Unita bands before they could reach the south-eastern bush.

Black refugees said the combined forces were using scorched-earth tactics, destroying crops, livestock and kraals in a wide area of southern Angola where the population is traditionally sympathetic to Unita.

The combined forces had practically sealed off the border to stop the civilian exodus into Owambo yesterday and only 15 refugees crossed.

Refugees alleged that people trying to flee to Owambo were being driven from the border, being shot and buried in mass graves.

Wide north.
Angolan refugees tell of mass burials

DURBAN — Dramatic details of the massacre and mass burials of hundreds of Angolans in a renewed effort by combined MPLA, Cuban and Swapp forces to eradicate the Unita movement were released yesterday by Mr. J. de Wet, Commissioner General of South West Africa.

In a telephone interview from Oshakati, Mr. De Wet told how a cordon had apparently been thrown along the South West African border by the raiding forces to prevent refugees from escaping to Owambo. But 3,000 refugees have succeeded in reaching the safety of Owambo during the past few days.

He said according to the refugees the Communist forces had embarked on another campaign to wipe out the Unita movement before November 20, the first anniversary of the independence of Angola.

"The refugees tell almost unbelievable tales of how the forces are systematically sweeping through the southern areas of Angola killing off just about everyone particularly men and boys.

"Children have watched their parents being gunned down and their villages razed while crops and livestock are being rounded up to feed the raiding forces.

"Many were shot dead as they tried to cross the border and some tell of trucks car- ling away bodies to mass graves to wipe out traces of the massacres.

"The refugees who have crossed into Owambo during the past few days have arrived here with virtually nothing apart from the bits of clothing on their bodies. Some of the children are completely naked.

"The rest of the world can no longer turn a blind eye to what is happening in Angola. Our security forces are caring for the refugees as best they can and we have received much help from the Red Cross with a promise of assistance from the International Red Cross," he said.

Mr. De Wet said although he had not seen any of the activities across the border, security forces close to the border had reported hearing and actually witnessing some of the killings through binoculars.

The eradication of Unita appears to be a prelude to a planned joint onslaught against South West Africa.

It is no longer a secret that Swapp has secured the aid of the MPLA Government and its Cuban and Russian allies. A spokesman for Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said yesterday the Defence Force had taken note of the situation in southern Angola and the flood of refugees across the border, but it was not involved in any way apart from giving assistance to the refugees where possible. The Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, denied a claim that South African forces had been shelling southern Angola over the past few days.

"There is no aggression from our side," he said, adding that people did not usually flee to the side from which aggression was coming. — DDC-SAPA.

Why Swapp backs MPLA, page 8.
Swapo explains switch of support to MPLA

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa People's Organisation is fighting against its former ally, Unita, because of the Angolan nationalist movement's collaboration last year with South African forces.

Swapo's information secretary, Mr. D. Tjengarero, confirmed here yesterday that Swapo guerillas were fighting on the side of the MPLA and Cuban soldiers in southern Angola to flush out Unita underground groups.

"Before the Angola war we were allies with Unita," Mr. Tjengarero said, "but during the conflict, Unita collaborated with the South African forces and that made us change our minds."

South African soldiers crossed into Angola in September last year and, with support from Unita, occupied a number of towns in the south and posted units to protect the Ruacana and Calueque water schemes financed by South Africa.

Over 3,000 people, mostly old men, women and children, have fled over the "no-go zone" along the Angola-South West Africa border since the latest purge began a week ago.

Mr. J. de Wet, Commissioner General for South-West Africa said in Oshakati yesterday the refugees had to cross the depopulated border zone to reach protection from the MPLA-Swapo forces.

"There are more than 3,000 of these people now at Omungulumule, near Oshikango. The people in control of the depopulated zone can see they are refugees, mainly women and children, and they treat them sympathetically," he said.

South African troops are responsible for the protection of the border area.

Mr. De Wet said that continuous broadcasts heard at Ovamboland told the people that Namibia would be freed by forces from Angola once Unita had been routed.

"We take this seriously," he said. "They have sent in guerillas before and some time or another they will come in again."

He said the local population took a lot of notice of this scare campaign.

"They want guarantees from South Africa that it will not withdraw its security forces. Otherwise they fear the same sort of chaos and breakdown of services will occur here too," Mr. De Wet said.

He said no armed men from Unita had asked for asylum. There was little guerilla activity in Ovamboland because it was the dry season with shortages of food and water for people forced to live off the land. — DDC.
Refugees shot in bid to reach SWA

OSHAKATI — The flow of refugees from war-torn Angola into a near halt today as Coban, MPLA and Swapo forces fired indiscriminately on Kwanyamias trying to cross the border into neighbouring South West Africa.

OAU has been pressed by the Cohns and others in the Red Cross to adopt a more conciliatory attitude towards the Namibian refugees. But the refugees, who are largely women and children, are determined to reach their homeland.

The Namibian government has been under pressure to accept the refugees, but so far it has refused. The refugees are demanding the right to return to their homes in Angola. They are also demanding compensation for the destruction of their homes and property.

The situation is tense on the border, with frequent clashes between the refugees and the Namibian authorities. The refugees have been living in makeshift camps near the border, and many of them are in poor health due to the lack of medical care.

The OAU is considering sending a peacekeeping mission to Namibia to try to resolve the crisis. However, the Namibian government is not keen on this idea, as it fears it will lead to increased pressure from the international community.

The refugees are determined to continue their journey, and few are willing to stay in Namibia indefinitely. They hope that the OAU will be able to negotiate a peaceful resolution to the crisis, allowing them to return to their homes in Angola.

References:

 Bash aure

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References:

 Bash aure
Reporter says MPLA lack discipline

OWN CORRESPONDENT

LONDON... An influential London journalist, the unnamed reporter who has covered the MPLA operations in Angola, has accused the Cuban-led MPLA forces of atrocities, looting, and a lack of discipline.

Dominic de Benet, in an interview with the BBC in an interview from New York, has said that evidence of raping and pillaging by Cubans and the Luanda-based MPLA forces in southern Angola.

"There have been a lot of atrocities on the Cuban side," he said. But he said captured Cubans, and three deserters now in New York, had told of great unhappiness about the fighting among members of the largely conscripted Cuban army.

He said the strength of the Cuban force had swelled to over 20,000, with men flying to Angola by way of Liberator Rome. But he predicted that...
Reporter says MPLA lack discipline

Own Correspondent
LONDON. — A French journalist, the only reporter who has covered the recent operations of Unita in Angola, has accused the Cuban-led MPLA forces of atrocities, looting, and a lack of discipline.

Dominic de Roux told the BBC in an interview from New York that he had evidence of rapes and pillage by Cubans and the Luanda-based MPLA forces in southern Angola.

"There have been a lot of atrocities on the Cuban side," he said. But he said captured Cubans — and three deserters now in New York — had told of great unhappiness about the fighting among members of the largely conscripted Cuban army.

He said the strength of the Cuban forces had swelled to 20,000, with men flying to Angola by way of Lisbon and Rome. But he predicted that within a month or so the unhappiness of the Cuban soldiers would be reflected in an increase in desertions.

He said the MPLA had about 30,000 men in the field but they were "untrained" and responsible for many atrocities. He said he had witnessed the Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, being welcomed like "a hero" in one Angolan village and that his 3,000 guerrillas had ample supplies of weapons and ammunition to continue the fight.
3000 seek SWA refuge

From DENNIS GORDON, Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — As fierce fighting continued in southern Angola, South West African officials were yesterday attempting to contact MPLA leaders across the border to solve the worsening refugee crisis in Ovamboland caused by Angola's bloody civil war.

Mr Janie de Wet, Commissioner General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, told me from Oshakati yesterday that “any means possible” would be used to get the message to the MPLA government in Luanda so that refugees could be repatriated.

“We have to negotiate with the MPLA,” he said. “To solve the refugee problem that becomes more critical every day. We will try to get these people back across the border.”

Mr De Wet said, however, that the flow of refugees across the border had slowed considerably and had almost stopped.

By late yesterday, the fighting was reported to be moving steadily north away from the border area.

The MPLA, Cuban and Swapo soldiers had orders to destroy the Unita forces before today, the first anniversary of the MPLA's rule in Angola.

But the Unita forces appear to be contending their resistance.

War machine grinds on

Mr De Wet said attempts to bring the urgency of the refugee situation to Luanda would be made through the International Red Cross and even engineers at the Kunene hydro-electric scheme may be used as go-betweens to contact MPLA officials there.

“The local MPLA people cannot make the decision about what to do with the refugees but we want them to contact Luanda so we can get guarantees from there.”

Ovambo people in the Kwanima area had already absorbed 300 refugees from a previous wave of violence.

“But what can we do with 3000?” asked Mr De Wet.

Fierce fighting in Southern Angola is continuing, according to sources in Ovambo as the MPLA/Cuban-Swapo war machine grinds through Unita rebel strongholds in the bush near the border.

Caught up in the slaughter are women, children and old men.

Sealed border fence

Three thousand of them are now in Ovamboland having fled through the no-go depopulated zone inside Ovamboland.

South African troops on the border, who are a buffer against Swapo guerrilla infiltration into South West Africa, were performing a mission of mercy, Mr De Wet said.

“If it was not for them we couldn’t handle the situation,” he said. Transport, food, protection and medical supplies had all been provided by the Army.

They have been wonderful,” Mr De Wet said.

SAPA reports that refugees who had escaped the carnage said many of their number had been shot and killed in their bid to reach safety.

Some had been killed while trying to scale the border fence and had been buried in a nearby mass grave in Angola.
Angola, a year after independence

In 12 months, the skeleton of a state-owned sector has emerged in both agricultural and industrial production, as has the framework for a people's democracy.

Drummed home is of a continual and even growing threat from 'imperialist forces' as the government takes clear measures to build a people's democracy.

In 12 months, the skeleton of a state-owned sector has emerged in both agricultural and industrial production, as has the first basic framework for a people's democracy with elections for ward committees in Luanda.

The co-operative sector of the economy has equally started to grow in the embryonic form of 'peasant associations' in the countryside.

On the domestic front, there are still food queues and appalling inter-regional transport difficulties (120 bridges were blown up during the war, 12,000 trucks were driven out of the country, and there is a lack of qualified railway staff).

There are also falls in production and productivity and chronic labour shortages still hamper the plantations.

The problem of feeding, helping to house and providing seeds and tools for an estimated 3-million displaced peasants has still to be fully resolved — though agencies are trying to help with attempts to raise 35-million dollars in interna-

The main tasks, the central committee said, were 'energy and efficiency.'

The government itself has been most concerned with health, education, and getting production organised in field and facto-

But the extraordinary thing is that despite the instability of Angola's northern and southern frontiers, despite the continuing war-related problems inherent in national reconstruction and the acute shortage of manpower, nobody visiting Angola can have any doubt that the People's Republic is here to stay.

One clue to foreign confidence is that after the first wave of Western businessmen seeking short-term and lucrative sales and engineering contracts, a second, stream of potential investors — from Italy, Sweden, Holland and France — is beginning to fill up Luanda hotels.

But the question that remains is that of the MPLA's capacity to build the socialist state defined so clearly by October Central Committee documents published a few days before the anniversary celebrations and the 20th birthday of the liberation movement.
Lull in fighting on South West border

OSHAKATI—The border area of southern Angola, where there has been bloody fighting during the past few days, appeared quiet last night with the fighting reported to be moving steadily north.

MPLA, Cuban and SWAPO soldiers have been involved in heavy fighting with the Unita movement of Dr Jonas Savimbi, which they had orders to destroy before today, the first anniversary of the MPLA's rule in Angola.

Reports that Unita was retreating to regroup elsewhere could not be confirmed.

Earlier, indiscriminate shooting by the MPLA drastically cut the number of refugees trying to cross into South West Africa.

Nearly 8,000 refugees have fled to South West Africa.

However, reports of atrocities, including the rape of young girls, were still being received.

Meanwhile, a second crisis point in the Turnhalle conference will be reached tomorrow when the white delegation presents its outline proposals for a three-tier interim government for South West Africa.

Sources revealed after secret discussions of the constitutional committee yesterday that a major confrontation was expected because the white delegation was likely to press for the continuation of the separate development policy as the second most important tier to and after independence.

White delegation leader, Mr. A.H. du Plessis, verbally outlined the white proposal yesterday — but the constitutional committee will be presented with a written version of the white plan tomorrow.

When Mr. du Plessis spoke in the constitutional committee yesterday, he blamed the problems of independent black Africa on the fact that new governments had ignored tribal and ethnic differences, a source said.

But at a congress of the South West Africa Federal Party here yesterday, Tswana and Damara delegates to the Turnhalle said a strong central government would be sufficient to protect minority rights. Both said their ethnic identities could be preserved quite naturally without legislation.

A member of the Coloured delegation said he wished his identity as a South West African to have priority over his ethnic identity.

This was the first time black leaders addressed a congress of a white party in the territory. — DDC-SAPA.
SA not helping
Unita — Botha

ONDANGWA, Ovamboland — Allegations that the South African Defence Force was aiding Unita in its fight against the MPLA; Cuban and Swapo forces in Angola were strongly denied by the Minister of Defence, Mr PW Botha, here yesterday.

In an interview, Mr Botha said the allegations were nothing but a smokescreen on the part of Swapo to try to hide their own crimes. The refugee camp at Omungwelume was proof of their deeds.

"We have repeatedly asked for more proof of these allegations, but so far there has been none," Mr Botha said.

Asked to comment on a Radio Luanda report that the MPLA intended to help Swapo liberate South West Africa after Unita had been crushed, the Minister said he sincerely hoped this was not the case.

If this happened, however, South Africa would hit back hard and with the biggest force at its disposal.

The fighting, which in the past few days has been confined to Angola's southern border area with South West Africa, now appears to be moving farther away from Ovamboland.

All reports indicate that Unita is moving deep into the south-east to regroup there. — Sapa
Angola fighting ends

OSHKATI — The fighting in southern Angola appears to have ended, according to reports reaching Ovamboland.

The bloody clashes of the past week between combined MPLA, Cuban and Swapo forces and soldiers of Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement have quietened with the apparent withdrawal of Unita troops to the southeastern part of the country.

For many others — about 8,000 black Angolan refugees in the northern homelands of Ovamboland and Kawango in southern West Africa — the agony has just begun.

These people, who fled the pillaging and carnage in their country, are unmanned and an embarrassment to their present state.

The Chief Minister of Ovamboland, Pastor Cornelius Ndjohha, says he will not force the more than 3,000 refugees in his country to return across the border.

But his Government does not have money to maintain the refugee camp at Mungwelemo.

The situation in the camp is one of despair. Hundreds of Kwanumas, the majority of them old men, women and children — some orphans — queue daily for food provided by the South African Defence Force.

At the camp's clinic, army doctors and black nursing staff attend a never-ending queue of patients, including babies and pregnant women.

Refugees bath themselves in the open, many having to wash out of tins no larger than beer cans.

To these people there is no tomorrow. To return home to southern Angola where their families have lived for generations, might mean certain death at the hands of MPLA, Cuban and Swapo soldiers.

Their homes and villages have been destroyed, their lands devastated and their cattle slaughtered.

And this on Angola Day today — the first anniversary of the MPLA gaining power. — Sapa.

SA 'not aiding Unita'

WINDHOEK — Allegations that the South African Defence Force was aiding Unita in its fight against the MPLA, Cuban and Swapo forces in Angola have been strongly denied by the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, in Ondangwa.

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Asked to comment on a Radio Lusanda report that it was the aim of the MPLA to help Swapo liberate South West Africa after Unita had been crushed, the Minister said he hoped this was not the plan.

If this happened, however, South Africa would hit back hard and with the biggest force at its disposal.

The Minister said he wished to make it clear that the South African Government would not allow murder, chaos and disorder to spread to this peaceful part of the world.

Asked if he expected a resurgence of terrorist activity on South West Africa's borders, he said isolated cases would occur, "but we are prepared for it."

He was unable to give the exact position in regard to refugees, but expressed the hope that their numbers would not increase as he did not think Ovamboland would be able to bear the burden.

The Minister denied a report that refugees were fleeing from Angola because of shelling by South African forces from the South West African side. — Sapa.
No SADF aid to Unita says Botha

ONDANGWA: (Ovambo) - Allegations that the South African Defence Force was aiding Unita in its fight against the MPLA, Cuban and SWAPO forces in Angola, were strongly denied by the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, here yesterday.

In an interview with Botha said the allegations were nothing but a falsehood perpetrated on the part of 'Swaps to cover their own crimes. The refugee camp at Omusati was, in fact, to their deaths.

"We have repeatedly asked the government what the allegations mean, but so far there has been none," Mr. Botha said.

Asked to comment on a Radio Namibia report that it was the aim of the MPLA to help Swaps to liberate South West Africa, after Unita had been crushed, the Minister said he sincerely hoped this was not the case.

"If this happened, however, South West Africa would hit back hard and with the biggest force at its disposal,"

The Minister said he wished to make it quite clear that the South African Government would not allow murder, chaos and disaster to spread to this peaceful part of the world.

Asked if he expected a resumption of terrorist activity on South West Africa's borders, the Minister said displaced cases would occur, but "we are prepared for it." (Sap.)
Angola won't invade — Neto

LONDON. — Angola said yesterday it had no intention of sending its forces into neighbouring South West Africa.

But President Agostinho Neto, in saying this in Luanda, at the same time accused South Africa of violating Angolan territory and of planning new guerrilla raids into Angola.

President Neto was replying to reports that Angolan and Cuban forces were preparing to invade SWA.

SA "confused" — His remarks to foreign visitors at Angola's independence anniversary celebrations on Thursday night were carried by Luanda Radio and monitored here.

President Neto said South Africa was "confused" by Angola's support for South West Africans through Swapo.

Only South West African nationalists were fighting in the territory, and the MPLA had no intention of operating its forces outside Angola's borders, President Neto said.

— Supa-Reuters
Angola denies attack plan

LONDON — Angola's Pres. Neto said yesterday his country had no intention of sending its forces into neighbouring South-West Africa.

He was replying to reports that Angolan and Cuban forces were preparing to invade South-West Africa. Pres. Neto accused South Africa of violating Angolan territory and of planning a new guerrilla raid into Angola.

He said South Africa was confused by Angola's support for South-West Africa through Swapo.

Only South African nationalists were fighting in the territory and the MPLA had no intention of operating its forces outside Angola's borders.

In Johannesburg, Progress MP, Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert, said a combined Swapo-communist bloc onslaught on South-West Africa would lead to a 'siege situation' in both SWA and South Africa.

"If the plans of Swapo as reported are accurate and they are implemented, they leave those intent on peaceful and gradual change no other choice but to fight."

SAPA-RNS-DDC
I saw my daddy die

JOHANNESBURG — While fighting back the tears, eight-year-old Julia Fillipus said yesterday: "My father was killed by the comrades, but I cannot tell you why they should have shot him. I was frightened and ran away."

It was an unemotional statement coming from a little girl whose mind had not concerned itself with the wrenching and often cruel twists that politics so easily inflicts on a society.

Yet, in its simplicity, it summed up for nearly 9,000 Angolans their reasons for fleeing.

The flow of refugees is continuing and yesterday, while a party of foreign and South African journalists were visiting the area, a further 121 crossed from Angola.

One of the first Angolans to cross the border was Gabriel Mamkomo, 53. He said the MPLA forces had attacked his village without giving any prior warning.

"They first set fire to our huts and then they shot 20 men, women and children right in front of me. I just ran away. I did not have arms so what else could I do?" he said.

There was a happy reunion for Jeronimium Himbwasha and his young wife and child at the Omungwelumo camp yesterday. They managed to escape, but became separated during the terrifying dash through the bush towards the border.

"The MPLA sealed off the border and began to carefully search the area for refugees who were trying to get out. I hid in the bush for two days until the soldiers had left the area and then I slipped away," he said.

When he arrived at the refugee camp yesterday, he suddenly heard his wife's voice shouting his name.

This is how Shimkongo Kambata, 38, saw the fighting: "The blood of everybody flowed at Ongode (the village where he lived)."

"My wife and my four children - they are all dead," - DDC.

Refugees captured

OMUNGWELUMO (South West Africa) — Angolan and Cuban troops crossed into South West Africa and took back a group of refugees. South African Police said here yesterday.

The local police commandant, Lt. Eric Winter, said the incident happened 10 days ago. That was soon after Cuban-aided government troops launched a major offensive against Dr. Jonas Savimbi's Unita forces.

"Lt. Winter said the group of 20 or 30 refugees were pursued more than 200 miles across the border and taken back into Angola at gunpoint."

South African forces were not at the scene, but were told of the incident by other refugees later. The fate of the captured refugees was not disclosed.

South African authorities declined to say if they had taken any action over the border violation. — SAPA/ANS.
Angolans chased refugees into SWA

OMUNGWELUME, South West Africa. — Angolan and Cuban troops had crossed into South West Africa and taken back a group of refugees who had fled the fighting in Southern Angola, South African police said here yesterday.

The local police commander, Lieutenant Eric Winter, told reporters at this remote village near the Angolan border that the incident happened 10 days ago. That was soon after Cuban-aided government troops launched a major offensive against Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita forces.

Lieutenant Winter said the group of 20 or 30 refugees was pursued, more than 200 metres across the border and taken back into Angola at gunpoint.

South African forces were not at the scene but were told of the incident by other refugees later. The fate of the captured refugees was not disclosed.

South African authorities declined to say if they had taken any action over the border violation.

The captured refugees were in the vanguard of nearly 3,000 who have fled across the border in the past two weeks. The flood reached a peak last weekend.

Refugees said Angolan Government and Cuban troops, aided by Swapo terrorists, were killing the generally pro-Unita Kwanyama tribesmen and burning their kraals.

Most of the refugees are housed in a compound at the village and crowd inside the concrete tribal office — a combined meeting place, clinic and post office for the Kwanyama tribe, which straddles the Angola border region — and under canvas canopies outside.

Children run and play but the adults sit sullenly and

Continued on page 9
Cubans chase refugees

Continued from page 1

wait for food provided by the
South African Army.

Last night, the total number of refugees at the camp stood at 2,926 and more were trickling across the border in groups of about 20. A further 5,000 refugees who fled during the Angolan civil war which ended early this year, are housed at Rundu, further east.

Lieutenant Winter said many refugees had been shot by pro-Angolan Government troops. Only yesterday, a newly-arrived refugee had told him that six of his friends had been shot dead within sight of the border fence.

"The refugees are still coming, but they have intensive patrols by armoured cars on the Angolan side.

"The refugees are walking like lines of cattle."

Once across the border — a wire stock fence which has plenty of gaps in it — the refugees are collected by the South African Army and brought here by truck.

Two truckloads arrived as a group of pressmen, South African and foreign, was visiting the refugee camp yesterday on a trip organized by the Government and the army.

Of the 44 refugees, only eight were men. The rest were women, young and old, with children or babies.

Sporting gaudy umbrellas against the fierce sun, the refugees looked frightened and bewildered as they tumbled from the trucks.

One of the new arrivals, Mrs Naulakemba Ngolowa, barefoot, dusty and weary, said more than 20 people had been shot dead in her village, Onagwe. She said they included women and children.

"Government and Cuban troops arrived in trucks and began killing and burning," she said.

Before the raid, there had been more than 200 Uitana troops in the village. She did not know what had happened to them. She did not know where her husband was.

Sub-Chief Nicodemus Shekonjenge, elderly headman of Mpando village, who has been at the camp for five days, said many people had been killed in his area. He fled with his eight wives and 17 of his children and said he saw many burning villages on his way south.

Farmer Teofes Kelanga, 38, from Owonde village, said he personally saw Cubans shoot six men who were running away.

But many of the other refugees who spoke of massacres admitted under questioning that much of their information was second or third-hand and that they had actually witnessed few if any killings.

Mr Andre Burger, head of Information for the Owambo homeland, told reporters he had heard that the Angolan Government forces, the Cubans and Swaps were "killing or carting away" all males over the age of 12.
Cuba denies reports of fighting in Angola

HAVANA. — The Cuban news agency Presse Latina yesterday denied reports of large-scale fighting on the South West African border between Cuban-backed Angolan forces and the Unita guerrilla movement.

The agency accused the press of inventing such reports in a malicious campaign against Cuba and Angola.

It also denied reports that thousands of Angolans had fled to South West Africa to escape atrocities by Cuban and Angolan troops and that guerrillas of the South West African People's Liberation Organization (Swapo) were fighting alongside Angolan troops.

It dismissed reports that the National Union for the Independence of Angola (Unita) was fighting Cuban-backed Angolan troops.

The agency noted that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) was fighting and losing to UNITA forces.
"Cubans help swap dirt from rooftop for tackle"

TODAY: Focus on the crisis zone...
Turnhalle go-slow is a boost for Swapo

WINDHOEK: It will be a tense summer for South West.

Already in the past week:

- The constitution committee gingerly resumed its work in the Turnhalle amid fears that black and brown delegations were headed for another confrontation with the whites.
- Veritges and verkramptes in the National Assembly hierarchy are barely able to conceal their fundamental differences on political change.
- The opposition Federal Party moved to outbid the Nats for support from black and brown moderates. When its congress proposed a multi-party alliance and opened membership to all races.
- Black refugees poured in to escape the war in Angola with horror tales of which hardened divisions in populous Owambo.
- Radio Luanda threatened that the Cuban-backed MPLA would help Swapo to "liberate Namibia" once the Unita rebels had been defeated in Southern Angola.

The constitution committee is pledged to produce a Constitutional plan for an interim government of all ethnic groups by early next year.

The interim government will rule the territory until independence in late-1978.

The conflict in the Turnhalle is over where the power will really lie. A majority of black and brown delegates want extensive powers for the central government, but the whites are holding out for maximum decentralisation to second tier ethnic governments.

The verkramptes chairman of the National Party, Mr. Eben van Zyl, goes as far as to talk of the "white economy."

By CLIVE COWLEY,

TRIBUNE AFRICA News Service

accept such changes in the interest of a peaceful solution, but he was clearly in no hurry and growled that policy-making bodies in the party were "the proper place for such talk."

Mr. Mudge was unrepentant. His role as peacemaker in the Turnhalle is far from finished. Meanwhile the Federal Party, formerly known as the United Party, went multiracial at long last. In a bid to come in from the cold, in fact the wilderness, it also offered to forge an alliance with other parties.

The offer is unlikely to get many takers unless the Turnhalle collapses. Even in such an event the split-off will probably go to Swapo.

Nearly all political parties and groups—the PF is a rare exception—currently fall under three "umbrella" organisations. The most important are the multi-ethnic Turnhalle and the Namibia National Convention: an uneasy coalition of Swapo and three other movements.

Like the Turnhalle, the ANC is troubled. Swapo is flexing its muscles to such an extent that its partners fear they will be gobbled up.

Swapo is also helping the MPLA and Cubans in their campaign to wipe out Unita rebels in Angola and the principal targets are Owambo-speaking tribes traditionally sympathetic to Unita.

This means Swapo is waging war on its own people. Awhere its grassroots support mainly lies, on a scale much larger than its earlier raids into Owambo.

The Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Njohua could be right when he predicts that Swapo support will suffer as a result.

On the other hand, a stubborn reluctance to believe ill of Swapo persists in Owambo and elsewhere, despite recent events.

The military assault on white rule, from bases in Angola, will certainly be resumed, probably escalated with communist help, when Unita has been taken care of.

With South African forces on the border, though, Swapo and its allies are not about to enter Windhoek. In fact a conventional invasion, as an alternative to guerrilla warfare, could prove a costly mistake.
Cauliflower of Death

Twinning Aids Power to...
Grim reflections of a great patriot

PEOPLE have been writing finis to the career of Jonas Savimbi almost since he broke away from Holden Roberto and the group that was to become the depressingly inefficient National Front or FNLA.

I remember when he announced that breakaway to a number of journalists on a houseboat on the Nile in 1984, a number of us wondered what such an attractive, pleasant-spoken clean-limbed young man thought he could achieve against a nasty and ruthless character like Holden Roberto.

Eventually he led his men in the field in the guerrilla campaign for six years, something neither Holden Roberto nor the present President of Angola, Agostinho Neto, ever did.

And in the end he drew far greater popular support than either of them ever was able to.

Jonas Savimbi is, in fact, as fine a patriot as there ever was in any country in Africa. If, somehow, he manages to go on surviving, he could very well become the man who makes Russia and the Cubans bitterly regret the day they became involved in what could prove to be their African Vietnam.

If that day ever comes, I do not think Savimbi will forget how other African states allowed men from another continent to go on butchering Black Angolans without a murmur of protest that one could hear.

But one African leader above all others I would not want to be if Savimbi ever finally triumphs. That is Sam Nujoma's Swapo should he by then have realised his long dream to become the President of the Republic of Namibia.

Once Unita guerrillas were helpful to the guerrillas of Swapo. But now, if all reports are true — or only half of them are, Swapo is helping in the attempted destruction of Unita.

One of the reasons for this alleged change-about is the alleged reliance by Unita on South Africa for some supplies and for some training bases in Namibia and the Caprivi strip. If Swapo's leadership has done this in the hope of future favours from President Neto, the Cubans and the Russians, the memory of it in the future may be more costly than any present gains are likely to be worth.

Some say all this slaughter in the southern bush has been done to make a Roman holiday in Luanda celebrating the first anniversary of Angola's so-called liberation from Portugal.

Savimbi's grim reflections on the past year, as he sits in his hideout, will not be made any more pleasant for realising President Neto relies more heavily now on Cubans and Russians than he did a year ago — even to deal with Unita.

THERE HAS been a slight change in the tide of opinion which so far has been running for the Black leaders at the Geneva conference. Their negotiating antics around Jan Smith's frozen stance have begun to evoke quite loud murmurs of misgiving in Africa and elsewhere. Newspapers in Kenya and Zambia, which survive by never straying too far from official thinking, have begun to ask what Messrs Nkomo, Mugabe and so on think they are playing at.

Why make such a play about getting independence in 12 months if it is going to be dropped into their laps in two years? Is it worth going back to more slaughter along the border and a possibility of more years' misery for everybody just on the off-chance of making the final rulers of Zimbabwe look more heroic? Patience with Smith, Mpho, even a year...
Savimbi man on mission to SA

By CLARE STERN

DR. JONAS SAVIMBI'S right-hand man flew into Jan Smuts Airport this week.

He was met on the tarmac by two White men.

It is believed this top aide of the Unita leader, named George Sangumba, may have come to South Africa to seek help for the hard-pressed Angolan guerrilla movement which a combination of MPLA, Cuban and Swapo forces is trying to stamp out in a massive operation throughout southern Angola.

However, both Defence Headquarters and the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria deny any knowledge of his presence in SA.

Confirmation of Mr. Sangumba's visit could be political dynamite because of the international furore that was aroused by SA's military intervention in Angola last year in support of Unita's struggle against the MPLA and Cuban forces.

His arrival at Jan Smuts was disclosed to the Sunday Express by a Zambian businessman who travelled in the same aircraft.

The businessman, who knows Mr. Sanguma well, said the Unita man left.

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From Page One

Lusaka last Sunday morning on a scheduled Zambia Airways flight to Francistown.

At Francistown he switched to an Air Botswana flight to Jan Smuts.

When the plane landed at Jan Smuts, the businessman saw two white men meet Mr. Sangumba on the tarmac.

Mr. Sangumba has been Dr. Savimbi’s right-hand man — with the title of Unita’s Minister of Foreign Affairs — for ten years.

He played a key role, shuttling back and forth between many capitals, during Unita’s bid for world support against the Russian-backed MPLA this time last year.

He also acted as a go-between in helping to arrange SA’s military intervention in Angola.

And it was Mr. Sangumba who announced SA’s withdrawal from Angola last January. He gave logistical details of the withdrawal of our forces — and his statements were approved for publication here by the Minister of Defence, Mr. P.W. Botha.

Since that withdrawal and the MPLA triumph, Dr. Savimbi has taken refuge in southern Angola — where he has almost total support in an area roughly between the 1,600 km Benguela Railway and the SWA border — and has continued his guerrilla struggle from there.

Now the MPLA Government is trying to stamp him out. Aided by Cuban and SWAPO forces, they are raging through this area butchering thousands of villagers and trying to subjugate the population.

It is this operation which is causing thousands of wretched refugees to scale the border fences into SWA.

As the operation intensifies, Dr. Savimbi is reported to be becoming desperate for some kind of logistic support.

He can no longer turn to Zambia, where President Kaunda once supported him. Since Dr. Agostinho Neto’s MPLA became the recognised Government in Luanda, Dr. Kaunda has reluctantly accepted it and dealt with Neto at meetings of the “front-line” Presidents on the Rhodesian issue.

This has left Dr. Savimbi with no one to turn to as his situation becomes more desperate.

Which may account for his top aide’s arrival here.
Brazen MPLA cross borders of SWA

By DESMOND BLOW
Military Correspondent

THE MPLA, under Cuban officers, have become so brazen that they cross the border from Angola into South West Africa in pursuit of fleeing refugees.

This week they grabbed between 10 and 20 shrieking women and children who believed they were safe after climbing the one metre-high border fence and struggling with their few belongings 3 km into SWA.

When South African troops reached the spot the communist forces had already returned across the border with the refugees. This was disclosed to a group of South African and overseas newsmen on Friday by Lieutenant Eric Winter of the South African Police at Omungweulume refugee camp in northwest Ovambo.

Lieutenant Winter, who is in charge of the camp where about 3,000 refugees have arrived during the past week, said there had been no clashes between SA security forces and the Angolans.

But, he said, the SA forces would resist any invasion of the Ovamboland territory by Angolan troops.

Once refugees have crossed the fence which marks the border, the SA forces will give them protection.

"We can do no less on humanitarian grounds," he said.

He added that based on information gleaned from refugees and "other sources" it was believed that Swapo would launch their biggest offensive yet into SWA with the start of the rainy season within the next few weeks.

"Terrorist activity" had been increasing steadily over the past two years.

Things were quiet at present only because it was the dry season.

Lieutenant Winter said Swapo's co-operation with MPLA forces was, in return, to have MPLA aid and a launching pad for their own big offensive into SWA.

He said it was a principle of guerrilla warfare that they should "operate from territority whose population was friendly towards them."

"This is why it is important to crush the people who support the Unita guerrillas. Once this is done, Swapo will feel in a stronger position for its incursions into SWA."

There is not much the terrorists can do during the dry season. Their tracks are easily discernible and they can be chased by vehicles on land and easily spotted from the air.

But in the rainy season the tracks are soon washed away and visibility from the air is poor.

However, the lieutenant discounted recent reports that MPLA and Cuban forces would join Swapo in a conventional war against SA forces in SWA.

On Friday, 121 exhausted Kwanumas, mostly women and children arrived at Omungweulume camp, swelling the number of refugees at the camp to about 3,000.

They arrived in SA army trucks looking bewildered and haggard. Many of the women said they did not know what had become of their husbands.

They said MPLA-Swapo forces had come hunting their men who had fled into the bush.
UNITA plans PoW swap of 90 Cubans

DAKAR — Unita has captured 90 Cuban soldiers and plans to exchange them for Unita prisoners held by Government forces, a spokesman for the organisation said in Dakar.

Mr Jorge Sengumba, external affairs secretary of Unitas, told Reuters that Unita forces had also captured hundreds of soldiers from the ruling MPLA in Angola.

He was speaking after three days of talks with Senegalese leaders during which he 'briefed President Leopold Senghor on the guerrilla war Unita is waging against the Cuban-backed MPLA.'

CLOSE LINKS

Senegal has not recognised the government formed last year by MPLA leader Mr Agostinho Neto. It has always maintained close links with Unita leader Mr Jonas Savimbi and favours the formation of a national-unity government.

Mr Sengumba said Unita was operating in two-thirds of Angola, down to the southern border of the country. "Our immediate objective is to paralyse the economy by blocking all means of communication," he added.

LINE DISRUPTED

Unita was ready to negotiate with the MPLA on condition that Cuban troops were withdrawn from Angola.

"Our goal is to find a political solution in Angola by the installation of a national-unity government," Mr Sengumba added.

He pointed out that Unita had stopped the 1,000-km Benguela Lobo-Sanzala railway line from functioning. — Sapa-Reuter.
Unita claims capture of 90 Cubans

DAKAR — The Angolan guerrilla force Unita has captured 90 Cuban soldiers and plans to 'exchange them for Unita prisoners held by MPLA forces, a Unita spokesman said here.

Mr. Georges Sangumba, External Affairs Secretary of Unita (Union for the Total Independence of Angola), told Reuters Unita forces had also captured hundreds of soldiers from the ruling popular movement (MPLA).

He was speaking after three days of talks with Senegalese leaders during which he briefed President Leopold Senghor on the guerrilla war. Unita is waging against the Cuban-backed MPLA.

Mr. Sangumba said Unita was operating in two-thirds of the territory of Angola down to the southern border of the country.

"Our immediate objective is to persuade the economy by blocking all means of communication," he said.

Mr. Sangumba said Unita was ready to negotiate with the MPLA on condition that Cuban troops were withdrawn from Angola. — Reuter.
115 flee
Angola

The Star/Africa
News Service

GABORONE — About 115
refugees have fled from
fighting in southern
Kampala to Shakwe
in northeastern Botswana
near the Caprivi Strip.
According to reports reach-
ing Gaborone,
the officer commanding
the area, Mr. A. Mahbou, said the refugees will
probably be transported to
the Etsha refugee settle-
ment camp to ease condi-
tions at Shakwe.
About 12,000 Angolans
fled to Etsha, north-east
Botswana in 1965. They
became Botswana citizens.
Emergency supplies on way

Goods for refugees

Defence Correspondent

Transport has been laid on to move about six tons of emergency supplies for Angolan refugees from Windhoek to the border area.

Two heavy trucks have been sent from Rundu by the Kavango Government Service to pick up the supplies in Windhoek. The trucks are expected to load up late today, and to arrive in Rundu by Thursday evening.

A spokesman for the Department of Rundu administration said in Pretoria: "We had difficulty finding transport to move the supplies, but we are happy that problem has now been solved."

"It is hoped that the supplies will arrive in Rundu on Friday," he said. "If that happens, the government will distribute the supplies to the refugees who are already in Rundu."
Neto's soldiers 'still firing on refugees'

THE ANGOLA WAR GOES RAGING ON

OSHAKATI — Fighting between MPLA, Cuban and Swapo forces and soldiers of Dr. Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement is continuing unabated in Angola, say refugees crossing into Ovamboland.

Refugees arriving at Omingwene, where more than 4,000 people — mainly old men, women and children — were being cared for by the South African Defence Force, said the fighting had moved to northeastern Angola, reports Sapa.

Refugees were still being fired on by Angolan President Agostinho Neto's soldiers in an attempt to stop the steady flow to Southwest Africa.

Undecided

Now the future of more than 9,000 Kwanjama refugees in Kavango and Ovamboland remains undecided.

According to officials here, attempts were being made to contact the MPLA Government in Luanda about the refugees.

Our Lusaka correspondent says a large flow of Angolan refugees has arrived in Zambia's western province because of the heavy fighting in southern Angola.

Zambia's Home Affairs Minister, Mr. Aaron Milner, said the Angolan refugees were flocking into Zambia at a higher rate than ever before.

Expected

The Minister, who could not estimate the number of refugees trekking into the country, said several hundred entered Zambia at the weekend.

He said many more were expected to enter Zambia as long as the fighting continued in southern Angola.

The Minister said more than 16,000 Angolan refugees were in refugee camps.
Angola battles go on

OSHAKATI. — Fighting between MPEA, Cuban and Swaro forces and soldiers of Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement was continuing unabated in Angola, according to refugees crossing the border into Owambo in northern South West Africa. Refugees arriving at Omungwelweni where more than 4,000 people — mainly old men, women and children — were being cared for by the South African Defence Force, said the fighting had now moved to the north eastern parts of Angola. Our correspondent in Lusaka yesterday reported a large influx of Angolan refugees into Zambia's western province. — Sapa
My father was killed by the comrades
Angola's try for UN to be revived

Richard Walker

NEW YORK — Angola's application for UN membership was revived yesterday with the three African members of the Security Council calling for an urgent meeting.

The council is expected to take it up today or tomorrow with the outcome once again depending on the United States.

As with Vietnam — vetoed again by the U.S. on Monday — the 15 other States on the council except the Luanda Government's right to become the 166th member of the world body.

The U.S. vetoed Angola in June, saying its only objection was the presence of Cuban troops there.

In fact, the Ford administration was also anxious not to give ammunition to Ronald Reagan, then challenging for the Republican presidential nomination.
Refugee supplies delayed

WINDHOEK
Emergency supplies for black Angolan refugees in the Owambo and Kavango homelands — delayed here because of apparent red tape in the transporting of the goods — are expected to be moved to the refugee centres in northern South West Africa, either today or tomorrow.

A report from Pretoria said that two trucks had been sent from Windhoek in Kavango to collect six tonnes of the goods for the refugees.

According to a spokesman for the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, the trucks were expected to arrive in Windhoek yesterday and should arrive back in Rundu tonight from where goods would be distributed to the refugees. — SAPA.
Angolan refugees' supplies delayed

WINDHOEK - Emergency supplies for Black Angolan refugees in the Ovamboland and Kavango homelands - delayed here because of apparent red tape in the transporting of the goods - are expected to be moved to the refugee centers in northern South West Africa either today or tomorrow.

According to the Red Cross regional secretary in Windhoek, Mrs Ruth Kiwi, the supplies most badly needed were baby milk, food and clothing.

The supplies were already for transport in Windhoek but due to hitches were delayed.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Department of Finance of the Chief Minister of Ovamboland, Pastor Cornelius Njobia, said they had no knowledge of the supplies, having arrived in Windhoek.

A late report from Pretoria said that two trucks had been sent from Rundu in Kavango to collect six trucks of the goods for the refugees.

SAPA reports that according to official sources in Lusaka several hundred refugees are estimated to have crossed the border into Zambia from southern Angola.
Angola to make second UN bid

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Angola is to make a second bid for membership of the United Nations tomorrow but the country's application is expected to be vetoed by the United States in the Security Council.

Earlier this year, Angola's first application for UN membership was vetoed by the US on the grounds that the presence of large numbers of Cuban troops in the former Portuguese colony raised doubts about the sovereignty of the MPLA Government.

The US indicated at the time that until there was a significant reduction of Cuban forces in Angola, the US would not support Angola's application for membership of the world organisation.

Despite roundabout un-
US 'not involved' in Angola fighting

WASHINGTON. — Dr Henry Kissinger has confirmed that a guerilla war is blazing in Angola and that President Agostinho Neto’s Government in Luanda is far from being in full control of the country. But he insisted on Tuesday night that the United States was not supporting the resistance movement which is headed by Dr Jonas Savimbi.

"We are aware of what is going on but we are not involved," he told a group of Nato parliamentarians at Williamsburg, Virginia.

"It seems to reflect the inability of the authorities in Luanda to establish control even with the support of 13,000 Cuban troops."

The Russians had exploited the situation by injecting the Cuban forces to prevent a "peaceful evolution" he said.

As far Russia's present role, he added drily: "They are still certainly not cooperating with us."

Asked about the stalled Rhodesian negotiations in Geneva, Dr Kissinger responded: "These negotiations are enormously complex but we believe they are going forward. Each participant has to make statements that are really addressed to their own constituents, but we believe progress has already been made and (the talks) can be pushed forward towards the establishment of a majority government."

Senator Abraham Ribicoff, among other prominent Democrats, has urged Mr Carter to retain the services of Dr Kissinger as a special envoy for Middle East peacemaking. There is talk here that he may be asked to play a similar role in Africa.
Mercury Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Dr. Henry Kissinger has confirmed that a war is blazing in Angola, and that President Agostinho Neto's Government in Luanda is far from being in 'full control' of the country.

But he insisted that the United States was not supporting the resistance movement which is headed by Dr. Jonas Savimbi.

"We are aware of what is going on but we are not involved," he told a group of Nato parliamentarians at Williamsburg, Virginia.

"It seems to reflect the inability of the authorities in Luanda to establish control even with the support of 13,000 Cuban troops."

Dr. Kissinger blamed the last Democrat-controlled Congress for sabotaging the efforts the Ford Administration had made to get moderate elements into power in Angola so as to head off the extremists.

"The Russians had exploited the situation by injecting the Cuban forces to prevent a 'peaceful evolution,'" he said.

As for Russia's present role, he added drily: "They are still certainly not co-operating with us."

Asked about the Rhodesian negotiations in Geneva, Dr. Kissinger responded: "These negotiations are enormously complex, but we believe they are going forward."
Help for Angolan refugees

Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA -- Refugee authorities here yesterday approved emergency plans to airlift food and medicine supplies for the hundreds of Angolan refugees who have crossed into Zambia and are now temporarily settled at a remote border camp in Zambia's western province.

According to a spokesman for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, the emergency meeting held here yesterday and attended by Zambian Government officials, also endorsed plans for the immediate re-settlement of the new influx of Angolan refugees.

The spokesman said that before plans were effected to transport the Angolan refugees from the remote temporary camp, food and medicine supplies would first have to be flown there, as roads leading to the Inusho border post in Southern Province, west of Zambia, were impassable.

The spokesman said the Zambian defence forces would be responsible for air-lifting food and medical supplies for the refugees at the Inusho centre.
Unita bases

in SWA— Swapo claim

LUSAKA. — Unita forces fighting communist-backed government troops in Southern Angola were now operating from bases in South West Africa, Swapo claimed here on Wednesday.

Swapo’s information secretary, Mr Peter Katjajivi, said Unita had established base camps near the border.

A strategic base had been set up at Rundu and Unita cadres were under training at Grootfontein, said Mr Katjajivi.

Dispatches from Swapo military commanders in southern Angola, Mr Katjajivi said, showed that arms, including mines and explosives, had been seized after clashes between Cuban-backed government troops and Unita insurgents.

He said South Africa expected Unita to penetrate Swapo bases in southern Angola. "By this manoeuvring Unita has discredited itself in the eyes of Africa."

Unita had declared Swapo its enemy because of Swapo’s links with the ruling government in Angola, Mr Katjajivi added.

He claimed that the South African Government had used refugees who had crossed the border into South West Africa after intensified fighting in southern Angola to "discredit" Swapo.

Refugee elements claiming to be Swapo were intimidating South West African Blacks, he said.

"South Africa is intent on confrontation in Namibia. We will intensify our resistance to the irrelevant Tervelle talks and if South Africa wants to hear bombs in Windhoek they shall hear them," he said. — Sapa
Angola admitted to UN

NEW YORK. — Angola was being admitted into the United Nations last night after the United States suddenly signalled it was dropping its objections.

The US change of heart was made known only an hour before the start of what was expected to be another angry Security Council meeting.

Over the past week there had been indications in Washington that the US had resolved to use its veto again — as it did in June.

Angola will be the 140th member of the world body, and brings the African bloc's strength up to 50.
Flight from Angolan fighting goes on

Heavy artillery and rifle fire could be heard again yesterday, it was reported, as clashes continued in southern Angola. Hundreds of Black Angolans were still being housed in camps in West Africa and observers could also see soldiers moving hand grenade and ammunition trucks.

Aid ships were still coming into the area, but little was heard from the residents. A South African source said that guerrillas had fled into Angola's war-ravaged provinces from South Africa's stride.

Significant numbers are said to be assisting the Angolan forces in the province of Namibia.

It was reported that aircraft were being used by the South African forces to support the guerrilla movements in the province.

African News Agency

The Latest News from Southern Africa

Johannesburg
Angola: U.S. China hit at Cubans

NEW YORK. — The United States and China have denounced the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, alleging at the United Nations that the Cubans have committed atrocities in an attempt to subdue the population.

But the U.S. and China did not oppose Angola's second application for UN membership approved by the Security Council after a 23-yes speech debate, with the U.S. abstaining in the final vote and China refusing to participate — a procedural device tantamount to an abstention.

Reiterating the U.S. abstention, Mr. William Scranton, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, said: "Our decision to abstain rather than to oppose this application was made out of respect for the sentiments expressed by our African friends.

"WE DOUBTS"

We still have serious doubts about the true independence of the current Angolan Government. It is hard to reconcile the presence of a massive contingent of Cuban troops with the claim that Angola enjoys truly independent status.

The Angolan Government exercised controlling, independent control over much of Angola that still resists annexation by the regime in Luanda.

Mr. Scranton said the fact that the MPLA Government depended heavily on Cuban forces for the maintenance of its security casted doubt on the degree of popular support which it could command within the country.

ATTACKS

It is clear that the Cuban army, a foreign, non-African force, is waging a bloody and difficult guerrilla war in three separate areas of Angola.

We have heard disturbing reports that these
Refugees continue to stream in as fighting in Angola escalates.
UN may help Angola refugees

NEW YORK. — The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, replying to a South African Government appeal, has suggested that UN aid be channelled to Angolan refugees in South West Africa through the Red Cross.

In a letter to the South African Foreign Minister, Dr H. Muller, published yesterday, he said that as South Africa had no legal communication with the territory, the UN could not respond to a South African Government request. In his latest communication, the secretary-general said he was most concerned to learn of the plight of the latest group of refugees who crossed from Angola into South West Africa in the first week of November, according to Dr Muller's letter.

“I have noted your request that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees be authorized to lend his active assistance in the matter,” Dr Waldheim told the South African official. "It must, however, be appreciated that in accordance with the decision of the United Nations General Assembly, South Africa does not have legal standing in the territory of Namibia and, therefore, not a competent authority with which the United Nations can deal in the resolution of the problem.”

South Africa has said that thousands of refugees poured into Ovamboland, bordering Angola, following political clashes in Angola. Dr. Muller informed Dr. Waldheim that South Africa could not cope with the influx of refugees and needed outside humanitarian assistance for them.

The Foreign Minister first raised the question of aid with the Secretary-General last January, when South African troops were in Angola. Dr. Muller said then that UN help was needed for refugees in southeast Angolan camps.

The United Nations Secretary-General rejected the appeal on the ground that the camps were on Angolan territory.
Border talks fail

Angola holds R13m in gear

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Two South African officials this week crossed into Angola for earnest but fruitless negotiations with officials of the Marxist Angolan government about the return of dam-building equipment worth R13m at the Calueque pumping station 40 km inside Angola, which has been idle since work at the site was closed down by the Angolans a few months ago.

The South African officials — Mr J P Brand, head of the South West Africa Water and Electricity Commission (Swawek) and Mr CT Truebody, the Regional Director of Water Affairs — spent some time conferring with two uniformed officers of the ruling MPLA regime under a tree at Santa Clara, the Angolan half of the Oshikango border post.

The meeting, Mr Brand said afterwards, was "most cordial" — but it achieved nothing.

MPLA ‘commissioner’

One of the MPLA representatives, whose title was "Commissioner for Southern Angola", told Mr Brand that the Luanda Government would decide the fate of the electrical motors and switchgear Swawek had to leave behind at Calueque when the MPLA stopped work on the barrage there several months ago.

Mr Brand said negotiations came about as a result of his anxiety about the Swawek machinery. The dry season is coming to an end and he is worried about the damage the torrential Angolan summer rains might cause.

There have been reports that the Angolan government intends to sell the Swawek equipment it confiscated at Calueque — where a regulating water barrage designed to regulate the flow of water to the huge Ruacana project downstream has been partly built — as so-called "war reparations".

Inexplicably, however, the second of Calueque's two main functions: — pumping vital necessary supplies of Cunene River water down to parched Owambo — has not been stopped by the Angolans, even though they are totally opposed to the South African-supported government of Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba.
Refugee decision made 'in principle'

WINDHOEK. — The fate of almost 4,000 refugees sheltering at the refugee camp at Omugwemwe in Owambo was decided "in principle" on Sunday afternoon at a funeral.

Members of the Owambo cabinet and officials met to discuss the refugee problem at the funeral of a blind headman, Mr. Uculu, who was murdered recently by terrorists.

The problem becomes more serious each week as more refugees continue to cross the Angolan border to escape the fighting there. "It was decided in principle to approach headmen in the area to ask them if they could and would be willing to absorb refugees into their areas," Mr. Jannie de Wet, Commissioner General of the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, said yesterday.

The refugees would then be able to return to Angola when fighting eventually stops there.

Of the 3,360 refugees presently at Omugwemwe, 1,900 were children and 600 of these were orphans, Mr. De Wet said.

Up to eight babies a week are being born at the refugee camp.

Later this week a final decision is expected on the refugees when the headmen have given their decision on whether they are able to accommodate the refugees on their land.

Meanwhile, the Red Cross offices in Windhoek have said the transportation of food and clothing to the refugees is operating smoothly, with large supplies being donated by the public and business organizations.

The army is helping to transport the goods to the north. — Sapa
Africa still leans on Soviet, Cuba

Angola, now a member of the United Nations in the face of American disapproval, shows few signs of wanting to break out of its Russo-Cuban dependence, writes ANTHONY DELIUS.

LONDON. — Excited war talk by army men and politicians in South Africa over possible moves from Angola to make a future independent Namibia into a "Marxist" state did not prevent that official guardian of the world's peace, the UN, from accepting Angola as its 146th member.

Angola abstained from voting, as she has done in the Security Council a few days before. And Angola's Foreign Minister, Mr. José Eduardo dos Santos (now first deputy premier), celebrated the occasion by attacking the Americans in his first speech for "insulting the international community" by vetoing the first attempt by Angola to join the world body. The Africans probably bit back the retort courteous of wondering whether Angola's presence in the UN was not an even greater insult to the International community.

US scepticism

America's attitude quite undisguisedly remains one of complete scepticism about Angola's fitness to be a member of a gathering of what are supposedly free and independent nations. Washington now abstains from blocking the Angolan membership at the request of other African states. The American reasoning is, presumably, that if other Black states can accept that a government brought to power by Soviet supplies and 15,000 Cuban troops represents an independent state, then there seems no point in forcing another view of sovereignty on them. Angola, as the USA has pointed out several times, is largely Africa's business, and if Africa sees no objection to having the country as a free and equal partner in the UN, so be it.

A recent reshuffle of the Angolan Government shows the regime setting up an administration which draws heavily on Soviet models. There is the party central committee in real control, a national political commissar for the army, a council of the revolution, three deputy prime ministers, and so on and so forth.

One constant accusation made against the Luanda government is that it is heavily weighted with people of mixed race, the mulattoes to the disadvantage of the black Africans. The reshuffle may have done little to alter this imbalance, if it exists.

Greater chance

To some extent it is believed that the persistent loyalty claimed by Dr. Savimbi among the majority of the Blacks rests on suspicion of this mulatto dominance of the Government. Mulatto elements would have been naturally better able to take advantage of education and job opportunities under the old assimilado system of the Portuguese colonial system than the Black Africans. This would later have given them greater chances of advancement in the city-based government party, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

Other African states no more object to this than they do to the fact that the Kikuyu achieved a great advantage over other ethnic groups in Kenya by their long start in education under colonial rule.
US opens door to Angola at UN

Hugh Robertson

NEW YORK: -- The United States is understood to have tacitly agreed to Angola's membership of the United Nations in exchange for African co-operation in the Southern Africa peace initiative.

African representatives at the UN say that the Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, ordered the about-face in US policy after discussions with President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

In the Security Council yesterday, Tanzania was one of three sponsors of Angola's second application for UN membership. The first, earlier this year, was vetoed by the US.

The application was referred to the Security Council's membership committee where, say African and American sources, the US indicated that it would not stand in the way of Angola becoming a UN member.

It is believed that the US will either abstain or be absent when the issue is voted on next Monday. This would enable Angola to acquire UN membership without the US having to formally recognise the MPLA Government in Luanda.

Africans, at the UN say that President Nyerere told Dr Kissinger earlier this year that it was difficult to get Mozambique and Angola to agree to co-operate in a Southern Africa peace initiative so long as the US prevented Angola from acquiring UN membership.

INFLUENCE

President Nyerere, it is said, was asked to use his influence with Mozambique's Marxist leaders to put pressure on Rhodesia guerrilla leaders in Mozambique to agree to the US peace plan.

It is also claimed that President Nyerere was asked to persuade the Angolan leaders to be receptive to US-supported initiatives to end the South West African dispute.

When Angola first applied for UN membership, the reason given for the US veto was that the presence of large numbers of Cuban troops in Angola raised doubts about the sovereignty of the MPLA government.
‘CIA hired Angolan mercenaries in UK’

CHICAGO — The American Central Intelligence Agency is said to have spent up to £700,000 in Britain to recruit mercenaries for Angola.

The claim is made in an article prepared for Oil magazine by former CIA agent Philip Agee, who has been ordered to leave Britain.

Agee names two officials of the American Embassy in London as being involved directly in distributing some of the money.

His article, written with journalist Steve Weissman, is to be published in the January issue of Oil.

It says the CIA budgeted £44 million in 1975 in a campaign to support anti-communist forces in Angola.

The article cites three different sources in the British mercenary community as saying that the recruiters got several thousand dollars directly from two US Embassy officials, neither of whom appeared to be a full-time CIA agent.

"But for all the money and effort that went into the Angolan mercenary operation — and so far we've heard that as much as £700,000 was spent in Britain alone — only 200 or so British mercenaries actually turned out and most of them seemed a sorry lot," the article says.

More than 60 of the mercenaries were reported to have been killed in action and the rest came home "bitter and disillusioned." — Saps-Reuters.
Vietnam's troops join the MPLA

Johannesburg—Vietnam has sent a contingent of soldiers to Angola where they are already assisting MPLA forces in the country's southern regions and close to the border with South West Africa.

Sources said yesterday that the Vietnamese were actively supporting the MPLA, although mainly in an advisory capacity.

The sources did not say how many Vietnamese had been committed to the civil war in Angola, nor how long they had been in the country. But their presence adds a new dimension to the situation in Angola where MPLA, Unita and FNLA rival factions are still locked in a bloody civil war.

The Vietnamese are almost certainly veterans of the recent war in Vietnam and are not committed to the process of reviewing its presence in the former Portuguese territory because of severe financial problems in their own country.

Meanwhile, the call on Angola by combined MPLA, Cuban and Swano forces against Unita in southern Angola appears to have had some success.

According to the latest reports, Unita forces were recently attacked by MPLA-held town of Ambabi in northern Angola. And it is claimed that the MPLA and its allies, the Cubans, are no longer willing to operate away from the garrisoned towns in northern Angola.

All traffic between countries now is supposed to be in support of MPLA and Cuban forces near the strategic town of Kuito, but has otherwise kept a low profile.
Plans to oppose MPLA

Own Correspondent
NAIROBI — Defeated Angolan nationalist movements are holding discussions on the formation of a united front which would group all anti-government factions under a single political and military leadership.

Dr George Sangumba, foreign affairs spokesman for Unita, said here that his movement had instigated the talks which were at present being conducted on an informal basis. But if broad agreement could be reached a congress would be arranged to establish the front formally and elect its leaders.

Dr Sangumba said the groups in the discussion were all opposed to the continued Soviet-Cuban presence in the former Portuguese colony. They were also opposed to the representative and dictatorial methods of the MPLA Government.

He mentioned his own movement, the FNLA, the PLEAC (Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave), and the Active Revolt, a splinter group of the ruling MPLA.
Moves to unite all opposition in Angola

The Argus Correspondent

NAIROBI. — Angolan nationalist movements, defeated during the civil war, are holding discussions on the formation of a united front which would group all anti-government factions under a single political and military leadership.

Dr. George Sangumba, Foreign Affairs spokesman for Unita, said here his movement had instigated the talks which were at present being conducted on an informal basis. But if broad agreement could be reached, a congress would be arranged to establish the front formally and elect its leaders.

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MOVEMENTS

He mentioned his own movement, the FNLA, the FLEC (Front for the Liberation of the Cabilndan Enclave) and the Active Revolt, a splinter group of the ruling MPLA. The FNLA and Unita, two of the three Angolan nationalist movements represented in the colony, short-lived transitional government, were defeated early this year when Cuban troops were flown to Angola to support the MPLA.

According to Dr. Sangumba, the idea of a common front representing these diverse groups comes from Unita leader Dr. Jonas Savimbi, who is leading his guerrilla forces in Southern Angola.

Meanwhile, Angola yesterday accused neighbouring Zaire of deliberately delaying the reopening of the Benguela railway destroyed during Angola's civil war, says AP reports.

The accusation was made by Angola's roving ambassador and member of the central committee, Mr. Pascoal Luvungi, who is in Lusaka to deliver a special message to President Kenneth Kaunda from Dr. Agostinho Neto, the Angolan leader.

Mr. Luvungi said: 'We have repaired all our bridges on the line and we have asked the Zaire government to repair their part of the damage, but we have not yet got anything from them.'
Journalist flees Angola on foot

VIENNA—Fritz Sitte, an Austrian writer and journalist, who had been missing in Angola for 19 weeks, has arrived in South Africa after walking some 2,600 km to reach Zambia in a daring escape, Austrian newspapers reported yesterday. Sitte went to Angola earlier this year at the invitation of leaders of the pro-Western Unita movement.

His wife, who lives at Villach, last heard of him on August 10. She said her husband phoned her from Pretoria yesterday, saying he was safe.

He had earlier reached Angola on foot across the border from Zambia, but as the Unita forces fought a losing battle, he was forced to take a clandestine roundabout route of 2,600 km to reach Zambia again.

He was due to return to his hometown today. — Sapa-AP
Angola aid

GENEVA. — The United Nations high commission for refugees has raised about $83 million and 20,000 tons of food to help displaced people in Angola. — Sapa-Reuters.
HAVANA. — More than half the Cuban troops who fought for the Angolan war were from reserve ranks, the Cuban president, Dr. Fidel Castro, said yesterday.

He said only a small part of his expeditionary force to Angola fought in the major battles. The Cubans were still biding time, waiting to see what would happen to the Angolan war. Dr. Castro believed Cuba was backing the MPLA, but he had not been clearly convinced of that.

Cuba had eight men in reserve for every regular in its army. — Sapa-Reuters.
Inside Story

The stars Africa News Service reveals the first detailed evidence to come from the front in a year.

[Handwritten note: 8288 12-16-79]
Angolan history is in 100 concrete panels

LUANDA — Half an hour's leisurely walk past 100 painted concrete panels gives the newcomer to Luanda a crash course on the struggle which brought independence to the former Portuguese colony of Angola last year.

The panels, each six metres by two, form the fence round Luanda's hilltop military hospital and simultaneously serve as a vivid guide to the 19-year struggle for independence as seen by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

They portray scenes already part of the folklore of Angola's 690,000 people. They show Portuguese prison cells, the arrest and silencing of Nationalist leaders, colonial methods of punishment, soldiers dissuading children, the battle for independence, the part played by women and youth, and the current struggle to develop the economy and end illiteracy.

The paintings and patriotic slogans, whose brilliant colours match the scarlet leaves of the flamboyant tree, give only a thumbnail sketch of the tragic complexities of the war for Angolan independence.

Tens of thousands of people died in guerilla fighting and civil war across the 1 250 000 square kilometres of what is potentially one of the richest countries in Africa. Fourteen years of colonial war and a revolution at home were down the Portuguese will to hold Angola.

At first it seemed that the quarter-million whites in Angola would declare independence unilaterally if the Lisbon I government decided to pull out. They reckoned that, with Angola's wealth in oil and other resources, they would be able to survive "like the Rhodesians.

But at the last moment their nerve seemed to have failed them. Portugal laid down its mandate, the army pulled out, and the settlers fled back to the homeland, carrying with them their money, jewels and everything else that could be packed into a plane or a ship.

Many of those settlers returned to disillusionment and unemployment in a Portugal whose economy could not support them in their former lifestyle. A trickle of whites is now coming back to Angola. But the Government here is being selective in accepting them back.

The economic paralysis that followed the flight of the white businessmen and technicians was only one of two major problems that faced the MPLA under Dr Agostinho Neto, Angola's first president.

The other was the bid for power by two rival guerilla groups, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and Unita, and also a movement seeking the independence of the Cabinda enclave north of the Congo River.

On the eve of independence a plane flew low over Luanda dropping FNLA leaflets that read: "Stay indoors tomorrow — we are coming." The next day, at the new Angola flag was unfurled, mortar bombs fell in the outskirts of the city and FNLA troops were within a few kilometres of the city. But at the last moment an MPLA counter-attack hurried them back.

For the first few months of independence the MPLA Government had to fight not only the FNLA and Unita, but also a movement seeking the independence of the Cabinda enclave north of the Congo River.

Students of the Angolan independence story had to memorise a whole battery of initials of rival groups and organisations. In addition to the MPLA, FNLA and Unita, there were V focal, FLEC, Boss, POLIS, ISAS, FNL, Finja, DLF, CIA, OAU, CEB, EMPLA, Unita, DOM, CEC, JEFPLA, OPA, ODP, OMA, RPA, DIR and lots more.

You do not need to decode all these names to grasp the extent to which Angola became a battleground for conflicting ideologies and economic rivalries. South African troops backed the Unita offensives while Zaire gave base camp facilities to FNLA. Both groups had money and weapons from the United States and the FNLA recruiting Western mercenaries, of whom four were executed last July after a much-publicised trial here.

The Government is willing to discuss the "Cuban connection" — the presence of thousands of Cuban troops who helped them to victory in the civil war. The MPLA repudiate Western suggestions that they are Cuban-dominated or Marxist-Leninists. They say that it was of their own free choice that they asked the Cubans, the Russians, and other leftwing countries to help them against the FNLA and Unita.

President Neto has said a ideological orientation was ever imposed on us. We decided that the best and quickest means of achieving our new objective was to construct a Socialist fatherland.

The Government is equally frank in admitting the country's current economic plight, the many shortages, the lack of essential services, and the likelihood of any quick solutions.

They blame the war and economic sabotage by the Portuguese who, they say, wantonly damaged vehicles and equipment before they could be shipped back. As a result two years' coffee crop lay in store for lack of trucks to carry it to the West Africa, official crop. In 1975, which was off the road. Intercity transport was at a standstill.

Now things are beginning to improve. Yugoslavia has sent about 100 buses to Luanda and the bus queues in the sun opposite the domed marble building of the Bank of Angola are much shorter.

Even if there isn't enough beer and cigarettes to go round and some foodstuffs and spare parts are in short supply, the vital oil has started to flow again, earning Angola foreign exchange with which to buy essential goods abroad. A new offshore well is expected to go on stream shortly in Northern Angola.

The authorities do not conceal the fact that there is still a security problem. One minister said: "In a vast country like Angola there is ample opportunity for bush warfare. After all no one knows this better than the MPLA after our 14 years guerilla activity against the Portuguese.

"There are also hit-and-run attacks by South African-backed Unita groups, who used helicopters in one instance to come in and massacre villagers to create terror,"

But the minister added: "The support of our people for the MPLA government is solid. We do have the help of the Cuban army — ours was, after all a maquis (guerilla movement) and you cannot form a national army over night. But we shall build it.

"We have also committed to give help to our brothers in Namibia (South West Africa) and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) to achieve independence."

"Asked about recent reports from South Africa of heavy fighting between Government troops and Unita guerillas in Southern Angola and of the flight of refugees into South West Africa, the minister said: "It is pointless wasting time in denying complete lies. We are building our nation." — "SAPA/INS.
Angola horror drive

The Star's Africa News Service.

WINDHOEK — The combined MPLA, Cuban and SWAPO forces have turned on the civilian population living close to the Angola-Owambo border.

In a determined bid to clear a 3 km strip — the so-called Castro corridor — along the border, the joint forces are shooting on sight, looting and burning farms.

Stories of the fresh wave of horror were told by refugees reaching Owambo at Christmas.

The refugees — 700 in all — are being housed in the Opungwange camp, 5 km from the border. They are mostly women and children.

The new influx brings the total of Angolan refugees in Owambo to nearly 5,000.

COST

Earlier refugees have been resettled in various headmen's wards in the black homeland.

Speaking from Okakarara today, the Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Njohoba, said that the Christmas refugees would be resettled after a period in quarantine during which they would be vaccinated against various diseases.

He was reluctant to discuss the cost to the Owambo Government, but said the South West Africa Administration had offered him government financial assistance.

Up to now, the operation by Southern Angola was aimed at stamping out UNITA resistance. This is believed to be the first time non-partisan tribesmen are being shot at randomly.
Cubans not defecting, says Zambia

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The Zambian Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Aaron Milner, has denied reports that 120 Cuban soldiers defected from Angola to Zambia.

Asked to comment on the reports that the Cuban troops had crossed the border into Zambia and were seeking political asylum in the United States, Mr Milner said: "It is news to us."

There are strong rumours in Lusaka of the defections, but no concrete evidence at this stage.

Fighting in southern Angola between MPLA-Cuban-Swapo forces and Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement have sent thousands of refugees into Zambia and South West Africa.

REFUGEES

Mr Milner said Angolan refugees were pouring into Zambia at the rate of about 800 a week. "There are now about 16,000 Angolan refugees in Zambia,"

"The country has appealed to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to take a more prominent role in helping the refugees because the Zambian Government can no longer shoulder the responsibility because of economic problems," Mr Milner said.

Zambia has now ordered all officials of Unita to leave the country.

Mr Milner said this was in accordance with the OAU charter which forbids member states to

harbour groups of persons fighting another legal member state."
The Star's Africa News Service has obtained a tape-recording made in a southern Angolan village when a Unita patrol came on it a few hours after it had been hit. This is the second in a series giving the first detailed accounts to come from the Angola front in more than a year.

"They don't ask questions—they just shoot...?"

An aged, white-haired headman, eyes glazed with shock, stumbled on to an armed Unita patrol north of the Ovamboland border. His village had just been wiped out by MPLA-Cuban-Swapo raiders, he said.

The raiding party had hit the village, about 80 km north-east of Pendeira d'Íncua, six hours before, the old man said. A contact of The Star's Africa News Service was with the patrol, and tape-recorded interviews with the old man and the only other survivor there at the time, a 13-year-old boy named Tiago.

Moving into the village, the 25-man Unita patrol found about 20 thatched huts burnt to the ground and still smouldering.

We know them

Twenty-four bodies, all with either gunshot or shrapnel wounds, were lying on the ground, most of them in the appearance of having been hit while running away. Pots of mealie meal still sat in the warm coals.

The raiding party came early in the morning driving "Those iron trucks which are called armoured cars," Tiago said.

"They were track cars. As soon as they got into the village they started shooting. I ran into the bush," he said.

Asked how he knew the raiders were MPLA, Cubans and Swaps, Tiago said: "We know the MPLA quite well. As for Swaps, we know they are Swaps because they have different uniforms, and our elders have pointed them out to us. The Cubans are whites."

Tiago was hit by what appeared to be grenade fragments. His left eye was patched with a blood-soaked, fly-covered bandage.

The old headman, who gave his name as Mohpepa, described through an interpreter what happened. "The MPLA and Cubans and Swaps came into the village, and as soon as the people came out of the huts they started shooting."

Many people fell down, and others ran away. "I do not know how I survived," Mohpepa said.

The village was home to about 180 people, and he thought as many as 90 were either dead or badly wounded.

When the Unita patrol arrived it was deserted except for Tiago and Mohpepa.

The old headman said the raiding party had also come to other villages in the area and done the same thing.

"They arrive, and they do not ask questions. They start shooting people. They steal cattle, they beat up people and they shoot people. They do not even talk to us, they just start shooting," he said.

The Cubans

Mohpepa said he knew the MPLA-Cuban forces well because they passed through the area regularly. The Cubans were easy to identify because they were either white or mutato, their uniforms were different and they were in command.

He knew Swaps because "they say they are Swaps and they say they are going to South West Africa."

Mohpepa said he knew where South West Africa was and that people had run away to there, but it was too far away and "to die is the same here or on the other side of the border."

"If I have to live I will live here, and if I have to die I will die here," he said fatalistically.

As headman he intended to take his people and what remained of their herd of about 80 cattle and move further into the bush.

Typical

Unita claims the MPLA-Cuban forces do not venture off the tracks where they can drive, and so villagers simply drift further back into the bush and are relatively safe.

The people of the area, about 80 km north of the South West African border, are closely related to the Kwango and Ovambos people of South West Africa.

The raid stumbled on by the Unita patrol was typical of what was happening along the border, according to The Star's Africa News Service contact.

It was incidents such as this one, he said, which had precipitated the exodus of more than 4,600 tribesfolk into South West Africa in October and November.

Tiago said he intended to join Unita.

"I am sure my parents are dead, and I will never see them again. I will go with Unita," he said.

(C) Arena Ctr., 1976.
Unita says 142 Cubans defected

NEW YORK — A spokesman for Unita said yesterday that at least 142 Cuban soldiers had defected to Zambia in recent weeks.

The Zambian government has officially denied the defection of any Cuban soldiers, but Unita spokesman, Mr. Jeremiah Chitunda, said in New York the denial had been made by an official opposed to Unita.

He said Unita members in Lusaka had checked reports of the defections with government officials who had confirmed them and said most of the Cubans had been whisked to a secret place by the Zambian authorities to determine if they should be returned to Angola or detained.

Mr. Chitunda said there were also reports that between 90 and 100 Cubans had also defected to Zaire from Angola.

Mr. Chitunda said guerrilla warfare had caused the problems which led to the defections. “The Cubans often find themselves stranded during fighting in hostile territory.”

Factionalism within the MPLA-run government also contributed to the defecations. — Sape-AP.
Africa

Unita is fighting on, say refugees

"Malita Africa Bureau
LUSAKA. - Angolan refugees fleeing to Zambia say there is still heavy fighting between MPLA government forces and Unita guerrillas in the former Portuguese colony.

About 200 refugees at a Lusaka camp said there were constant skirmishes between the two forces, especially in the rural areas where Unita, led by Dr Jonas Savimbi, had resorted to guerrilla warfare.

A student, Hudson Pete- peta, 21, said "We had to flee because fighting is still going on in our country and many people are still dying."

He said both sides were using sophisticated weapons although the MPLA forces backed by Cuban soldiers were using "superior weapons such as tanks and machine guns."

The refugees, who were moved from the Western Province on the border with Angola in government trucks and will finally be camped at Maheba refugee camp in the North-western Province.

The Zambian Government has also dispatched a fleet of trucks to collect about 800 more Angolan refugees who have just crossed into Zambia. They are all Unita followers.

With the latest arrivals the number of Angolan refugees in Zambia has risen to 16,000, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Aaron Mwinuka, confirmed yesterday.

The Ministry has warned that, if the refugee influx continued at this rate, Zambia would be faced with "a very serious refugee problem."
Refugees tell of battles

Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA—Hundreds of Angolan refugees trekking to Zambia have said heavy fighting was still raging between the MPLA Government forces and Unita.

The refugees, numbering about 200 at a camp here, said they had fled Angola to seek refuge in Zambia because of the fierce fighting. They mentioned constant skirmishes between the two forces, especially in the rural areas, where Unita, led by Dr. Jonas Savimbi, has resorted to guerrilla warfare.

A student, Hudson Petepe, 21, said: "We had to flee because fighting is still going on in our country and many people are still dying."

Tanks

He said both sides were using sophisticated weapons. Although the MPLA forces, backed by Cuban soldiers, were using superior weapons, like tanks and machine-guns.

The refugees, camped at Malambe, south of Lusaka, include women and children who walked from various parts of Angola to Zambia through the Western Province.

They were moved from the Western Province on the border with Angola to Government town and will finally be camped at Magheba refugee camp in the North-Western Province.

Trucks

The Zambian Government has also sent a fleet of trucks to transport about 500 more Angolan refugees who have just crossed into Zambia. They are all Unita followers.

With the latest arrivals, the number of Angolan refugees in Zambia has risen to 18,000, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Aaron Milner, confirmed here yesterday.

The Minister has warned that if the refugee influx continued at this rate, Zambia would be faced with "a very serious refugee problem."
Cubans 'free' prisoners

Escapes by Unita claimed

From a Special Correspondent of The Star's Africa News Service.

Nairobi

Unita troops captured by the MPLA have made mass escapes from Angola prisons with the help of dissatisfied Cubans and MPLA soldiers, according to a Unita spokesman.

The spokesman said that in the past weeks 680 Unita soldiers had escaped from prisons and detention camps in Luanda, Lobito, Nova Lisboa and Silva Porto and had rejoined Unita guerrilla forces in the bush.

They include one of Unita's top leaders, George Valentin, who was captured during the fall to Cuban forces of Nova Lisboa, now renamed Huambo.

Unita officials here claim the escapes reflect the growing disenchanted-ment of Cuban troops at their role in Angola.

Angolan escapes claimed

From Page 1

each other. They were white men with long hair. They were poorly clothed and had obviously been through a rough time. Some were wrapped in rags. Some had no shoes. They were dirty and hungry and very tired.

"We thought at first that they might have been Portuguese refugees, but we confirmed that this was not so," the official added.

A police spokesman in Solwezi, when telephoned from Johannesburg today, refused to confirm or deny the report that Cubans had passed through the town.

The Zambian Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Aaron Milner, has denied any knowledge of the alleged defection of Cuban soldiers into Zambia. So has the Cuban embassy in Lusaka.

A spokesman at the United States embassy in Lusaka has denied reports that the Cubans requested political asylum in the US.

‘Disappeared’

Despite denials by the Zambian Government in Lusaka this week they insist that a total of 128 Cuban troops have deserted and entered Zambia during December to seek political asylum.

A senior Unita official said that on December 10 a truckload of 48 Cubans left Angola at the border town of Mwinilunga in Angola's north-western province.

They went to Solwezi, where they were seen and spoken to by local people, and then "disappeared." The official said it was believed they were being held at a Zambian air force base at Mwambwa.

Long hair

He claimed that on December 17 a further 80 Cuban troops left Angola in trucks by the same route. Three different Zambian sources, he said, had confirmed that they entered Zambia and that they were definitely Cuban troops.

They spoke, Spanish to...
Angola: South Africa's Bay of Pigs

Letters

From Brigadier J G Williams, SM, DFC (US), SA Air Force (Ret) (PO Box 13 538, Stoffberg, Transvaal):

ALLOW ME to add my voice to all the other voices about the Angolan affair, to those of my former chief, General J N. Bizman, but perhaps for somewhat different reasons.

It is unnecessary to ਠਰ ਅਨੌਂ ਅਵਥਾ ਨੂੰ ਅਕਾਲ ਕਾਘ ਕਰਨੀ

It is unnecessary to try and expand on what has already been said, and written about the consequences of our misguided involvement in Angola. President Kwanza's announcement (April 20) that he hopes to see only a military solution to the Rhodesian question and that such steps in collaboration with Mozambique and Tanzania to co-ordinate terrorist training and operations to arrive at this aim, is the latest of a long list of unacceptable consequences resulting from the Angolan adventure. What we have been told, however, is that none of these consequences, however serious or deeply hidden that they could not have been foreseen in the event of failure.

Justification

I believe that a large measure of justification exists for the South African intervention in Angola — the fact that a hostile communist force of decisive strength, equipped with sophisticated weapons, is now sitting on our doorstep and is playing a role in the relations and the tension developing in Southern Africa is proof of this.

Later, when the involvement was conducted — not so far as the tactical operations themselves were concerned, but on the other military-political front.

Firstly, there was the strategic operation. The myth that military operations by South African forces towards Angola and northern Rhodesia were silly and being spread up and down the country, and that they were somehow unique to the Angolan operation, is false. This is a part of the South African Defence Force’s extended operations in the south of Africa. And although the South African Defence Force was not directly involved in the battle, the fact remains that, in spite of local tactical successes, units of the South African Defence Force were forced to withdraw in the face of the enemy — a strategic defeat, through no fault of their own.

Angola may well be regarded as South Africa’s Bay of Pigs!

We may well ask: Why did we go in? What was the purpose of the South African forces first went in there rather than merely a handful of Cubans in Angola. If we were not prepared to commit forces strong enough to secure, on our own, the military objectives required to achieve our strategic aim, we should not have embarked on the adventure of Angola.

The consequences of failure, through committing inadequate military forces, have indeed been foreseen, in spite of problematical support expected from other Western countries. Through what channels was this support promised and how was it evaluated? In the light of what happened it would seem as if a miscalculation was made by either our Intelligence or diplomatic agencies or both. In this respect the Russians and the Cubans evaluated much more accurately what the possible reactions of the Americans would be during the presidential election year and in the aftermath of Vietnam.

Stand and fight

At the present time most White South Africans seem to regard our withdrawal from Angola as a diplomatic rather than a military defeat that we pulled back because the expected Western support failed to materialize. The interpretation of our withdrawal in certain quarters outside our borders is rather different. And under present circumstances it would appear that nothing short of a miracle would prevent a situation where we would feel compelled to stand and fight. Miracles do happen, however, and I sincerely hope I am wrong, but if our moment of truth should come I also hope, just as sincerely, that political/military leadership is capable of inspiring greater confidence than is apparent in the case of the aftermath of Angola.

Our two opposition parties have not exactly distinguished themselves so far during the present session by taking the Government to task for the way the Angolan affair was conducted. We may well ask: "Quien custodia, ipso custodite?" — who guards the guards?
SA supremacy now doubtful

-D P de Villiers

ASSUMPTIONS made before the Angola war that South Africa's armed forces could make "mincemeat" of any threat on its borders were now open to doubt. Mr D P de Villiers SC, chairman of Nasionale Pers, said in Cape Town last night.

Addressing a meeting of the Institute of International Affairs, he said a disturbing question remained hovering over the whole region of Southern Africa concerning the possibility of Russian and Cuban intervention such as that in Angola.

He doubted whether any conclusive, concrete answer was possible and the disturbing aspects of the question could not be denied.

"Earlier assumptions that South African military strength can make mincemeat of anything likely to arise around our borders become open to doubt," Mr De Villiers said.

Dr Kissinger had warned that further Cuban military interventions would not be tolerated but after the Angolan events there was scepticism as to whether the United States would receive Congressional backing to put such warnings into effect.

The prospects of a clash between "big powers" on Southern African soil, with all the attendant risks of escalation, were not attractive.

"It is perhaps this danger, above all, which underscores the desirability to proceed, not in panic but certainly with all deliberate speed along the lines that are known to be necessary for achieving equilibrium and peace in Africa," Mr De Villiers said.

Earlier in his address, he said that a balance had to be struck in South Africa between maintaining security and effecting reforms where necessary.

"To my mind the answer still lies in building on present foundations and, in increasing measure, drawing all sectors of the population, through duly elected representatives, into processes of consultation, decision-making and shaping of the future. Together with sustained economic growth, there can be no better anti-insurgency base," Mr De Villiers said.
TWO of South Africa's most distinguished service chiefs, Lieutenant-General Nic Bierman and Brigadier J. G. Willers, have strongly criticized the Republic's military intervention in Angola. 

General Bierman is a former Chief of the Army and Brigadier Willers was at one time Chief Commandant of the SA Air Force's Maritime Group. Both are now living in retirement in the Transvaal.

General Bierman, who like Brigadier Willers has a distinguished war record, made his views known in an interview at his home in Potchefstrom earlier this month, and Brigadier Willers wrote to the Cape Times from his home in Stoffberg to add his misgivings to those of his former chief. His letter was published in the Cape Times in full yesterday.

The Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, and a number of serving and retired service chiefs declined to comment on General Bierman's criticism, which he said was originally contained in a statement given to the Transvaal, in Johannesburg. The Transvaaler, however, had refused to publish it.

General Bierman, in the interview he subsequently gave at Potchefstrom, said South Africa had gained absolutely nothing by its military involvement in Angola. Instead, he said, this country had lost some "very good friends" in Africa.

African countries whose attitudes have been unreasonable towards South Africa have now changed, and it will not help saying we are sorry.

Brigadier Willers, in his letter to the Cape Times, said what concerned him was the way the "involvement" was conducted — "not as far as the tactical operations themselves were concerned, but on the higher military-political front."

He added: "If we were not prepared to commit forces strong enough to secure, on our own, the military objectives required to achieve our strategic aim, we should have stayed out of Angola."

Brigadier Willers also criticized both Opposition parties in Parliament for not taking the Government to task for its handling of the Angola affair.
Angola death: Father claims money

Own Correspondent

KLERKSDORP. — A retired Western Transvaal farmer is claiming R500,000 from the South African Defence Force for the death of his only son in Angola.

Mr M. P. Theunissen said yesterday: "My child was sent to a strange country to fight against people who had not attacked South Africa."

He disclosed that he had already received a letter referring him to amended legislation.

According to the letter his son was legally in Angola and the Defence Force cannot be held responsible for his death.

Gunner Mathys (19) Theunissen, 18, was killed in action with Gunner Glenn Muller, 18, of Potchefstroom on 11 November 1971 after having been on border duty for a month.

Mr and Mrs Theunissen were told of their son's death on Christmas Eve.

In Mr Theunissen's claim he said his son was called up for training at the Potchefstroom military base and not for war in Angola.

He was "illegally abducted" by the Defence Force and the Department of Defence from the camp.

"Under the instructions of the Minister and, the Chief of the Defence Force, he took part in a war without my permission as father of the mentioned, underage," Mr Theunissen claimed.

He said the letter which he had received had been given to his lawyer and further steps are to be taken concerning the matter.

The claim for his son's death was collected at his home by a brigadier. Before this he was visited by Mr Amie Venter, MP for Klerksdorp, and a Defence Force chaplain.
PORT ELIZABETH — The following statement is issued on behalf of the National Congress of the South African Society of Journalists, representing almost 700 news men and women on the daily and weekly press:

"Several months after the Angola war had ended South Africans still do not know the full facts of their military involvement. The government has subverted the press in its role as watchdog of the public interest and the honesty and integrity of the press has been brought into question. Angola may be just the start.

"We as pressmen must make our voice heard now, for journalists have a duty to speak in defence of the public's right to know.

"Censorship of the press has affected this right mainly in three ways:

"Under the Defence Act all reports on a war situation have to be cleared by military censors;

"An agreement exists between the Minister of Defence and newspaper management which gives the minister the right to demand as a "friendly request" that we do not publish certain information."

"The press has been intimidated over the years to accept a compliant role. Defence, if considered, involves heavy penalties which could well put newspapers out of business while journalists themselves have to take a personal risk of going to jail.

"As a result, vague information, rumour and distorted facts were common.

"We accept that, in a war situation, military censorship may be necessary if it relates to strategic information. However, South Africans still want full answers to five simple questions:

"Who went into Angola?

"What happened in the war?

"When did South Africa go to war?

"Why did South Africa go to war?

"How did she fare in the war?

"The who, where, when, why and how are the five keys to our craft as journalists.

"We protest against the way in which the South African press was abused by the State in that only information satisfactory to the government was released to "accredited journalists," turning the press into a propaganda machine.

"We protest against the way in which the South African Broadcasting Corporation was on many occasions given preferential treatment over other sections of the South African press.

"We protest against the way in which on occasions foreign pressmen were given information not available to South African journalists.

"We protest against the way in which South African pressmen were precluded from movement in the war area — a civil liberty which ensures the free flow of information.

"In Vietnam the press played a vital role in keeping the American public informed about every aspect of a war in which they had major political, economic and social commitments.

"As journalists we insist on the right to public enquiry and public debate on the Angola war and we demand to know the facts. South Africans have committed their lives and their wealth to this war and have still to debate the morality and merits of their involvements.

"We also note that journalists and the newspapers for which they work have become unwilling victims of a conspiracy of silence.

"This society has accordingly resolved to undertake a study in conjunction with a South African university into press censorship during the Angola war and to report on the implications of press censorship," the statement adds. — Sapa
Zaire slaps ban on mercenaries for Angolan war

KINSHASA — President Mobutu Sese Seko has banned the transit of mercenaries through Zaire. He has ordered the expulsion of mercenaries bound for the Angola civil war, the Zaire news agency, TAP, said yesterday.

Mercenaries recruited to fight alongside the two Western-backed liberation movements against the MPLA have flown from Europe to Angola via Kinshasa.

The President's decision was announced at a press conference in Kinshasa given by Unita chief, Dr Jonas Savimbi, after talks with General Mobutu.

The decision was taken after foreign press reports that 50 British mercenaries had passed through Kinshasa last week on their way to Angola.

Dr Savimbi told the press conference that Cuban-pooled Soviet MIG fighters had bombed a Catholic mission in Unita-held territory, killing nine people. He said it was retaliation for alleged MPLA bombardment of women and young girls.

Meanwhile, the Soviet leader, Mr Leonid Brezhnev, has issued a new expression of Kremlin solidarity with the MPLA.

At the same time, 40 Dutch mercenaries were reported ready to join the two factions fighting the MPLA, with hundreds more being recruited.

There were also reports that the MPLA was considering nationalisation of the Cabinda oil fields if Gulf Oil of the United States did not resume production soon.

But these were denied by the 'Lusanda', Foreign Ministry and a London Daily Telegraph correspondent, Mr A.J.T. McIlroy, who was expelled from Angola, reports the Rand Daily Mail's London correspondent.

The Amsterdam Daily Telegraph reported that 40 mercenaries would leave this week to help the combined FNLA-Unita force.

The contingent was among hundreds of West European mercenaries being recruited by a British organisation, Security Advisory Services, Dr Telegraph said.

In other developments, Tanzania's Daily News said Sierra Leone's recent recognition of the MPLA as the government of Angola cleared the way for MPLA membership in the Organisation of African Unity as it raised to 24 the number of OAU member states recognising the MPLA, breaking a deadlock on the membership issue — Sapa-Reuters
Angola atrocity denied

LONDON — British mercenary leader John Banks yesterday denied reports of atrocities committed by his soldiers of fortune in the Angolan civil war.

Ex-RAF Sgt Tom Chambers, who flew out last week with 150 mercenaries, has claimed that prisoners taken by the group he helped against MPLA forces were lined up and shot in the back.

He has also claimed that the men used World War II vintage guns and were given no training by the mercenary agents who flew them out.

But yesterday Mr Banks — now a major in the FNLA — said Mr. Chambers had never gone to the front at all.

"I went out with this group of 91 last Wednesday. When we got to Zaire this man and four others suddenly decided it was a real war — and no for them.

"I've been to the front myself, and the only executions carried out are of thieves and rapists — as in any other war.

"We're using brand-new automatic rifles, machineguns, grenades and rocket launchers — taken straight from the packing cases.

The US Department of Defence denied in Washington last night that it had trained any mercenaries to fight in Angola.

Meanwhile, the Zaire news agency, Azaa, said yesterday Pres. Mobutu Sese Seko had banned the use of Zaire territory for the transit of mercenaries.

Pres. Mobutu's decision was announced at a press conference in Kinshasa given by the Unita leader, Dr. Jonas Savimbi.

Dr. Savimbi told the conference that Cuban-piloted MIG fighters had bombed a Catholic mission in Untasheld territory, killing three nuns and causing considerable damage.

Dr. Savimbi alleged that Cuban mercenaries had raped pregnant women and young girls.

He claimed that in one incident a 12-year-old girl and her mother had been raped by 50 Cuban soldiers and that the girl had died as a result. — DDC-SAPA
Angola on Soviet map
for power expansion

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — A top Pentagon official told a Senate Committee yesterday that the Soviet Union has used bases in Somalia and Guinea to project its naval and air power into new areas, and could be expected to use Angola for further expansion of its military reach.

Mr. Robert Ehrlich, deputy secretary of defense and a member of the Senate Committee that conducts DOD oversight, said that he was concerned that the Soviet Union might take steps to expand its military influence in Angola.

He said that Soviet military influence in Angola was already a matter of concern to the United States, and that further expansion could have serious implications for US national security.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Kissinger, had previously expressed concern about Soviet influence in Angola, and had met with Angolan leaders to discuss the issue.

US officials had discussed US strategic interests in Angola, and had reached a consensus that the situation in Angola was of great concern to the United States.

The US military had also been involved in military operations in Angola, and had provided support to the Angolan government.

While the Soviet Union was not a direct threat to US interests, the issue of Soviet influence in Angola was of great concern to the US military.

In addition, the US military had been involved in training and advising Angolan forces, and had provided support for the Angolan government.

Objectives

Referring to Soviet influence in Angola, Mr. Ehrlich said that the US military had documented evidence of Soviet influence in Angola, and had evidence of Soviet military influence in the country.

He said that the Soviet Union had established a military presence in Angola, and that this presence could have serious implications for US national security.

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US left to stage anti-SA protests

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — A small group of demonstrators against South African air travel in the US left for New York to begin their Friday rally amid tight security arrangements and a show of force which has been building for days in preparation for the expected protest against the policy of South African Airways, or SAA, this weekend.

The demonstration was to take place on Saturday when a group of South African air travel agents and officials, who had been invited to New York for the weekend, were to be flown from New York to London. The demonstration was to be led by a group of anti-air travel protesters, who were to be accompanied by a group of security staff from South African Airways.

The latest in a series of protests against South African air travel in the US, the demonstration was to be held on Sunday, and was to be attended by a group of protesters and security staff from South African Airways.

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US fears for Southern Africa

WASHINGTON - A Secretary of the Department of Defense, Lloyd Bentsen, said that the United States needed to support Angola's liberation. Mr. Bentsen said that the United States needed to support Angola's liberation. Mr. Bentsen said that the United States needed to support Angola's liberation. Mr. Bentsen said that the United States needed to support Angola's liberation.

MPLA 'put mercenary column to flight'

LUANDA—A column of White mercenaries attempting to thrust southwards into Angola from a point near the Zaire border has been beaten by MPLA forces, according to a military spokesman here.

The thrust was reportedly repulsed as the column 'advanced down the road from Mwange to Zomba, a town to which FNLA troops had retreated after the MPLA had smashed through the FNLA lines last month.

Commandant Julio Almeida, the political commissar of the MPLA army, who is also known as Commandante Juju, said the mercenary force had retreated after suffering a number of casualties.

He did not say how many men were in the mercenary column or what equipment they had.

Commandant Juju said he had information that between 500 and 700 newly-recruited White mercenaries were operating on the southern front.

SLOWED

The advance of the MPLA on this front has apparently been slowed by the arrival of the mercenaries and by the blocking of several river bridges.

According to Commandant Juju, MPLA troops have used rubber boats to cross rivers at points about 15 kilometres south of Cela and south of the coastal town of Novo Redondo.

President Mobutu of Zaire has announced a ban on travel by mercenaries through his country on the way to fight in Angola.

Observers in Kinshasa and Lusaka have expressed doubt, however, that the ban will seriously be imposed.

BAN ON TRAVEL

President Mobutu has privately backed the FNLA and Unita against the MPLA and is known to be strongly opposed to a leftist regime gaining power in Angola as this could threaten his own position in Zaire.

The Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, told reporters he was unconcerned about the ban.—Sapa-Reuter-AP.
The deadly flying tanks

US Cobra

Armor

Rapid fire assault grenade launcher
Air-to-ground rockets
7.62 machinegun

Inside Main

Bob Hitchcock, Military Correspondent, reports on...
Border war will escalate—general

By BOB HITCHCOCK
Military Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICAN military experts expect the present low-intensity war on the country's borders to escalate to a war of mid-intensity, which would mean a state of war midway between guerilla skirmishes and full-scale conventional warfare.

Disclosing this last night, Major-General Neil Webster, Director-General of Resources, warned: "South Africans, like the Israelis, must get used to the idea of living with a warlike situation for some years to come."

Long term, he believed, a peaceful political solution would be found with the help of Black neighbours.

In an exclusive interview in Johannesburg, Gen Webster said that though the South African public reacted well when the chips were down, "years of having it so good have tended to lull people into a false sense of security."

While South Africans would have to adopt the Israeli philosophy of giving a fighting life to be on the defensive, he said, the South West African border was the exception.

Gen Webster answered questions on South Africa's military involvement with Angola and the South West African border.

An announcement about the military operation would be made shortly. National servicemen would be prominent on the list of these awards, he said.

Casualties

The casualty rate was relatively low because of the Israeli-style system of casualty evacuation used by the South African Medical Corps.

The "Operational Area" had been invaluable to the Army and "Aff" because an operational situation was the finest training ground.

Recent experiences had been particularly beneficial to logistical and operational sections of the armed forces.

Mr Webster and his Permanent Force leaders, "Operational Area" had proved that the youth of South Africa was the finest training ground.

Mr Webster would draw attention to the young who suggest that youth is soft today, but it was in the Second World War. It's just not true. Our young men in the operational area were the finest, humane," Gen Webster said.

'Patriotic' motion tore Schwarz's heart out

Political Correspondent
THE ASSEMBLY. - Two leading Progressive Reform Party MPs - Paul Sterne and Dr Hans Schwarz - said yesterday that their support for the Prime Minister's conception of the "Patriotic" motion last "Friday" had been presented under different circumstances.

Both Mr Fred van Zyl Slabbert and Mr Harry Schwarz said the amendment during the no-confidence debate was acceptable but attacked Mr Vorster for "playing political games".

The PRP recorded their opposition to the motion when the vote was taken and both the PRP leader, Mr Colin Eglin, and Mr Helen Summerson dismissed it as a procedural device and confidence trick.

Mr Schwarz also explained that the thunderous applause displayed during the voting procedure and the battle he experienced with his conscience. He had no quarrel with the motion, he said.

"What was tearing my heart out, and this is what worried me on those benches, is that I knew this was a game. I make no excuse for it - that there is something left in 1984, can agree with and I can't vote for it," Mr Schwarz said.

He suggested that the Prime Minister should move the vote on a different occasion and he would vote "yes" that we are in agreement. Instead he indulged in political games."

Dr Slabbert said that he voted for the "Patriotic" motion introduced before the no-confidence debate he would have voted for it. But he hoped his hand would "be cast and die before me" before he would vote for an appointment.

The motion "noted" what had already been done by the aggression in Angola and Cuba and directed the Government to take all necessary steps to foil the aggression and safeguard the country.

The motion caught both opposition parties by surprise.

Wheelchair soldier

BLOEMFONTEIN. - A 20-year-old paraplegic, Mr Hans Perkins, who has had both his legs amputated, has been granted permission by the Minister of Defence to join the Commando. Bliemfontein as an affiliated member.

Mr Perkins, who has been issued with full military uniform and a rifle, said that even if he had to work in an office, he felt he could still serve his country on a military basis. He said he was prepared to fight at any time as long as he had his wheelchair and his rifle.

Mr Perkins contracted polio when he was a baby. He has never walked and had had another 34 operations. In 1967 six steel plates were inserted in his back to prevent it from going.

He represented his school team for two years at target shooting and could place four bullets so close to the bull that they could be covered by a 50 cent piece. — Saps,
General: war will escalate

Kissinger wrong

JOHANNESBURG — South African military experts expect the present low-intensity war on this country’s borders to escalate to a war of mid-intensity. This means a state of guerilla warfare and a running conventional war.

Dr. Henry Kissinger was recently writing in the New York Times that the United States was not prepared for a war in Europe. In response, South African military experts have issued a strong warning. They have advised the South African government that they are not prepared for a war of mid-intensity.

Cape Town — The Chief of Staff, Mr. F.W. Botha, has announced that the South African government has no intention of going to war. However, the defense minister, Mr. Vorster, has stated that South Africa is prepared for war. The defense minister has also stated that South Africa is prepared to fight a war of mid-intensity.

500 more UK mercenaries for Angola

LONDON — Plans to send a further 500 British mercenaries to fight against the MPLA in Angola are being finalized by Secretary of State for Defense Hurd. The mission, scheduled to depart 20 days after the MPLA take power, has been criticized by the United Nations.

The MPLA has been accused by the United Nations of using forced labor and recruiting children to fight against the Angolan government.

COL HOARE

courting 1500 men for peace talks on the eve of PLO

collaborating and continuing in any way.

Reports from newspapers recently report from the MPLA headquarters in Benguela, in southern Angola, that the MPLA forces are in a strong position for a counter-attack against the Angolan government.

The MPLA is expected to be part of a coalition of MPLA, Portuguese and Angolan military forces. The highlight of coalition operations is the joint attack on the MPLA by Portugal and Angola.

Unconfirmed reports from the MPLA state that the MPLA has been able to organize a large-scale military operation in the southern region of Angola. The MPLA claims to have 2,500 men and 300 vehicles in the area.

The MPLA has admitted that 10 tanks were being used in the southern offensive against the Angolan government.

Wounded terrorist held

AK 47 was frozen in the eye and bullet struck the left eye. The terrorist was held for six days and his right eye was removed. The terrorist was then given an eye prosthesis and sent to a hospital in Luanda.

The terrorist was handed over to the Angolan government and charged with terrorism.

Reds send in more tanks

More Russian tanks have arrived in Luanda. These tanks are being used by the MPLA to establish a foothold in the south of Angola.

The MPLA has claimed to have 1500 men and 300 vehicles in the area. The MPLA is expected to fight a war of mid-intensity with the Angolan government.

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weeks in the Angolan war

The key to the conflict in Angola before Independence Day was the MPLA's success in attracting foreign fighters and dissidents from the周边 areas. The MPLA's failure to attract significant numbers of the Angolan population had made it difficult for them to achieve victory. However, by the end of the war, the MPLA had been able to attract enough support to secure victory.

The MPLA staged an amphibious attack on the capital, Luanda, on October 18th, but the attack failed due to the MPLA's failure to coordinate their efforts. The MPLA also suffered significant losses during the battle, which resulted in the death of several key MPLA commanders. The MPLA's failure to secure victory in Luanda was a significant blow to their efforts to achieve independence.

In conclusion, the MPLA's failure to secure victory in Luanda was a significant blow to their efforts to achieve independence. The MPLA's failure to coordinate their efforts and the MPLA's lack of support from the Angolan population contributed to their failure to achieve victory. The MPLA's failure to secure victory in Luanda was a significant setback for their efforts to achieve independence.
PM blundered over Angola, says Eglin

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, had made a serious error of judgment in involving South Africa in Angola, Mr Colin Eglin, the leader of the Progressive Reform Party, said in Durban at the weekend.

Mr Eglin, who was addressing PRP workers in the Durban North by-election campaign, said South Africa’s involvement was a mistake because:

- It had strengthened the position of the Russians and the Marxists in Angola.
- It had weakened South Africa’s position in Africa by abandoning the policy of non-intervention in the affairs of other countries.
- It had made a political solution to the problems of South West Africa even more difficult.

"For Mr Vorster to have got us involved in the civil war in Angola is bad enough. To have done so without having told the people or Parliament is unforgivable", Mr Eglin said.

"The fact is that Mr Vorster has still not told the whole truth about South African involvement in Angola.

"One day the truth will come out. Until then the National Party lives under a cloud of mistrust as far as the people of South Africa are concerned,“ Mr Eglin said.

In an interview, Mr Eglin referred to an attack made on him by the Prime Minister during the no-confidence debate.

Mr Vorster said he was not prepared to take Mr Eglin into his confidence, as he had done with Sir De Villiers Graaff, because "I do not trust the leadership of the PRP at this time.

"The matter will be raised again in Parliament."

He rejected the proposed new Security Commission Bill which was published on Saturday as "totally unacceptable" to the PRP.
Angola poised for bloodiest phase

MERCENARIES

BACK BIG

ALLIED

ASSAULT

Express Correspondent

LUSAKA. – The Angolan war is poised to enter its bloodiest stage yet as allied troops backed by White mercenaries prepare to throw everything into a massive counter offensive against the MPLA.

More than 1000 battle-hardened White troops are massing behind the FNLA and Unita to form what could be the biggest mercenary force in Africa since the Congo crisis.
MERCENARIES BACK BIG
ALLIED ASSAULT

From Page 1
and Durban to leave for the Angolan front at three days' notice.

A report yesterday from Kinshasa said FNLA troops, after being routed in the north in recent battles, were regrouping with a large force of Unita soldiers and mercenaries to open up a second front in the war and recapture lost territory.

Unita recently announced it was transferring several battalions, numbering thousands of troops, from the southern front to aid the FNLA.

Both allied armies say their troops are now prepared to resort to guerrilla tactics which could last for years if the new counteroffensive fails to halt the MPLA advances.

Unita claims its commandos have already launched hit-and-run operations behind MPLA lines and, in radio broadcasts from Luanda, the MPLA yesterday said Angola was subject to dangerous acts of provocation in the east and by a fresh dispatch of mercenaries from all latitudes.

Rosemary Northcott reports that the mercenaries who have been recruited in South Africa are mostly members of Colonel Mike Hoare's Wild Geese Club.

These men have been ready for the last five weeks to join mercenaries from all over the world in an attempt to counter the Russian presence in Angola.

This week, too, about 150 British mercenaries thought to have been recruited through an agency called Southern Placement Services in London arrived in Kinshasa, the clearing house for allied mercenaries.

An undisclosed number of Vietnam veterans are also making their way from the United States to Angola.

According to a senior American mercenary officer, mercenary base camps are already well established in Zaire and Zambia and stocked mainly with US weaponry.

In Johannesburg yesterday a Wild Geese Club organiser said the departure of the local group of mercenaries for Angola would depend on negotiations at present in progress. One matter being discussed was a contract between the allied army and the mercenaries.

The organiser hinted that Angolan mercenaries were being offered between R1,000 and R1,200 a month and a R20,000 life insurance policy.

At least one other underground organisation is known to be recruiting mercenaries in the Republic.
BEAR'S CLAWS

The MIG-21 series Russian short-range fighter

BUSH WAR

AIR STRIKE

LT. COL. THOMAS M. BLACK

The Potentially Burning Issue of the Stalin Organism Shown at an MPLA camp outside Lubango.

The weapons the Reds are pumping into Angola...
Gevolgen

Om is bereid om hulp te aanvaarden van elke land dat een gemakkelijk deel heeft van ons volk. Om in zekere zin open voor de dienstbaarheid van allemaal, voor de behoefte aan een ander, voor de behoefte aan een ander in de aarde. Om is bereid om met de dienstbaarheid van allemaal om te gaan, om in het westen van de aarde. Om is bereid om met de dienstbaarheid van allemaal om te gaan, om in het westen van de aarde.

Als de meisjes in de...
Cabinda's oil now a trickle

CABINDA — The oil rigs and loading platforms that sprout from the sea just off the coast of Cabinda are still.

No longer do tankers queue up in Cabinda Bay waiting to take on crude oil to feed refineries in the Caribbean or the United States. The jets of flared gas that used to illuminate the horizon have been extinguished.

No oil has been exported from Cabinda since the Gulf Oil Corporation announced in December that it was suspending its operations there and withdrawing staff.

Now all but one of the company's 98 wells have been closed and only a trickle of oil is maintained to supply local needs.

RICHEST

It is generally believed that Gulf's decision was largely dictated by the United States Government to stop the royalties going to the MPLA.

Cabinda is the richest prize of the civil war. Oil production, which was running at about 150,000 barrels a day, is worth about $60 million a year in hard currency and is Angola's biggest single source of foreign exchange.

However, the MPLA is clearly taking no chances. It has about 6,000 troops stationed here and they have been reinforced with big detachments of Cuban regulars.

Cubans can be seen manning the guns that protect Cabinda airport and are on guard outside the Gulf installations at Malongo, about 32 km north of the city.

They are also present in large numbers round the port and in the surrounding countryside.

As far as internal security is concerned, there would seem to be nothing to stop Gulf resuming its operations. The MPLA has good relations with Gulf and would like the company to return. — The Times News Service.
Don't force our men to fight, says Eglin

Political Correspondent

The Assembly was warned yesterday not to abandon lightly the volunteer system for South Africa's armed forces fighting for foreign call by the Progressive Reform Party leader, Mr Colin Eglin.

Speaking during the second reading of the Defence Amendment Bill, Mr Eglin said that, if conscription had been forced during the Second World War, the country would have been a far greater fit in South Africa.

Expressing his approval of the volunteer system, Mr Eglin said it was a divisive factor for a country reflecting the natural divisions of the people towards the issue. It would be better if the whole issue was referred to a select committee.

Mr Eglin said that in the main a volunteer army was a better army than a conscription army. It had a better morale, motivation and commitment. It also placed certain restrictions on a government.

The Government in its Defence Amendment Bill was asking for a blank cheque which would open the door to military intervention in another country, he said.

The Bill would undermine the Government's non-intervention policy and take South Africa into a new unknown.

The Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, said in reply that when South Africa was threatened by war, when territorial action was involved, then it was everyone's duty to defend South Africa.

The Minister said it was necessary for the armed forces to know that Parliament stood behind them. The PRP was responsible if it wanted to exclude itself. The party had to decide in times of danger if it was right.

When the vote was taken the PRP member for Yeoville, Mr Harry Schwarz, was absent.

Mr Schwarz explained afterwards he had been at a business meeting, with the permission of the party whips.
Mercenary's wife lives in fear

Own Correspondent

LONDON.—A wife is terrified of retaliation from the organisers of a British mercenary force to Angola after her husband said it was a gigantic confidence trick.

Mrs Jean Chambers, 44, whose husband Tom has just returned after only two days as a mercenary in Angola, barred and bolted her home in Rushden, Northamptonshire. She has given up her job and is keeping her 10-year-old son Timothy away from school.

"My husband returned on Monday night and warned me not to go out or allow Timmy to talk to strangers," she said. "He told me we're in trouble because of his statement. "He also told me the people who recruited him paid £600 for his return fare to Angola and they may want their money back.

"I'm terrified we shall hear from them."

Mrs Chambers said she knew nothing of her husband joining the mercenaries until she saw him on television at Brussels Airport.

"He has been restless since coming out of the RAF as a sergeant seven years ago. He often disappears for a few days so when he left last week I wasn't unduly worried."

"Imagine my horror when I recognised him on TV."

Mrs Chambers said her husband, who is 45, had spent four months as an "instructor" in Nigeria five or six years ago.

"I don't know what he did there," she said.

"I don't know whether or not he was a mercenary. He has never spoken about it."

Mr Chambers gave up his R75 a week job as a slaughterman to join the mercenaries. Yesterday he signed on as unemployed at a labour exchange.
White mercenaries hammered by MPLA

LUANDA. — Troops of the Soviet-backed MPLA inflicted heavy losses on a column of White mercenaries in a clash near the border with Zaire, the Yugoslav news agency, TANJUNG, reported from Luanda yesterday.

It said the clash occurred South of Maquela do Zombo and about 70 km from the Zaire border. The mercenaries were forced to retreat.

The agency quoted an MPLA military headquarters spokesman as saying the mercenaries lost "quite a number of men." Tanjug added that: "the Whites' nationality had not been established."

Meanwhile, 100 British mercenaries bound for Angola were detained by police in London after a tip that the men would be issued with firearms, a police spokesman said.

The men were taken from three buses, believed to be on route to cross-channel ferries, to police stations, but all were released later. Police said they found no weapons, but the men were carrying passports.

A week ago 97 British mercenaries left London to join pro-Western forces in Angola.

A British mercenary returning from Angola yesterday said he found "organized chaos from start to finish."

Mr. Tom Chambers told a BBC television interviewer that when he arrived to fight with pro-Western forces in Angola he found few weapons and no training.

He warned that if Soviet-backed forces staged an offensive soon "they'll run all over our men."

In San Francisco yesterday the US Secretary of State, Dr. Kissinger, said the United States must make it clear to Moscow that it would never again tolerate actions like the Soviet intervention in Angola.

Blaming Congress for rendering the Ford Administration impotent in the middle of the Angola crisis, Dr. Kissinger called for an end to the divisiveness that paralysed US foreign policy.

The government had a duty to make clear in Russia and Cuba that Angola set no precedent, that this type of action would not be tolerated again, Dr. Kissinger said.

Dr. Kissinger said Cuba had more than doubled its forces in Angola — now estimated at 11,000 troops — and that Soviet military aid resumed on a large scale after the US Senate voted in December to end US covert support to two pro-Soviet factions in Angola.

"Angola represents the first time that the Soviets have moved military at long distance to impose a regime of their choice," Dr. Kissinger said. "It is the first time that the United States has failed to respond to Soviet military moves outside the immediate Soviet orbit."

"And it is the first time that Congress has halted national action in the middle of a crisis."

Dr. Kissinger described the US inability to resist the Soviet action as "an ominous precedent."

Sapa-Reuter-AP.
Inside Mail

ANGOLA:

* Holden Roberto, leader of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), rarely talks to journalists. When he does, he pulls no punches. MICHAEL SALOMON interviewed him for the "Mail" Africa Bureau at the small town of San Salvador in the Congo River valley, in northern Angola, where his forces have been pushed by the Cuban-backed MPLA. From this base, backed by White Portuguese veterans formerly his enemies, Roberto intends to counter-attack. In this frank interview he comments on the South African connection, the war situation and his predicament of having no backing from the West.

\[\text{This is firepower... a "Stalin Organ" rocket launcher which gives the MPLA muscle.}\]

QUESTION: Will the war be a long one?
ANSWER: Long and hard. The Soviets will not give up Southern Africa and the Cape sea route. I can't blame them. If it's going for free, they would be damned fools not to take it.

* Is this another Vietnam?

The Russian Vietnam, a Vietnam in reverse. Saloon is Luanda, gorged with arms and powerless, and the Vietcong — that's us!

I consider that Soviet involvement already surpasses the American commitment in Vietnam after the 1964 incident in the Gulf of Tonkin. It is still impossible to determine the extent of Soviet aid to the MPLA.

Every day Cuban ships off-load men and equipment at Pointe Noire and Luanda and here as well as elsewhere, the Antonovs come in, together with other massive aircraft, loaded with their wares.

There are arms depots established in the Congo-Brazzaville, Guine-Bissau, Cape Verde Islands and possibly Algeria. There are some 10,000 Cuban mercenaries, including several hundred officers (Castro's elite), about as many "Katangans" — Tshombe's monsters — some 300 Soviet and East-European advisers and technicians, plus a real "international brigade" of Portuguese, Mozambicans, Guineans, now all fighting for a rather poor cause.

* But you have South Africans on your side as well as men of the Portuguese Army of Liberation and PIDE, the former Portuguese security service.

Hitting the table with his fist, flinging all the papers to the floor, then pacing the room in a fury.

Have you seen South Africans? Have you, here in the zones controlled by the FNLA? Have you? Go and see Savimbi's set-up. I tell you there are no South Africans nor Rhodesians with us here. The other day an American journalist cabled that he had heard two Whites in one of my camps speaking English with an...
Holden Roberto — petty bourgeois, almost a commissar in his own car, no chauffeur, no bodyguard, no press corps., married to a nurse.

Who do you think of South Africa?

As I have always said, no African will ever accept the policy of apartheid, but let us not live in illusions. If no resolutions have there been, of the UN, OAU, and Transit views? The political movement continues, South Africa under obeisance to the other African states, and the OAU will have a problem.

In consideration of the fact that we build a free and prosperous nation, the South African government, the OAU, under the leadership of Moses, the Premier of the South African government, has decided to end the apartheid policy and to toe the democratic line.

Let us submit to the facts. Whether we like it or not, South Africa is here. As I have always said, Africa as a whole is united against South Africa, and no African will ever accept the policy of apartheid.

We do not hold out against the pressure of the many radical African states to allow the country to be included in the African movement against South Africa.

As I see it, the time has come when a clear statement must be made.

The Whites in South Africa are divided. One part is being threatened by those forces that come from foreign sources — Russia, China, the Cubans, and the other African states — and furthering dialogue without leading to any pacification, and an irresponsible and militant style of leadership, then they are perfectly justifiable.

If that is the case, then I understand why they have withheld their support for the nationalist dream in the land.

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"If the West were to help us with a half, a third even, of the stuff the USSR is giving the MPLA. Their arms — that's the problem.

"I was not equipped to face the heavy equipment; the tanks, the MiGs, the missiles, the helicopters...

Inside Mail

Roberto

arms in Africa.

With mercenaries?

I don't need mercenaries. I have enough with the tens of thousands of soldiers and Angolan officers, all of whom are well experienced.

Do you have pilots among them, missile operators?

Everything. All I lack is the material needs. Will the West understand? Measure the meaning of the loss of Angola, the effects that this can have on the whole of Central and Southern Africa, and Zaire. But for heaven's sake, can they read a map in the West?

In President Mobutu an example is you?

Unbelievable things are said and written — that I was born in the Belgian Congo, and that I am the brother-in-law of President Mobutu. I have no idea whatsoever with him.

But look at a map of Africa and you will understand the importance of Zaire in relation to Angola. We have 5,000 km of common frontier. And we are Zaire's outlet to the sea. Control of Angola by hostile power would mean the strangulation of its mineral wealth.

The legend of Holden Roberto, the millionaire and brother-in-law of Mobutu was born of them, which distributed this to the "progressive" press of the world. It is an old imperialist theory of the communists to add the family background. They will invent any false, all kind of myths, and the West will swallow them.

Why?

Because the West is self-satisfied, prosperous, selfish and our war is a long-forgotten, shame and very distant one, even if it makes headlines in today's papers. And then there is detente. A shelter under which one carries on life, without worrying.

But what is detente? The Cubans and the Russians couldn't care a damn about detente if the Americans don't deliver them wheat, their people will tighten their belts. They couldn't care about world opinion. Angola is for the Soviets, Angola is a fundamental issue for which they are not prepared to barge.

And the terrified West lets everything go by, swallows everything. You get down on your knees before Hitler, and now Stalin, and now Brezhnev. You are used to it.

Are you pessimistic?

In the short term, yes. The West will finally wake up — when the house across the road catches fire, when that neighbour breaks his leg...
Three roles for buffer zone army

Defence Correspondent

South Africa's forces in the Southern Angola buffer zone are there for three main purposes — to guard strategic installations at Ruacone and Calaque, to handle the thousands of refugees streaming south — and to prevent attacks by Swapo and the MPLA.

The 4,000 to 5,000 troops in the border area include a large contingent of Citizen Force men called up for three months' service.

Many of the soldiers are engaged in guarding and administering the three large refugee camps that have sprung up in Southern Angola, according to military sources.

A sense of security in the camps is seen as vital to prevent the refugees attempting to move into South West Africa. There.

A number of troops are also providing a first line of defence against Swapo incursions. Soldiers are tracking a party of about 30 guerrillas who attacked a kraal at Benhans, about 7 km inside Owambo.

The headman of the kraal, Mr Timotheus Mabuda, was wounded by the Swapo men.

The force guarding Ruacone and Calaque, protecting South Africa's investment in the installations — more than R100 million Water from Calaque is vital to farming operations in Owambo.

Local military authorities said only subsistence farming would be possible in central Owambo if the supply was cut off.
SA 'not so bad in the past'

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The right-wing Club of Ten has full-page advertisements in three Fleet Street newspapers today, warning the West of Soviet intervention in Angola.

Under a bold banner headline 'The free world stands today in greater danger than at any time since the darkest days of World War 2,' the Club of Ten says that only South Africa is willing to stand against the Russians and Cubans.

"In some quarters in the West it was argued that having Russia take over Angola would be preferable to being caught on the same side as racist South Africa," the advertisement says.

"In the First and Second World Wars the free world heard no such arguments when South Africans (then infinitely more racist than today) fought and died on our side."

"Also in Korea, in the fight against a communist invasion, we accepted South Africa (under the same government as today — only then much less enlightened) as a sturdy ally without reservations.

"Ironically enough when these arguments against South Africa as a fighting partner were strongest in the journals of the West, South Korea unveiled a monument to the South Africans, killed there in their fight against communism."

The Club of Ten advertisement says that in Addis Ababa 22 Black African nations did not seem to mind the South African "saint."

"The Western world is now stuck with the long-term problem — the ceaseless expansion of the biggest imperialist power the world has ever seen. The advance of the Soviets threatens our whole way of life."
Cuba loses 1500 dead, wounded

WASHINGTON — Between 1,000 and 1,500 Cubans have been killed and wounded in the Angolan civil war, U.S. intelligence sources said yesterday.

They also revealed that the Cuban troop airlifts to support the MPLA have stopped.

Although six Cuban ships have been sighted sailing for Angola, the sources said the airlift had been at a halt for more than two weeks.

But analysts are uncertain whether it has stopped for good or has been temporarily suspended.

They said the ships left open the possibility there might be some Cuban troops aboard, along with military equipment for the pro-Soviet MPLA forces.

The last plane-load of Cuban soldiers arrived in Angola on January 21 aboard a Soviet IL-62 transport plane, the sources said. For two weeks prior to that, IL-62s had been flying Cuban troops to Angola almost daily.

Some Pentagon officials suggest Fidel Castro may have decided he has committed enough of his soldiers to clinch victory for the MPLA.

It also noted that the Secretary of State, Dr. Henry Kissinger, was in Moscow about the time the airlift stopped. Dr. Kissinger is known to have discussed the Angola situation with the Russians; but there was no indication at the time that he had won any agreement on disengagement of outside forces involved in Angola.

The Defense Department said last week that Cuban troop strength in Angola had reached about 11,400 men.

According to U.S. intelligence, the Cuban troop airlift began well over a month before Angola became independent of Portugal on November 11. Early flights landed in neighboring Congo, which became a staging area for the Cubans and Soviet support for the MPLA.

The tank-equipped Cubans have been credited with doing much of the fighting for the MPLA, but recent intelligence reports have told of friction developing between the Cubans and MPLA soldiers.

Some reports said MPLA soldiers showed resentment because the Cubans were being fed first and because the Cubans had ridden in trucks while the Angolans had to walk. There was also mention of reported racial slurs aimed by some Cubans at black MPLA soldiers.

Following Cuban-MPLA victories in the north, U.S. officials had expected pro-Soviet troops to push into south Angola and possibly to win control of the entire country quickly. This had not happened so far.

However, the Deputy Defence Secretary, Mr. Robert E. Page, told a Senate sub-committee this week: "We suspect that major segments of MPLA and Cuban forces have been shifted from the northern front to other major fronts in preparation for offensive operations there."

It was reported from Lusaka that MPLA aircraft yesterday, bombed the UNITA-held town of Musenda, killing many Angolan civilians. UNITA's Foreign Secretary, Dr. Jorge Samambwa, said his men had repulsed the attack.

Dr. Sambamba said the information came in a radio report from the UNITA military headquarters at Silva Porto. Musenda is about 240km north-west of Silva Porto.

The Musenda attack was reaffirmed by UNITA's Interservice, which said that the weakened FNLA was trying to stand out by its alliance with the weakened FNLA.

A UNITA spokesman here, said, this clear on Wednesday in response to speculation that UNITA and MPLA might be negotiating the formation of a government of national unity, which would exclude the severely weakened FNLA.

See page 15.
Pro-SA group head named

LONDON — A distinguished right-wing journalist, Mr. Donald Boddie, a former editor of the Evening News here, was revealed yesterday as "London consultant" to the secret South African propaganda group, the Club of Ten.

The announcement of his appointment coincided with a spurt of full-page Club of Ten advertisements in all the major Fleet Street newspapers.

The advertisements, supporting South Africa's part in the "Angola war," must have cost "well in excess" of £3,000, according to one newspaper.

The advertisements appeared under the headline: "The Free World stands today in greater danger than at any time since the darkest days of World War II."

It included references to South Africa's participation, which had been welcomed in World War II and in Korea, despite the then "racist" and "i.e., enlightened" governments.

Then it quoted the FNLA leader, Mr. Holden Roberto, as saying in New York that: "I am strongly against apartheid, but I will say this for South Africa, when they see a neighbour's house burning, they come to put out the fire."

The advertisements will appear in two major American newspapers today.

DDC£APA
SA faces tough future in Angolan aftermath

AN expert on African affairs has warned South Africans that the country faces a tough future in the aftermath of the Angolan conflict.

Dr G. M. L. Leistner, deputy director of the Africa Institute of South Africa, writes in the latest issue of Kruger Mills, the SA Cold Conc-Exchange's newsletter, that South Africans must realize:

- "We cannot rely on the USA or other Western countries to effectively police Angola if we are to become the victim of a direct military threat from Russia or Red China."

- "We can expect to live with guerrilla incursions from Angola and quite possibly from Mozambique and elsewhere for an extended period."

WASHINGTON. — The MPLA had received about R174-million worth of Soviet military assistance and had 12,000 Cubans doing most of its fighting, according to a senior US State Department official.

Mr William Schauffele, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, told reporters that under these circumstances the MPLA had to prevail in the civil war.

But he qualified this statement later by saying he was not taking into account the existence of guerrilla opposition.

In line with the warnings made publicly by the Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, about the continued cut-off of American aid to pro-Western forces in Angola, Mr Schauffele told the Overseas Writers' Club this week that neighbouring African countries were extremely concerned about the future.

"If the MPLA is able to establish itself as some kind of government, this regional concern in that part of Africa will be serious," he said.

People will start to make adjustments to their policies and will probably establish certain security measures which they feel are necessary.

"I think the state of national emergency in Zambesia is partially based on the threat they see on their own borders, and I think we will have a fairly tense situation for some time to come," Mr Schauffele said.

Asked whether the number of Cubans in Angola was on the increase, Mr Schauffele said there was a continuing arrival of Cubans and equipment.

He said 12,000 men was a fairly conservative estimate. Other sources indicated the Cuban force might number up to 15,000, but the State Department was sticking with the 12,000 figure.

Mr Schauffele said African countries had previously maintained a balance between the United States and the Soviet Union, but now that Congress had called a halt to further American aid to pro-Western factions in Angola, those countries now saw the balance tipping towards the Soviet Union.

"There are clear signals from Africa. . . . that they will re-think their positions in the general framework of international relations if the Soviet Union is successful."

Dr Kissinger was concerned that if the Soviet Union was successful in its intervention in Angola "they will be tempted to do it again — they will find a situation which they can exploit," he said.

RAINY

US intelligence sources confirm a rain which had lasted two weeks in the Cullin area, however, six Cuban ships had been spotted on route to Angola.

Over the past 10 days there had been flooding and rain in Angola. But this is attributed more to the rainy season than to any expectation that Moscow is prepared to send its "rainy army."

In the north, the FNLA is practically out of business. But its partner in the south, FPLA, hold about 50 per cent of the former Portuguese colony.

Contrary to some reports, US officials say there is no risk of Cuban or pro-Western capping of Angola, although a military headquarters had been set up at Bi, formerly Silva Pinto.

Only one town of consequence, the settlement of Moçamedes, south of Luanda, has fallen to the MPLA.

The MPLA faces logistic problems in territory inhabited by Savimbi sympathizers and possibly supply lines stretched thin.

The resistance has been strong in Cabo Delgado and Villa Cabo Verde for a long time to cope with the official predicted. — Sapa-AP
SA jets ready to back troops

By BOB HITCHCOCK

Military Correspondent
SOUTH AFRICA is prepared to use combat aircraft in southern Angola and on the South West African border if the situation deteriorates.

Mr. P. W. Botha, the Minister of Defence, has given a clear last night by the spokesman for the South African Air Force, Commandant Robert Blake, who told the Rand Daily Mail: "It would depend on the situation whether or not we use Mirages."

Other authoritative sources in Pretoria said if the lives of large numbers of South African troops were at risk, and if the Calueque Dam and other installations of the hydro-electric scheme at Rucana were seriously threatened, it was probable that South African combat planes would be used. These sources made the point that the decision as to what aircraft would be used depended largely on what was being attacked and the size and fire power of the attackers.

The Rand Daily Mail, on December 5 last year, predicted the likelihood of aerial combat becoming the third dimension of the border conflict in Angola.

I wrote at the time: "The introduction of supersonic fighter aircraft, from both East and West, could be disastrous for Angola."

Yesterday, according to reports from Luanda, Unitas’ “foreign secretary”, Mr. Jorge Sangumbe, said his movement had allies ready to put fighter-bombers into action within 48 hours. The allies were not named.

South African-based foreign military observers said last night that, as the MPLA had apparently dictated its best troops to the southern front, and as the Soviet-built MiG-17s stood under wraps on the runway at Lusaka Airport, the SAAF would naturally be watchful.

The probability of South Africa being prepared to use combat aircraft if pushed too hard is further underlined by the Defence Minister’s many statements on the importance of the $150-million hydro-electric scheme, part of which is on Angolan soil and part near the border in Owamboland in South West Africa.

It is known that both the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, and the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, advocate that the area should be defended to the full.

Don’t bully us, Eglin tells Botha

By BERNARDI WESSELS

Political Correspondent
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The Progressive Reform Party’s leader, Mr. Eglin, yesterday lashed out at Mr. Botha, the Minister of Defence, in giving a “false excuse” or a “distortion” in a controversial interview with the Washington Post.

Mr. Eglin said that Mr. Botha was a “political nobody” and it was “dishonest” of the Minister to claim that the information he gave could “easily have been deduced” from a speech he had already delivered to the South African public.

The PRP called for a snap half-hour debate today.

But according to the PRP, chief whip, Mr. Rupert Louw, the Speaker turned down the request on the ground that there would be ample opportunity to raise the matter during next week’s Appropriation Debate.

Stressing that the South African public were entitled to the news before the American public, Mr. Eglin said it was “not good enough” for the South African public to be required to deduce information from the various confusing and conflicting statements which Mr. Botha had made on South Africa’s involvement in Angola.

"What isapparent is..."
Student backing for MPLA

'Mail' Africa Bureau
GABORONE. — University students at the University campus of the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland have declared their support for the MPLA.

This is in opposition to the government of national unity stand of the Botswana Government.

The students' decision came after accusations of "loathing" by the opposition Botswana National Front Party and a request from Zambian students that they declare themselves on the Angola issue.

The students said the UNITA and FNLA alliance with South Africa was reason enough for supporting the MPLA of Dr Agostinho Neto.

"Any movement that is in league with South Africa cannot be deemed to be genuinely fighting the African cause," the students said.

Dismissing South Africa's claim of being in Angola to defeat communist plans for Southern Africa, the students said: "We are aware that in South African terminology communism is synonymous with Black rule."

The students called on Sir Seretse Khama's government to rethink its stand on Angola and said: "We recognise the MPLA administration in Luanda as the only government competent enough to take charge of Angolan affairs. "We wish to express our solidarity with all those countries that have recognised the MPLA administration."
ANGOLAN peace feelers have been probing around Africa this week. Neither the MPLA nor the Russians want the killing to go on any longer than to establish their dominance in the country.

Most of the African countries that backed the Luanda government did so because they wanted a quick end to the struggle. And now is the time for the major backers like Nigeria and Tanzania to prove that their tactics are going to pay off in the way they privately forecast.

The plan is said to be based on dropping the leaders Doctor Jonas Savimbi of Unita, Holden Roberto of the FNLA and that disastrous breakaway from the MPLA, Daniel Chipenda, who turned out to be a bigger menace to his new allies than he was to his old party.

Already Savimbi is being called a "traitor" because he brought in the "racist" South Africans. He is the man the peacemakers really have to destroy in the harsh way of politics if they are going to get some sort of reconciliation between the three groups of nationalists.

He is in any case a much larger figure than any among the MPLA leadership that they could hardly absorb him.

Once the leaders of the anti-MPLA groups have gone then it will be a question of discovering "the truly patriotic elements" that have been misguided into these presumably defeated movements.

They will be invited into the Government and the MPLA on a junior partner basis so as to give the administration of President Agostinho Neto a more demonstrably national appearance.

Tanzania's Foreign Minister Mr Kaduna has already sent off with notes from President Nyerere to the rulers of Nigeria and Sierra Leone. It is fairly obvious what President Nyerere might want to say to his fellow supporter of the MPLA, General Mohammed, the Nigerian head of State. But the Sierra Leonians backed the other side, the one that wanted the three Angolan leaders and their movements to be reconciled in a coalition government. The Sierra Leonians were not prominent in the anti-MPLA line-up — not leading spirits like Kenya, Zaire and Zambia — and might possibly be persuaded to back what could be made to look like a rather watered-down version of the reconciliation proposal.

If Sierra Leone came in on this basis it might tempt others among the 23 anti-MPLA states to join the bandwagon and so gain a clear majority of African states for accepting a sort of fait accompli government in Angola.

All this would depend on the Angolan opposition leaders. There have been signs that President Mobutu is very disillusioned about the capabilities of his brother-in-law Holden Roberto and given insufficient guarantees of his borders with Angola, he might drop his support of the FNLA.

His own budding oil resources are squeezed between those of northern Angola and the Cabinda and he would not care to have those caught in a plucer movement.

Without President Mobutu's support Holden Roberto probably has no real future.

But Doctor Savimbi is an altogether different proposition. Of all the Angolan leaders he appears to have the largest following among the Black Angolans.

He is also a man of great physical courage and an experienced guerrilla fighter.

He has always presented himself as a man of peace but seems quite capable of going underground and restarting a guerrilla war if need be.

He will certainly be able to move among the tribespeople of the huge and difficult terrain of all southern Angola if he does take to the bush.

Even if President Kaunda did not want him to operate from Zambian bases it is virtually impossible to control the long Angolan-Zambian border.

President Kaunda may have to play along with any Angolan government in order to get his copper rolling along the Benguela line to Lobito Bay again, but he certainly much preferred Savimbi to Agostinho Neto and would probably do what he could for him.
SA Defence Line

Cubans head for Sth Africa

Dr Jona Smadele

By Keith de Villiers

SA VISIT TO SOUTHERN AFRICA!

SECRET SAMPLER!
**Angola: Position critical as Cubans attack**

"Muller warns of war danger in Rhodesia crisis" by Londony

There was a possibility of the Angolan civil war being repeated in Rhodesia, said the South African Foreign Minister, Dr Hilgard Muller, told millions of British television viewers yesterday.

There was a real danger of war in Rhodesia, said the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller, told millions of British television viewers yesterday.

"There was a real danger of war in Rhodesia, said the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller, told millions of British television viewers yesterday."

**SA eyes on Red ships**

**BLOEMFONTEIN—South African aircraft were continuously taking photographic slides of Russian ships off the coast during the weekend, said Dr C. P. Mulder, a minister in the Interior.**

**NEW YORK. About 14 British mercenaries in Angola have been executed for refusing to fight, according to a report from an American Radio television correspondent in Zaire.**

The report, carried by the National Broadcasting Company network, said the executions had occurred within the last 24 hours in northern Angola, where mercenaries are fighting for the FNLA against the MPLA.

It said the mercenaries apparently became reluctant to fight and were summarily shot by their colleagues.

No further details were immediately available. The report could not be confirmed by other sources. — Sapa-Reuters.
Legal aid bid for seven SA PoWs

The South African Red Cross is putting pressure on the International Red Cross to help supply legal aid to South African prisoners of war being held in Angola.

This development follows an announcement from Luanda that, seven South Africans captured during the Angolan civil war will be tried after the current tribunal judgment on 13 British and American mercenaries.

The South African Red Cross has not given up hope of a possible exchange of prisoners between South Africa and Angola.

Mr Kelsey Stuart, a vice president of the South African Red Cross, said today that it was pressing hard for various types of aid for the seven South Africans held in Luanda.

It was up to the International Red Cross to deal directly with the Angolan authorities to ensure that adequate aid was given to the South Africans.

JURISTS, TOO

There was a possibility that the International Commission of Jurists would be approached for help, Mr Stuart said.

He was appalled to hear the news that the South African soldiers were to go on trial.

The Angolan director of Information, Dr Luis de Almeida, said in announcing the trial the South Africans are not considered either prisoners of war or mercenaries. "The South Africans never made a declaration of war so they cannot be considered prisoners of war," he said.
Members of a group of British mercenaries — said to be more than 100 strong — about to board a coach for Gatwick Airport on their way to Angola.

**MPLA captures river town**

Soviets-backed forces in Angola said yesterday that they were continuing to rout their pro-Western rivals in the north with the capture of Santo Antônio do Zaire, commanding the mouth of the Congo.

In radio reports monitored in Johannesburg, the MPLA said its Cuban-led forces encountered scant resistance in taking the town, reports UPI. They claimed to have captured many prisoners.

Military experts said the Soviet-backed front now might be in a position to threaten international shipping to Zaire's chief port at Matadi, 180 km upstream from Santo Antônio do Zaire.

The captured town is also a refinery centre for oil production from across the river in the Angolan exclave of Cabinda, held by the Marxist faction, but where production has been suspended by Gulf Oil.

The broadcasts said the next target in the north was São Salvador, last stronghold of the FNLA, whose troops had retreated in disarray towards the Zaire border.

Two months ago they were laying siege to the Marxist-held capital of Luanda, which was within mortar range.

The same broadcast said Unita was about to lose the seat of its administration at Huambo in the south.

The MPLA said its troops were within a few kilometres of the southern highlands capital.

The Zaire news agency in Kinshasa said yesterday that Unita had killed three Russians during a counter-attack on the port of Novo Redondo, held by the MPLA, reports Sapa-Reuters.

E. Unita communicant said the Russians were killed when Unita attacked a Soviet-Cuban commando, for the first time. Unita, for once, had noted, alleging that regime MPLA radios, the communiqué said.

The aircraft were particularly active at Míssisende, about 200 km inland from Novo Redondo and had caused "many deaths among the civilian population," the communiqué said.

A London broadcast said East Germans had now joined Russian technicians. Some were believed to have taken up combat duties. Meanwhile, 70 former Congo mercenaries living in the Eastern Cape met in Port Elizabeth and declared themselves ready to fight in Angola with the FNLA-Unita forces, writes the Mail correspondent.

A "high up" official at the meeting told them the South African Government wanted nothing to do with it.

The meeting was held at the home of Mr. Kurt Edwards, a former Royal Marines Commando lieutenant, who has undertaken to organise the mercenaries and act as their contact for any outside groups that may want to use them.

Apart from the 76 men, Mr. Edwards claims he can raise more than 100 others between Port Elizabeth and Durban alone.

"These chaps are really keen to get into Angola," Mr. Edwards said. "It's very frustrating, because they're ready to go, but we don't know who will pay them. It's up to someone to contact me."

Dr. Henry Kissinger, in a major foreign policy speech in San Francisco, denounced the "blatant Soviet and Cuban challenge" in Angola.
Club of Ten's ad extols SA war record

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — A full-page advertisement placed in the New York Times at a cost of 15 318 dollars (about R13 000) defends South Africa's role in Angola and rebukes Western governments for failing to check Russian intervention there.

Unveiling

The advertisement says that when arguments against assisting South Africa in Angola were at their strongest in the Western Press last month, South Korea unveiled a monument to the South Africans killed there in the fight against communism.

"In Addis Ababa, 22 Black African nations did not seem to mind the South African 'taint' by voting against recognition of the MPLA as the single inheritor of Angola. They voted against this Russian-directed movement.

Stuck with it

'The advertisement after referring to speccious reasons to stay out, concludes: 'The Western world is now stuck with the long-term problem - the ceaseless expansion of the biggest imperialist power the world has ever seen. The strategy of the Soviet Union testifies our whole way of life.

In the same issue of the New York Times, another advertisement announced that the newspaper will publish a nine-page advertisement feature on investments in South Africa on February 22.

Role of honour

Under a sub-heading "South Africa's role of honour," the advertisement adds: "In some quarters in the West it was argued that, having Russia take over Angola would be preferable to being caught on the same side as racist South Africa."

"In the First and Second World Wars, the free world heard no such arguments when South Africans (then infinitely more racist than today) fought and died on our side. Also, in Korea, in the fight against a Communist invasion, we accepted South Africa under the same government as today — only then much less enlightened — as a sturdy ally without reservations.

'The United States alone honoured South African airmen with almost a hundred medals and had its Eighteenth Bomber Wing play the first two bars of the South African national anthem every morning in honour of the South African role."
No threats, says Botha

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Government's new defence proposals are aimed at countering dangers to South Africa and are no threat to other countries, the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, said in the Assembly yesterday.

Winding up the Third Reading Debate on the Defence Amendment Bill, he said the Bill provided for service outside our borders had been misinterpreted by people who suspected South Africa of aggressive intentions.

The Bill clearly stated that action would be taken only when South Africa or its interests were threatened.

The Bill was lead a third time, the PRP voting against it.

Mr. Botha said the PRP, the HNP and English language newspapers had suggested that the Government had called up minors illegally, without their parents' permission, for military service. These suggestions were flagrantly dishonest, and a crime towards the soldiers.

"Legal opinion available to us says what we have done so far has been in accordance with existing law." — Sapa.

Rhodesians die

"Mail" Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — The first white Rhodesian policeman to be killed by guerrilla action since November, 1972, has died in the border war.

He was Patrol Officer Bruce Macley Baker, 23, a single man, whose death with that of an African policeman, Constable David Tavenga, 21 and single, was announced last night by Security Force headquarters in Salisbury.

The British South Africa Police have now lost seven men killed on the border.

Security Force losses now total 83, mostly army men.

Three guerrillas were also killed in the latest clash, bringing their death toll to 736 in three years.

Accidental death No 15 on border

Military Correspondent

THE 15th accidental death in the "Operational Area" since July was announced by Defence Headquarters yesterday.

The latest to die is Private A. J. Strydom, 21, of Nigel. He died after a shooting accident on Sunday morning. He was unmarried.

Asked why there were so many accidental deaths in the "Operational Area", a Defence Force spokesman said last night: "Perhaps because there are so many part-time soldiers serving in the area."

Thirty-one soldiers have been killed in action, bringing total deaths in the "Operational Area" since July to 46.
It's death for callous killer

Own Correspondent
LONDON. — An international network of mercenaries is putting out a "contract" to kill Colonel "Callous" Callan, the Greek who reportedly ordered the execution of 14 British mercenaries in Angola.

This was revealed yesterday by Mr Tom Chambers, a mercenary just returned here from Angola.

"The word is getting around and there are plenty of men looking to kill Callan," he said.

Chambers, who claims he narrowly escaped execution for refusing to fight in Angola, says he personally saw Callan wantonly killing Angolans and that he killed eight MPLA prisoners personally.

Callan, a former Eoka terrorist from Cyprus was "totally without human feelings," he said.

Col Callan, 33, who lives in London, was in charge of the Cuban-overrun town of San Salvador where the claimed executions took place.

The claim was made to a BBC reporter in Kinshasa by three British mercenaries.

Mr John Banks, a former paratrooper who recruited most of the mercenaries, yesterday described Callan as a homicidal maniac though a fine soldier.

In San Salvador-10 days ago he saw Callan put a sawn-off shotgun into an alleged Angolan rapist's mouth and blow his head off, he said.

The men on the "business side" were outright crooks—including a leading member of Britain's neo-fascist National Front Party, Banks said.
The city was abandoned by Unita after it had been subjected to the greatest concentration of communist-supplied firepower ever seen in the African continent.

The first of an estimated 8,000 Cuban snipers leading the current offensive by the Angolan-born MPLA regime entered the beleaguered streets of the capital, trebling the one-sided capital shortage. Two days after Russian T-54 tanks, similar to those used in the invasion of Czechoslovakia, according to eyewitness accounts reaching Luanda last night,

Dr Jorge Sana, Unita Foreign Secretary, told a hastily-called news conference in a Luanda hotel after speaking with Dr Jonas Savimbi, his leader: "The fall of Huambo is painful, but not a surprise or a deadly wound. Losing a town does not mean we have lost the war."

Even if Unita lost all the towns, it would fight on. It had 20,000 troops to continue the guerrilla war, he said.

To the east, Unita had retreated to Vila Nova, 10 km from Huambo, and to the south, Unita had moved to heights a few kilometres from the city.

Asked if Unita could defend its military headquarters, Silva Porto, Mr Sana said: "Some more assistance in terms of weapons is coming."

But he appeared less confident about the promised retaliation against MPLA-Cuban air strikes. Unita had claimed last week that it would retaliate within 48 hours if Huambo was attacked from the air.

Mr Sana said: "We already have people trying to organise our friends who promised to give us this kind of assistance, but the problem is that they are very slow. They take too much time doing it too much. They are trying to do it, but the firm commitment is there."

The inability of Unita to hold on to its capital, and the total defeat of the other anti-communist movement, FNLA, in the north of Angola, have apparently convinced the rival government to recognise the MPLA-sonem, reports from London say.

There are already strong pressures from within the Labour Party for official backing to be given to the MPLA.

Now that Huambo has fallen, and Luanda is reported surrounded by Cuban-MPLA forces, the only other Unita-held town in the south is Silva Porto.

Small groups of MPLA commandos have already penetrated 500 km to the south of Huambo and are harassing South African troops.

The MPLA units are guided and aided by Swapo terrorists, and are active just to the north of the Cuito Cuanavale, north of the South West Africa border with Angola.

Calaque, 25 km inside Angola.

Foreign intelligence reports reaching South Africa have said the MPLA-Swapo aim was to "soften" the South African defences around the dam. Forces confronting the South Africans were known to be armed with 120 mm rockets and mortars.

Two South African soldiers were killed in an attack on the operational area by UN forces last week when their post came under rocket attack.

Efforts by the International Red Cross to visit South African troops held prisoner by the MPLA have so far failed.

The IRC's director of operations, Mr J.P. Liebenberg, had hoped to visit Luanda this week to discuss the prisoners, but the MPLA has delayed his visit by a fortnight.

The IRC is also seeking to contact some 2,000 FNLA troops believed to have been captured by the MPLA-Cuban forces in northern Angola. — DDC-SAPA-JNS
Mr. Jorge Sanyumba, 'foreign secretary' of Unita, said an overwhelming force of 6,000 Cubans mounted the final attack supported by more than 70 armoured vehicles, including Soviet-made tanks, helicopters, jet warplanes, artillery and rockets.

The Mercury correspondent in London says persistent and highly sourced diplomatic claims there say that Britain and other Western European governments are moving to force a peace by agreeing to recognise the MPLA regime as the sole government of Angola.

See also Page 2

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA - Small groups of MPLA commandos, guided and backed by Swapo terrorists, are active north of Calque du Dam in southern Angola, it was disclosed last night.

Foreign intelligence reports reaching here say the MPLA-Swapo force aims to "soften" the defence posts held by South African troops to the north of, and around, the dam, about 25km inside Angola from the Owambo border in South West Africa.

The force, according to the sources, is armed with Russian 122mm ground-to-ground rockets, and other weapons.

Two South African soldiers were killed last Thursday when their post was attacked by rockets.

Asked where the attack took place, Army spokesman Colonel Markus Nortje last night said: "Somewhere on the defence line."

He did not know what rockets were used.

"All we know," he said, "is that our troops heard the sound of rockets."

The 122mm rocket, fired from a DML2 free-flight missile launcher, is a high-explosive fragmentation rocket, with a range of about 11km.

The idea of the MPLA-Swapo operation, according to foreign sources, is to pave the way for a planned push by Cuban troops to the extreme south of Angola.

They would have to gut-and-out-manoeuvre several hundred South African soldiers who, according to the Minister of Defence, Mr. P.W. Botha, are defending Calque du Dam up to 50km inside Angola.

Sapa-Reuters reports from Lusaka say thousands of Cuban backed by artillery, MiG jet fighters and Soviet-built tanks have swarmed into Huambo, the administrative capital of Angola's anti-Communist rebels dead today.
Savimbi fires at US politicians

SILVA: PORTO. — The Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, yesterday launched a blistering attack on American politicians who opposed aid to his forces.

He accused them of wanting democracy and freedom for themselves but dictatorship for others.

Dr Savimbi also said it was "too simple reasoning" for Democratic Senator Hubert Humphrey to say that Angola was too far away.

Angola was even further away from the Soviet Union's accepted zone of influence than from America, he said.

"When these politicians say they are in favour of sacrificing Angola, they have to prepare themselves for the follow-up. It will be the beginning of a new era of fighting without boundaries and of subversion of countries that are already independent," Dr Savimbi said.

"It is a mistake for America not to get involved because what happens in Angola affects Zambia, Zimbabwe and the rest of Southern Africa."

Describing US senators and congressmen who opposed aid to Unita as anti-democratic, he said: "We deplore that Tunney, Clark and Diggs want democracy and freedom for themselves in the United States, but want dictatorship for others."

Senators John Tunney and Dick Clark and Congressman Charles Diggs have been leading opponents of covert US aid to Unita, and they back the establishment of contacts with the MPLA — Sapa — Reuter.
'Negative' Angola excursion—Jacobs

Cape Times 11/7/76

Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA’S excursion into Angola was rapidly yielding a massive negative balance with the troop withdrawal a major psychological boost to the country’s enemies, Dr Gideon Jacobs, said yesterday.

At the same time the Hillbrow MP warned that the Russian-Cuban presence had greatly changed the balance of power in Africa, leading to a general conclusion that only violence could bring change in White-controlled Southern Africa.

Addressing a United Party women’s rally in Sea Point, Dr Jacobs also warned of a sudden hardening of attitude of South Africa’s Black leaders who had already claimed that they were the last generation of negotiators.

South Africa’s alternatives, he said, were either to live in an armed camp like Israel or, if we must negotiate because we have at the most five years to reach and implement a workable racial solution.

Dr Jacobs said that by going into Angola and then withdrawing, a bigger and more dangerous vacuum had been created and South Africa had lost the diplomatic leverage it had.

He warned that there would be increased hostility towards South Africa from Black states because South Africa’s withdrawal “is a major psychological boost to our enemies.”

A most ominous situation was developing in Southern Africa, Zambia and Zaire were vulnerable in the extreme, Rhodesia was being outflanked and in South West Africa there was no further room for manoeuvre.

Pro-communist elements were putting a belt across Southern Africa with far-reaching strategic implications. It would mean a major increase in South Africa’s defence commitment.

It would also tend to block South Africa’s diplomatic initiatives with the rest of Africa but the South African Government was showing no sign of understanding the urgency of the situation.

“All around us, Africa is going up in flames, threatening to engulf South Africa and our very existence and this Government spends its time working out in which international hotel pool Blacks can swim,” Dr Jacobs said.

Much of what was happening was borne out by the findings of the Snyman Commission of Inquiry into the disturbances at the University of the North (Turboq). The short extract from the speech by Dr Jacobs handed to the press followed the trend of his speech during the no-confidence debate in which he warned that Angola had been a traumatic experience with immense consequences.
S' Africa 'believes in peace'  

Own Correspondent  
PAARL — Mr. Brand Fourie, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the Paarl Rotary Club yesterday that South Africa believed in peace despite its own defences. However, he said, it could not neglect its own defences.

"Face the dangers and face them confidently," he added.

South Africa’s involvement in Angola was intended to gain time to create an opportunity for the OAU to find a solution to the problem and to give the West the opportunity to realize what was happening.

Russian intervention had caused great concern in Africa and could create new significant problems.

In Rhodesia a crucial stage had been reached and South Africa wished Rhodesians well. It might be the final opportunity to settle the constitutional crisis there.

In South West Africa negotiations were still proceeding, and the people of SWA must find their own solution to their problems.
Angola: Strong force needed

Owne Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — A strong South African air and ground force could halt the Cuban spearheaded MPLA advance on the extreme south of Angola, South Africa-based foreign military sources said last night.

The South African force would need Mirages and other combat aircraft, and an armoured column with infantry and other support.

The sources said that one of two things is likely to happen when the communist forces get close to the Caiqueira dam, which is an integral part of the Ruacana hydro-electric scheme.

Either the MPLA Cuban troops, with their sophisticated weapons and aircraft, would engage the South African forces in battle or the MPLA would attempt to negotiate a solution, possibly giving the South African Government the assurance that the hydro-electric scheme would be protected.

The MPLA, once it feels it fully controls Angola, might consider negotiating a deal with South Africa on the hydro-electric scheme, because the Caiqueira end of the scheme would benefit Angola, just as the whole scheme would benefit Owambo, in South West Africa.

The sources said that whichever decision was taken by the MPLA — an attempt to break through the South African defence line around and slightly north of the dam, or peaceful negotiations — a show of military strength by this country's defence force was likely to be necessary in the area within the next few weeks.

The sources emphasized that this assessment was made on the basis of America's apparent reluctance to fight communism in Southern Africa.
RECOGNISES Dr NETO'S MARXISTS

fall without a claims MPLA

BELGRADE - Troops of the MPLA were reported to have captured the southern Angolan ports of Lobito and Benguela yesterday, as Uganda announced its recognition of the Soviet-backed movement.

Quoting an official announcement by the MPLA, the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, said that the troops met no resistance when they entered the two port towns.

Unita had already withdrawn from Lobito and Benguela, Tanjug said. The agency said a thrust towards the town of Sa da Bandeira was expected as the next step in the MPLA offensive on the southern front.

The MPLA would have to capture the towns of Silva Porto and Luso to take control of the strategic Benguela railway which straddles the country from east to west.

Tanjug said the capture of Silva Porto and Luso was "a question of hours."

The MPLA's successes spread to the political front yesterday as Uganda, Radio announced President Idi Amin's decision to recognize the movement.

Uganda became the 26th member of the Organization of African Unity to recognize the MPLA.

The radio, monitored in London, said President Amin made the recognition announcement at a Cabinet meeting yesterday.

The radio said President Amin had sent MPLA leader, Dr. Agostinho Neto, a message explaining why Uganda had recognized his movement.

He said he had been notified that 25 OAU members had recognized the MPLA and that "in accordance with the OAU charter this simple majority automatically entitles the MPLA-led Government to full membership of the OAU."

Meanwhile, in London, disillusioned British mercenaries continued to arrive from Angola yesterday, as the Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson, told Parliament there was now a good reason, that some of their comrades had been massacred for refusing to fight.

Angrily, Mr. Wilson announced he was setting up an official inquiry into the prospects of outlawing any future recruiting of soldiers of fortune for foreign wars.

He told the House of Commons that the men who recruited the mercenaries in Britain were just a bunch of small-time crooks.

He spoke just a few hours after some 50 detected British mercenaries had flown back to London's Heathrow Airport where they were rounded up by detectives and questioned about reports of battlefield executions.

"The detectives pressed questions about reports which have flooded the British Press in the past two days saying that 14 British mercenaries were shot dead by their own comrades for declining to face the Soviet-backed enemy in Angola."

One of the 50 grim-faced and head-shorn mercenaries who landed in Brussels en route to London confirmed the massacre.

After landing in Brussels the weary Britons at first refused to speak to reporters and there were minor scuffles as they foisted their way through reporters and news photographers. Two of them were on crutches and others had superficial wounds.

Another mercenary said that he had last heard of the commander "Callan," who had ordered the massacre. He was wounded in the shoulder and leg. In an area, now about 70km behind MPLA front positions. "He was tapped full of morphine by medics, but I reckon he will be OK. He's a good fella," the man said.

In New York, Roy Batts, National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) said yesterday he hoped to send about 200 men to Angola within the next six weeks to aid one of the pre-Western sides fighting there. - (Special AP)
S.A. youth guarding the border

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—The vast majority of South African troops serving in Angola and on the South-West Africa-Angola border are national servicemen in their late teens or early twenties.

Just over half of the fatalities in the operational area so far have been national servicemen.

Disclosing this in Pretoria yesterday, a spokesman for the Defence Force added: "National servicemen in the area are being led by Permanent Force officers and senior NCOs."

Only one-tenth of the soldiers serving in the operational area were members of the Permanent Force, the spokesman said. But one-third of all fatalities so far were Permanent Force men.

The spokesman pointed out that only six percent of the entire Defence Force were Permanent Force members. The rest were national servicemen and part-time soldiers of the Citizen Force and Commandos.

As with Israel's armed forces, Permanent Force men and women in South Africa form the hard core of the army.

They are responsible for training national servicemen, the Citizen Force and Commandos, to create an as formidable a military reserve as possible.

Permanent Force personnel also handle administration, communications, and operational leadership of the army.

The Army relies heavily on the skills and fitness of Citizen Force soldiers. If there were general mobilisation for conventional war, Citizen Force units could, in theory, be moved into battle almost overnight.
Mandela, PoW deal rumoured

PARIS — There are indications here that the four South African soldiers captured by the MPLA forces in Angola will be exchanged for leading Black political prisoners in South Africa like Nelson Mandela, according to African circles here.

African delegates attending an anti-racism conference in Paris earlier this month said then that if any South African prisoners were taken in Angola, they would be used as hostages and exchanged for Black political prisoners in the Republic. They mentioned the name of Mandela.

Meanwhile, French international legal experts admit that the case of the four South African prisoners is rather a difficult one, for they were captured when wearing fatigues without identification. They could be labelled as "spies" and shot.

The MPLA, which is a political movement rather than a government, has naturally never signed the Geneva Conventions on prisoners of war.

It was understood here that the four men will be flown to Addis Ababa to be exhibited at the forthcoming Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit — scheduled for January 13 and chaired by President Idi Amin of Uganda.

A decision on their fate will not be taken before then. They are looked on as major trump cards, not to be wasted by exchanging them for Cuban prisoners of war held by the FNLA-Unita side.

Meanwhile, a reliable source close to the Elysee Palace said that President Valery Giscard d'Estaing seemed unable to make a clear decision over French intervention in Angola, although his advisers favour this course.

From London our correspondent cabled last night that the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Nikolai Lunkov, and the South African Charge d'Affaires, Mr. F. J. Wentzel, both had meetings with the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. James Callaghan, yesterday. They had been invited separately to the Foreign Office for a discussion on the Angolan situation.

Mr. Wentzel attended in place of Ambassador Carel de Wet who is still on holiday in South Africa.

It is understood that Mr. Callaghan reiterated as directly and strongly as he could the British Government's view that all foreign troops should withdraw from Angola before the situation escalated.

Mr. Callaghan has been preaching the gospel of non-intervention in his discussions with his Nato and Community colleagues in Europe and latterly with Dr. Kissinger in Paris.
Early change in US policy on Angola unlikely—Prog

CAPE TOWN — A reversal in the position of the United States on Angola is unlikely until at least after the United States general election, the Progressive Reform Party MP for Rondebosch, Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert, said here yesterday.

Dr Slabbert, who arrived back from a six-week visit to the United States said: "On all levels in the United States it appears the Angolan crisis took place at the wrong time and mood for United States involvement."

The Senate response had to be seen against the background of a "Vietnam hangover," post-Watergate emphasis on the accountability of Government, and the general election to be held late next year.

Newspaper editors and opinion-makers generally stress internal domestic responsibilities, and one senses the Congress and Senate to be generally isolationist inclined.

"At the same time, politicians with their eyes on the elections do not want to introduce issues of involvement for the US as a whole that the average voter either does not fully understand or is not interested in."

"In short, it is simply too difficult to explain to the average voter why the US should in any way be involved in Angola."

The dilemma facing President Ford and Dr Kissinger was exactly to detach their foreign-policy objects with domestic performance. Both had emphasised the significance of Angola in the present detente with Russia.

The US position on Angola was, undoubtedly, strategic in this respect.

The fact that the United States did not in some way counterbalance Russian involvement in Angola was seen to weaken Mr Kissinger's bargaining position in the Russian-US detente negotiations.

"However, it is also true that detente with Russia is itself a controversial issue in domestic politics, and increases the President's vulnerability from the Right—a factor which Reagan, for example, is quick to exploit."—SAPA
Exchange deal for Mandela proposed

Own Correspondent

PARIS. — There are indications in Paris that attempts will be made to exchange the four South African soldiers captured by the MPLA in Angola for leading Black political prisoners in South Africa, like Nelson Mandela, according to African circles in Paris.

African delegates attending an anti-racist conference in Paris earlier this month said that if any South African prisoners were taken in Angola, they would be used as hostages and exchanged for Black political prisoners. They mentioned the name of Mandela.

DIFFICULT

Meanwhile, French international legal experts admit the case of the four South African prisoners is a difficult one, for they were captured when wearing fatigues without identification. They could be labelled as 'spies' and shot.

The MPLA, which is a political movement rather than a government or state, has naturally never signed the Geneva Conventions on prisoners of war.

It was understood in Paris the four men would be flown to Addis Ababa to be exhibited at the forthcoming OAU summit scheduled for January 12.

A decision on their fate would not be taken before then. They were looked on as major trump cards, not to be wasted by exchanging them for Cuban prisoners held by FNLA-Unita.

Meanwhile, a reliable source close to the Elysee Palace said President Giscard d'Estaing "seemed unable to make a clear decision over French intervention in Angola, although his advisers favoured this course."
US on brink of join Angolan war, says re

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK—The United States is on the brink of taking a direct combat role in Angola with a carrier task force placed on full alert and US Air Force units now directly supplying battle areas, it was claimed in New York at a briefing based on material said to have been provided by "highly placed" Department of Defence sources.

It was also alleged that US cargo planes were now dropping supplies directly to "allied troops operating in the central front...and that these planes fly from an airfield in Zaire."

An eye-witness was also quoted to support the allegation that emergency resupply had started among regular US Army units, with enlisted men encouraged by their officers to make the switch.

The allegations were revealed in eight classified pages of material prepared by Mr. Sean Gervasi, an economist and consultant to the Center for National Security Studies, a privately-endowed, Washington organisation.

Claiming that much of it was provided directly by dissident Pentagon elements concerned by the escalating American involvement, Mr. Gervasi asserted that it was "now certain" that the carrier Independence was placed on contingency orders and full alert ready if necessary to fly "tactical" air strikes in Angola.

"This totally belies the present claim that the US government is trying to hold back from a combat role in Angola," said Mr. Gervasi, who was one of the first people some time ago to uncover evidence of the "tamed and still officially denied" US policy tilt towards White-ruled South Africa.

Two years ago he was one of the authors of a highly controversial UN document on the increase of naval activity in the Indian Ocean, which later was withdrawn under pressure from both eastern and western blocs.

This latest Gervasi allegation comes just as the congressional row over Angola reaches its climax and the Ford Administration is stepping up its campaign to see that aid continues to flow to the FNLA-Unita forces at war with the Soviet-backed MPLA.

The Gervasi document portrays a "general escalation" in Angola, with communist and Western backers of the rival factions reacting in turn to each other and stepping up their support.

It conceives that the flow of supplies from Soviet bloc countries is continuing and suggests that a brigade of "African volunteers" for the MPLA is being formed, which will have Soviet advisers.

Meanwhile, it asserts, the United States has intervened directly in combat areas, increased its supplies and moved another step towards the use of its naval air force for a tactical support mission.

The carrier Independence, with the cruiser Boston and three destroyers in support is now in the Azores, ready to fly its F-4 Phantom jets on tactical air support strikes over Angola, it maintains.

Sometime after November 15 the carrier was specially armed with antipersonnel configuration ordinance—several hundred tons of napalm, sidewinder missiles and fragmentation bombs.

"The group has now been placed on full alert, which carries preparedness further," it goes on to claim and it points to the recent reports of US spotter planes now said to be
Now it's the battle of the big guns in Angola

Tribune Africa News Service

HUKABO (formerly Nova, Lisbon): Blown bridges; and massive supplies of weapons, sophisticated Russian 122 mm Katyushka rockets, have bogged down the Angolan war and turned offensive into slugging matches of big guns.

The FNLA-Unita thrust from the south towards the vital Cunene Dam has turned into a duel with a battalion of Cuban troops equipped with the fearsome Katyushka.

The MPLA and Cuban troops have occupied the high ground over the Cunene river and fortified the old Portuguese fort of Massangano.

The Unita push on the MPLA-held town of Tete, from which the Angolans have apparently been halted by the destruction of a bridge over the Kwanza river between Luso and the target town.

The drive is a second prong of a Unita push reported by White mercenaries, including some South Africans, from Luso to Leopold, de Carvalho.

Nevertheless, the Unita troops, generally considered the best in the war, have performed well in recent clashes.

Close combat is not to the taste of any of the three factions. But they have a wide range of weaponry. Those in common use by Unita include:

- 7.62 mm automatic weapons of Belgian, Portuguese, Italian, and Spanish origin.
- Some Russian AK-47 assault rifles (used mainly by officers in the field).
- Light and heavy machine guns ranging from World War II Browning 00 calibre to modern ones.
- American-made trench-mortars of 80 and 120 mm size.
- A ranch of recoilless rifles and an American-made short range anti-tank rocket.

Unita also has many Panhard-type armoured cars with a 30 mm gun mounted on them, used to give cover to infantry and punch into enemy defence lines.

There are several Puma helicopters in use on the Unita side, but it is doubtful that they are gunships.

Two light planes, a Fokker Friendship 100, and a fleet of heavy trucks make up Unita's logistics lifeline.

The MPLA has the more sophisticated supply of weaponry, and are well equipped with the conventional Kalashnikovs, 80 and 122 mm mortars, and other light weapons.

Captured

They also have medium and rapid-fire 400 mm automatic guns for anti-armoured car use. Unita claims to have captured more than 100 tons of this equipment from the MPLA in about two weeks.

On the Luangi, Front Unita says it recently captured a six-wheeled army truck, being used as a communications and command vehicle with sophisticated equipment, including digital computers for aiming rockets.

The rockets carry an estimated 80 kg explosive warhead and can be fired in barrage.

Twenty Stunרקs are said to be in the assembly stage in Luanda, and 10 Cuban-trained pilots are available to fly them.
NEW YORK — The sophisticated Russian weaponry being sent into Angola was "certainly beyond our limits" to counter, Mr Vorster has warned America in an interview published here.

Amid reports being circulated that South Africa has threatened to end its support for the forces fighting the Soviet-backed MPLA unless the United States provides further aid, Mr Vorster was quoted as warning: "If it was just a question of the Angolans themselves, the war would be over already. The MPLA has inferior forces and controls only one-fifth of Angola's territory and population.

"But the Russians send in sophisticated weapons: tanks, 122 mm rockets mounted on lorries, infantry-born SAMs. Only big powers can offset this arsenal above all the 122 mm rockets. It is certainly beyond our limits."

The US Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, has said that the US stand on Angola would not change despite the Senate vote to cut off military aid to the FNLA-Unita factions.

Mr Vorster said that the US and South Africa were not involved in the fighting — "I stand on that," Mr Vorster said.

Dr Kissinger portrayed America's global strategy as in danger of coming apart because of domestic opposition to funding an operation in Angola and he warned Russia that "if it continues its actions, such as in Angola, we will, without any doubt, resist. Failure to resist will convince other countries that their own security is at stake."

But the conference, which Dr Kissinger called to rally support for his badly dented Angola policy, was murky in terms of detail and he was far from clear how the US intended to "resist," and force the Soviet bloc out of Angola.

He went on to stress one point that further confused the issue. He said Washington did not necessarily oppose victory by the MPLA, or a Marxist Angola.

"We are not opposed to the MPLA as such. We make a distinction between the factions in Angola and the outside intervention. We can live with any of the factions in Angola and we would never have given assistance to any of the other factions if other great powers had stayed out of this."

The US was prepared to accept "any outcome in Angola before massive arms shipments by the Soviet Union and the introduction of Cuban troops."

Congressional belief that the opposite was true, and that it was Dr Kissinger's covert support policy that triggered off a massive Soviet response, is one of the reasons the Senate voted to cut off further arms aid.

Dr Kissinger said: "We are going to make a major effort, both diplomatically and on the ground (in Angola), to make do with what we have."

Other points made by Mr Vorster in an interview

On Rhodesia: "Given goodwill on both sides, the question can still be settled. South Africa had not applied pressure on Mr Smith, but had been instrumental in bringing the parties together, as an intermediary, but at no time did we lay down the rules."

On the future of Southern Africa: "A kind of common market, rather than a confederation, was likely to develop. Bophuthatswana would join the Transkei in independence in 1978 and further lands might be sold or exchanged with their new governments."

"Black Africa's dilemma is that for generations to come the new nations won't be able to fully employ their workers. They just can't create enough job opportunities."

"All told we must employ about a million foreign workers in South Africa, either legally or illegally. And remember, we are not concerned about the colour of our neighbours, all we care about is that we have good and stable governments on our borders."

While a Washington paper has claimed that the French, and US intelligence agencies are working together, to supply money and arms to the FNLA, Mr Vorster, Washington Post, also said that the French counter-intelligence agency, SDECE, had become more professional and was cooperating with the CIA and other Western intelligence agencies more than under the late Pres. De Gaulle."

"SDECE, with Giraud's evident approval, is now
Unita ceasefire plea expected

LONDON — Leaders of the Angolan Unita faction are expected to repeat their call for an immediate ceasefire despite the Marxist MPLA's rejection of their earlier plea. This time they will also call for free elections under UN supervision, it was learned.

Informed sources said a political plan to end the war was being considered at an emergency meeting of Unita leaders now going on in Lusaka, provisional capital of the Democratic Republic of Angola, formed by the anti-Soviet movements.

The meeting is regarded as an important forerunner to the Organisation of African Unity summit due to take place in Addis Ababa next week.

Unita sources in Lusaka, who visited their main foreign mission, said they believed any political plan presented to the OAU by their leaders would be based on a call for free elections under UN supervision and the formation of a coalition government, including all three nationalist movements. A prerequisite would be the withdrawal of all foreign intervention in the civil war.

According to the Unita plan, elections would be contested equally by the three rival movements, and on their outcome would depend the future government of Angola.

Unita spokesmen are not hopeful that their call for free elections will be accepted, however, for the MPLA has hitherto shown itself opposed to a multiparty system. It prefers a one-party regime.

Unita would like to see included in any agreement a condition that a start be made on the demobilisation of its forces, the stronghold of the MPLA, the People's Republic of Angola.

This is considered important for the functioning of a government of national unity in Angola.

A Cuban correspondent said the MPLA had inflicted appreciable losses on the FNLA and Unita. Several armoured vehicles were destroyed and numerous weapons seized. At least 15 helicopters were shot down, according to reports.

Cuban planes taking reinforcements to Angola are now refuelling in the Portuguese Azores, according to an Azores newspaper. The newspaper said a number of Soviet-built jets from Havana had been landing during the last few days.

It said the planes were transporting Cuban troops sent to fight with the MPLA. — DDC:SAPA.
Johannesburg — As speculation grew that South Africa might be preparing to withdraw totally from Angola, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, called in his top defence, security and foreign affairs advisers for a day-long meeting yesterday.

The meeting was at Mr Vorster’s holiday home at Oobosstrand near Humansdorp.

The Prime Minister said the meeting, the third of a series of discussions of this nature in the past two weeks, had been attended by the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr H. H. Muller, senior officials of the Defence Force, senior officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs and of the Bureau for State Security, and the South African Ambassador to the United Nations, and the US, Mr R. F. Botha.

The Afrikaans paper, Die Vaderland, reported yesterday afternoon that a certain point for discussion at a top-level meeting about which it speculated, would be the Minister of Defence’s statement that South Africa will withdraw entirely from Angola if her interests in that country are guaranteed.

Linked with this, the newspaper noted, was the condition that terrorist attacks from Angola on South West Africa must stop.

There has also been speculation from reliable American sources that South Africa would make a withdrawal offer either before or during the forthcoming meeting of the Organisation of African Unity.

Russia and Cuba would then be the only foreign powers in Angola, and increased OAU pressure against them would be expected.

Mr Vorster confirmed that the earlier two meetings on Angola had been attended by the same senior officials, except for the Ambassador to the UN who arrived in South Africa only on Sunday.
VORSTER HAS TOP TEAM IN FOR TALKS

PORT ELIZABETH — The Prime Minister yesterday called in senior Cabinet Ministers and top Defence Force officers for talks on Angola and related matters.

The talks were at Mr. Vorster's secluded holiday home at Outboord on the wild Tsitsikama coast south of Port Elizabeth.

He told me this was the third such discussion in the past fortnight.

The Ministers of Defence (Mr. P. W. Botha) and Foreign Affairs (Mr. Pieter Botha) took officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Bureau for State Security were at the talks.

The South African Ambassador to the United Nations and United States, Mr. F. K. Pilk Botha, was also at yesterday's meeting.

Mr. Vorster denied a Press report that Mr. Botha had delivered a personal message to President Ford on Angol.

The Prime Minister said Mr. Botha's visit was to give him first-hand information on events in the United Nations and the United States.

Mr. Botha is due to return to the United States tomorrow.

Mr. Vorster will deliver his New Year's message to the nation at seven o'clock tonight, and is expected to review the situation in Angola and South Africa.

He may offer to withdraw South African forces from Angola provided South Africa's interests are guaranteed.

The Prime Minister yesterday said he had little time to relax since arriving at his holiday home, where there are no shops, cinema, restaurant or golf course.

"It's the best way to keep her away from the thought the war in Angola will continue to support the FNLA.

MPLA advancing in south say Cubans

Havana (Reuters) — Soviet-backed MPLA forces appear to be gaining ground in Angola according to a Cuban newspaper report.

At the same time reports confirm that four African countries are ready to send troops to back the MPLA.

Sape-Reuters reporting from Havana says that forces of the MPLA took over the town of Caresca, 200km south-east of Luanda, and other positions on the southern front in Angola last Friday, according to the official Cuban daily Granma.

A cable from Quebec, about 41 km west of}

Caresca, a Granma correspondent said that the MPLA had "largely" lost the forces of the FNLA and Unita.

Several armored vehicles were destroyed and numerous weapons seized. At nearby Ebo two helicopters were shot down.

Granma said the FNLA and Unita forces, left behind secret files containing personal records of their members in their rear southwards.

The MPLA had concentrated troops and modern weaponry in the area, which was a strategic communications junction on the way to Luanda.

In Lagos, Nigerian officials had no immediate comment on a statement that four African countries, including Nigeria, were ready to send troops to Angola.

Major, Henrique Carvalho dos Santos, a military MPLA commander, named the other countries as the Congo, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau.

From Luanda, Sapa reports that while a Zairean officer was trying to move to end the war in Angola it will continue to support the FNLA.

Mercury Correspondent

3/1/1976

"VORSTER HAS TOP TEAM IN FOR TALKS"
HAVANA — MPLA forces shot down two helicopters and destroyed several armored vehicles when they took over the town of Caconda, 300 kilometers south-east of Luanda and other positions on the southern front, a Cuban war correspondent reported yesterday.

The report, in the official Cuban daily, Granma, said the MPLA had inflicted appreciable losses on the forces of Unita and the FNLA and captured numerous weapons when they took over the town, a strategic communications junction last Friday.

A Namibian official in Luegas had no immediate comment yesterday on an MPLA statement that Nigera, the Congo, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau were ready to send troops into Angola.

In Washington, Senator John Tunney said Congress will be forced to act quickly and firmly if the Administration continues aid to Unita and the FNLA.

He sent President Ford a telegram asking him to repudiate any Administration intention to keep up weapons assistance to Senator Tunney cited reports quoting a high Administration official as saying the government would continue covert aid to Angola.

Sapa-Reuters-UPI.
The peace moves will seek to end all foreign intervention in Angola; and if they succeed the Russians and Cubans would also have to withdraw.

South Africa may in the next few weeks be at war with the United States and Africa, and if so Cuba and the Ruperta Dham will be protected.

The immediate aim of the new initiative will be to withdraw the Cuban army from Angola, but to prevent a Sino-Cuban alliance, South Africa faces a difficult challenge.

At present, the United States is sending aid to Angola, but South Africa is committed to protect the interests of the Angolans who are fighting for independence.

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The peace moves will seek to end all foreign intervention in Angola; and if they succeed the Russians and Cubans would also have to withdraw.
LONDON: The world record bribe — R42 million — has been paid to an African Cabinet Minister by Russia, according to Liberal Party leader Jeremy Thorpe.

The bribe was paid to gain recognition of the MPLA's Angolan regime from the minister's country.

Thorpe's "red gold" report stirred up an international storm — especially when it was announced he had told the British Foreign Office and South Africa's House of Commons the allegations.

Foreign Office officials here, after at first denying they knew about Mr Thorpe's allegations, later confirmed the Liberal leader had submitted a report to them.

It was also reported that Mr Thorpe has given information to the South African Embassy in London.

"I hope the information is true," Mr Thorpe said later. "I have no doubt about the authenticity of my information. The source is impeccable.

I cannot reveal who told me about the Russian bribe. If his name leaked out, he would be in very serious trouble. I am convinced the information is true.

He first revealed details of the Russian bribe in a New Year message to the Liberal Party.

He warned: "The Russians may well have established their first permanent bridgehead in Africa, the consequences of which are insurmountable."

And he called on African leaders to reflect on how many million "rubbies" had been paid to individuals to win recognition for the Angolan Communists.

African reaction here to Mr Thorpe's allegations has been both swift and angry. A Nigerian High Commission official said the bribery claim was "preposterous" and demanded: "Why didn't he name the country instead of slandering all countries?"

Ghana's Deputy High Commissioner said: "Ghana's Minister, I can assure you, would not put themselves into such a perilous position of accepting bribes. Mr Thorpe should not make such statements unless he is prepared to substantiate them."

In the House of Commons next week, Foreign Secretary James Callaghan is certain to be asked searching questions about Britain's attitude to the Communist takeover in the territory.

African members of the Commonwealth — Ghana, Nigeria and Tanzania — were among the first states to recognize the MPLA regime.

The reckoning in Whitehall, said David Buchan in the Daily Express yesterday, is that the Russian money was paid to a leading Cabinet minister in one of the first countries to grant recognition.
Kissinger bid for Truce in Angola

WASHINGTON — The Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, has dispatched a high-ranking diplomat to Africa in an effort to gain support for a truce in war-torn Angola, a State Department official said here.

Mr W. Schaufele Jr, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, will visit five African countries — Senegal, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Zaire — which are friendly to the United States.

The focus of Mr Schaufele's effort will be to achieve a negotiated settlement among three warring factions with removal of all outside forces from the former Portuguese Colony, according to the official.

Mr Schaufele's mission coincides with the coming January 10 meeting of the Organisation of African Unity where efforts are expected to block recognition of the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

Mr Schaufele was dispatched on his unannounced mission to Africa on Christmas Day, two days after Dr Kissinger had told a news conference that, despite the recent Senate vote to block new funds for covert aid to anti-Soviet forces in Angola, "we are going to make a major effort, both diplomatically and on the ground, to make do with what we have."

The US has already spent R23 million in covert aid to the National Front for the Liberation of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola — the two groups fighting the Soviet-backed MPLA.

Mr Schaufele was dispatched on his mission less than a week after assuming his key African policy post.
MPLA rejects ceasefire call

KINGSTON (Jamaica) — A senior official of the MPLA, the Soviet-backed faction fighting for control of Angola; has rejected a call from a rival movement for an immediate ceasefire to be followed by free elections under the supervision of the Organisation of African Unity.

Major Henrique dos Santos, leader of a three-member delegation from the MPLA to Jamaica, said here his organisation had no intention of accepting the call made last week by Unita.

He told a press conference before leaving with his delegation yesterday that last month Unita had pledged to fight for the former Portuguese territory until the last MPLA supporter was dead.

"But now they are losing the battle they are calling for a ceasefire," he said.

The major, here on a support mission, said the MPLA hoped that Jamaica would recognise the government it had set up in Luanda shortly after much easier," he said.

Angola's independence, but no official request had been made to Jamaican Prime Minister, Mr Michael Manley.

The MPLA team has asked Jamaica for technical assistance in the fields of health, livestock development and administration and Mr Manley has promised to study the request closely.

Asked about a recent refusal by the US Senate to allow funds for secret military aid to anti-Soviet forces in Angola, Maj Carvalho said while this was so "the USA is a country of great contradictions."

He said the MPLA had recovered more than 200 tons of arms supplied by the US and funnelled to its other rival, the FNLA, which has joined forces with Unita.

Maj Carvalho acknowledged that the MPLA was receiving military aid from the Soviet Union and Cuba. But he added: "We also get support from China, North Korea and several African countries including Nigeria."

He said the MPLA felt justified in seeking Soviet and Cuban help to fend off South Africa's forces.

The Jamaican Government has yet to take an official stand on the Angola issue, but the general-secretary of the ruling People's National Party Dr D. K. Duncan, told a press conference in Havana that the FPLN fully supported the MPLA in its fight against Unita and the FNLA.

Maj Carvalho said the MPLA placed great importance on the special GAB meeting called for next month to discuss the civil war in Angola.

He said the MPLA hoped the conference would pass a resolution condemning the presence of South African forces in Angola and recognising the MPLA Government as true representative of the Angolan people.

"If we can win this political battle then the military battle becomes much easier," he said.

So far 40 countries had recognised the MPLA. Maj Carvalho said, including 17 in Africa.

According to the London Daily Telegraph's Defence correspondent, Brig W. F. Thompson, a potential third world war situation is being created in Angola as the Russians pour in arms.

He said that if the MPLA gained control, there was every likelihood of Angola, a source of valuable raw materials, becoming a base for Russian-backed subversion throughout Southern Africa.

Russia's ability to use Angolan airfields and harbours would extend her maritime power still further into the South Atlantic, increasing her power to blackmail the West and bring a step nearer a situation in which the West would have to choose between surrendering vital interests or risking a shooting war between the superpowers. — SAPA-RNS-DBG.
It's rocket war now in Angola

LIBREVILLE — The leader of Unita, fighting MPLA in the civil war, has conceded suffering "enormous" casualties, according to Gabon Radio. In an interview he blamed "in particular, Soviet missiles."

Dr. Jonas Savimbi, head of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) was interviewed by Gabon Radio after his arrival on a tour of African capitals.

Despite the "losses," he said, his group and its ally, the FNLA, held, "two-thirds of the territory and four-million of the six-million Angolans."

He said the fighting was very violent because the MPLA is using sophisticated arms, in particular, Soviet missiles.

Informed sources said 123-mm. surface-to-surface missile launchers, controlled by Soviet advisers were in action on the MPLA side.

Dr. Savimbi said he was visiting African capitals to discuss the Angolan situation because "peace in Angola will affect peace in central and southern Africa."

"If Angola falls under the thumb of the Russians, it will represent a danger for every country in the region," be added.

On the question of foreign intervention in the Angolan conflict, Dr. Savimbi said the FNLA-Unita coalition had not invited South Africa to intervene.

The South Africans had decided unilaterally to guard a dam built in collaboration with the Portuguese.

He added that he would require South African troops, as well as those of other foreign countries, to leave Angola. — Sapa-Reuters.
56 killed as Argentine guerillas hit arsenal

BUENOS AIRES. — Argentine guerillas yesterday suffered their heaviest defeat in a battle with the army which left at least 56 dead and 12 wounded.

More than 160 leftist Peronist Montoneros guerillas who attacked a military arsenal in a Buenos Aires suburb on Tuesday night were pounded by air strikes, mortar bombs and automatic fire in a six-hour battle.

The guerilla force was destroyed after being trapped inside the sprawling arsenal grounds by about 400 troops, marines, police and gendarmerie frontier guards.

An army communiqué said mopping-up operations were in progress six hours after the battle began. Known government casualties were six dead and 12 wounded, and guerilla casualties were more than 50 dead and an unknown number of wounded, it said.

Both sides used mortars and automatic weapons but the guerillas were surrounded and heavily outgunned as the army, backed by navy marines brought in reinforcements and three or four navy jets roared into the attack at about midnight.

Estimates of the Montonero force ranged as high as 150. Dozens more guerillas launched diversionary attacks as the main force hit the arsenal garrison from several sides late on Tuesday night.

The fight took place only 15 kilometres from the heart of this city of eight million people, in an industrial zone of factories and working class homes to the south.

Diversonary attacks by the Montoneros — dissident Peronist youth sworn to overthrow President Isabel Peron — included the capture of police posts on bridges leading into the city centre, assaults on at least three police stations, a rush of bomb blasts and a hit-and-run raid on the headquarters of the Seventh Army regiment in La Plata, 30 kilometres south of the arsenal.

Simultaneously, the main attacking force engaged sentries defending the arsenal, a huge compound covering several city blocks, and fought their way inside the darkness.

Their aim appeared to be to stage a show of strength and then escape with weapons, ammunition and explosives.

But an army communiqué said several guerillas were killed by the sentries, and the attackers were forced to slip in at unguarded points around the perimeter.

Another communiqué had warned the population within a radius of 30 km south of the capital to stay indoors.

Reporters were kept away from the scene and had to rely on military briefings and communiqués for information. — Sepa-Reuter.
Unita calls for a ceasefire

LONDON – Unita has proposed an immediate ceasefire in Angola and wants free elections under OAU supervision.

The call comes at the same time as an admission that Unita is suffering "enormous casualties," particularly because of Soviet missiles.

The use of these sophisticated weapons has led Mr. Vorster to warn Americans that only the big Powors can offset this asset.

The Mercury Africa Bureau reports that fierce fighting is believed to have broken out between FNLA and Unita forces stationed at Huambo (formerly Nova Lisboa). A report broadcast by the Radio Club of Huambo appealed to their men to stop fighting among themselves.

Radio Moçambique claimed that the reports broadcast by Radio Club of Huambo follow rumours of a serious split between the two forces fighting against MPLA.

The Unita ceasefire was announced by Radio Uganda yesterday.

Radio Uganda, monitored in London, said Unita had sent a peace plan to President Annin, the OAU chairman.

The solution must be political, the Unita message said.

"Under the OAU umbrella, an immediate ceasefire should be imposed on every front, followed by the presence of independent African States under OAU command," the message went on.

As quoted by Radio Uganda, it said of Angola's capital city: "Luanda should be demilitarized so as to allow free political action by all liberation movements.

Radio Uganda also quoted Unita as saying: "The code word for peace is Angola, was never used by Contras or in the United States information service, and other countries.

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SA PULLS OUT OF ANGOLA

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER

South Africa was yesterday withdrawing its troops and technicians from war-torn Angola.

In a dramatic move late yesterday the Minister of Defence, Mr Piet Botha, approved for publication in terms of the Defence Act the following report based on an interview with Dr George Sangumba, foreign affairs secretary of the Unita faction in Angola.

Dr G. Sangumba said yesterday that South African troops and technicians had begun to leave the territory on orders from Pretoria several days ago.

He said the withdrawal would be completed by early next week.

"This is what the world wants," he said, "and now it has happened. We shall fight on because nothing can change our principles or our will to resist a Russian-backed Cuban invasion on behalf of a communist movement."

The withdrawal of the troops leaves the Allied Units and FNLA forces to face the Russian and Cuban-backed MPLA virtually alone.

At the same time, Mr Botha pledged in a statement issued from his home in Cape Town yesterday, that he would raise in Parliament later this week the whole issue of South Africa's involvement in the Angolan civil war.

Mr Botha said in his statement, "I have on several occasions stated that South Africa's involvement in Angola is part of the involvement of the free world, but I also stated that South Africa is not prepared to fight on behalf of the free world alone.

"Furthermore, South Africa will defend with determination its own borders and those interests and borders for which we are responsible.

"I shall deal with the whole matter when I address Parliament during next week's debate."

Mr Botha is expected to be the first Government speaker after the Leader of the Opposition, Sir De Villiers Graaff moves tomorrow his traditional motion of no confidence.

In what is being seen as the most important Parliamentary debate since South Africa went to war in 1989 Sir De Villiers will claim that the Government has failed to...

From Page One

...take the public into its confidence and motivate it adequately on the country's actions and objectives in Angola.

The report containing the Unita foreign affairs secretary's admission that South African troops are being withdrawn from Angola on orders from Pretoria was published in the Manchester Guardian on Friday.

Until now, South African newspapers have been refused permission in terms of the Defence Act from publishing overseas reports dealing with the Republic's involvement in Angola.

The Government has also refused to officially state whether or not South African troops are involved in Angola.
Angola: Ford attacks Cubans

WASHINGTON. — Pres. Ford, in an impromptu press conference at the weekend, strongly denounced the intervention of some 6,000 Cuban troops in the Angolan fighting and hinted forcibly that Soviet action to back American-Russian forces...

The action of the Cuban Government in sending combat forces to Angola destroys any opportunity for improvement of relations with the United States," Pres. Ford said. "They have made a choice... and I mean it very literally. It has precluded any improvement."

The conference and a strong statement from the President on Friday resulted from a Senate vote to block any further clandestine American aid to the FNLA-Ungita coalition in Angola.

Pres. Ford denounced the vote as "a deep tragedy for all countries whose security depends on the United States."

American officials said yesterday that the Central Intelligence Agency now has less than $6 million left to help the anti-Marxist factions.

It was seeking another $27 million, on top of the $18 million already expended, but the Senate action has tied up further appropriations at least until after the three-week Christmas recess.

American Secretary of State, Dr. Kissinger, has from the outset regarded Russian intervention in Angola as a deliberate challenge to America to test its will to fight.

Critics in Congress complain that one of his obvious mistakes was in backing of FNLA leader Holden Roberto, a paid hirer of the CIA for years past, according to reports.

Dr. Kissinger is now trying to persuade some Western European countries to provide backing for the anti-Marxist groups. He had no luck with Britain's Foreign Secretary, Mr. James Callaghan.

He is trying also to persuade moderate members of the Organization of African Unity to press for withdrawal of all foreign forces.

Any alignment of one of the factions with America or South Africa would only strengthen a black-white conflict, which would not be in the interests of such leaders as President Mobutu of Zaire or President Kaunda of Zambia. —DDC.
SAAF could halt Reds

LONDON — Experts in Angola now agree that only the intervention of the locally trained South African Air Force could effectively stop a quick Marxist victory in the New Year.

Angola: SA, Soviet envoys meet Callaghan

LONDON — The Soviet Ambassador, Mr Lunikov, and the South African Charge d'Affaires, Mr P. J. Wentzel, both had meetings with the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Callaghan, yesterday.

They were invited separately to the Foreign Office for a discussion on the Angola situation.

Mr Wentzel attended in place of Ambassador Carrel de Wet who is still on holiday in South Africa.

It is understood that Mr Callaghan reiterated the British Government's view that all foreign troops should withdraw from Angola before the situation escalates.

Mr Callaghan has been preaching the gospel of non-intervention in his discussions with his Nato and community colleagues in Europe and more recently with Dr Kissinger in Paris.

Britain does not feel it has the same local standing in Angola as in Rhodesia and that a black solution must be found, in this context the government is supporting the OAU who are trying to find a solution.—DDC.

Price of tyres going up?

DURBAN — The prices of locally produced car and truck tyres are expected to increase by 6.8 per cent on January 3. Retailers here said yesterday they had been told of the increase by manufacturers' representatives but official sources would not confirm or deny the increase.—DDC.

Soldier dies in gun accident

PRETORIA — Defence headquarters yesterday announced the death of Gunner B. H. Neethling as a result of a weapons accident in the border operational area on December 17.

He was the son of Mr and Mrs C. S. Neethling of Boksburg. — SAPA.

Units allies and gives the communists the edge needed to destroy opposition. The graph's air correspondent, Air Commodore Donaldson, says.

The use of air would be a decisive factor in such a military situation. It can break up strongpoints, says Donaldson, concentrations of forces, communications and supply routes without getting involved in the hand-to-hand conflict.

There is also no real defence in the area against such air attacks and it would take the Russians months to mount even a token missile defence system.

Combat planes could fly over the area with impunity.

The correspondent claims that should the SAF become involved all the advantages of air intervention would lie with them. Their supply route is measured in hundreds of kilometres compared with the thousands of the Russians.

They have a large and highly trained air force of several hundred combat aircraft almost locally placed.

"It could massacre the MPLA if turned loose, including its MiG fighters now being assembled at Luanda Airport," he says. The news that the Russians have completed the installation of an advance radar interception system for guiding MPLA MiG in the area is seen by experts as only to supply the aircraft with a navigational system. Ground placed radar cannot pick out ground targets for attack.

The SAF planes are equipped for special air launch missiles that can locate radars and destroy them.

While the Russians have the airlift capacity to resupply unlimited ammunition at the MPLA, it would be a different matter to resupply Sams (surface to air missile) over the 16,000 km supply route from Russia.—DDC.

Oil firm pulls out

NEW YORK — President Ford was expected yesterday to defy Senate sentiment and seek fresh ways to continue to counter Soviet involvement in Angola.

He achieved a quick success when the Gulf Oil Corporation responded to arm-twisting and announced a total evacuation from its rich Cabinda operation — without paying any of the $100 million in royalties about to become due. Cabinda is under MPLA control.

The MPLA had already scooped up $100 million in royalties paid to the discredited provisional government in September.—DDC.
**MPLA rejects ceasefire call**

KINGSTON. — A senior official of the MPLA, the Soviet-backed faction fighting for control of Angola, has rejected a call for a rival movement for an immediate ceasefire to be followed by free elections under the supervision of the Organisation of African Unity. Leader of Major Henrique Carvalho, leader of a three-member delegation from the MPLA to Jamaica, said in Kingston his organisation had no intention of accepting the call made last week by pro-Western Unita. It adds, Sapa-Reuters.

Major Carvalho told a press conference before leaving with his delegation yesterday that last month Unita had pledged to fight for Angola until the last MPLA supporter was dead. "But now they are losing the battle, they are calling for a ceasefire," he added.

Meanwhile Unita leaders are meeting in their provisional capital of Huambo, southern Angola, to plan new strategy, writes the Mail's London correspondent.

"All the signs are that the emergency meeting will be concerned with the implications of American withdrawal of aid," Bruce Loudon, the Daily Telegraph's Angola correspondent, now back in London, said yesterday that the best reading available of South African help to Unita, so far, was that it may have been overstated and that it was directed primarily at providing logistical support for Unita rather than in any direct combat role.

Assessments were that even if arms supplied on all sides were to end immediately, there would be no halt to the fighting, which could be sustained for a long time by the arsenals already stockpiled. There was, too, no sign of Zaire's President Mobutu weakening in his support for the anti-communist fight, and one of his senior Ministers has said that the President believes his own survival is at stake in the war against the MPLA.

Reliable sources in Lusaka said they believed the Huambo meeting was almost certainly more concerned about continued American support than by signs of South African withdrawal.
Angola: Brezhnev baits Dr K

MOSCOW. — Dr Henry Kissinger and the Soviet Communist Party leader, Mr Brezhnev, yesterday began two days of strategic arms talks with a smiling but barbed exchange over Angola.

Dr Kissinger is in Moscow to try to clear away the last obstacles to a new strategic arms limitation agreement, and also to warn the Russians that American anger over continuing Soviet intervention in Angola is deep and genuine.

Mr Brezhnev, jovial and robust at his first public appearance in nearly a month, dismissed the Angola issue.

"Angola is not my country," he told reporters watching the handshakes as the two sides began their meeting inside the Kremlin.

"It will certainly be discussed," Dr Kissinger said coolly.

"The agenda is always adopted by mutual agreement," the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Gromyko, said with a thin smile.

"I will discuss it," Dr Kissinger repeated.

"You will discuss it with Sonnenfeld," said Mr Brezhnev, referring to a senior member of the American team who was standing nearby.

"That will ensure complete agreement. I have never seen Kissinger have a disagreement with Sonnenfeld," Mr Brezhnev added, evoking an uneasy laugh from officials of both countries.

American officials said Dr Kissinger was concerned that Russia might not understand, despite his strong words of recent weeks, that the US is in earnest when it says Communist intervention in Angola must end.

In a toast at a luncheon later, Dr Kissinger again urged Soviet restraint in international affairs. He reiterated that the US would react against continued Soviet disregard of its appeals.

"We know from history that great powers will not long accept a diminution of their security and that sooner or later they will seek — and find — compensation in some other place or manner," he said. — Sapa-Reuters

Russian detente is a tape recorder

MOSCOW. — Detente may be detente, but US Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger and his party visiting Moscow still have some Cold War concerns.

A security pamphlet in a "welcome to Moscow" brochure prepared by the US Embassy warned members of the Kissinger party to expect the worst.

"All telephone calls are monitored by the Soviets. Assume that all the rooms have electronic eavesdropping equipment, and that all conversations will be monitored," the pamphlet said.

LUGGAGE

"Assume that all drivers understand English and are specifically tasked with reporting all conversations overheard," the Embassy warned.

"Assume that any luggage or briefcases in your rooms will be searched while you are absent. Assume all trash thrown in wastebaskets will be examined," the warning said.

The pamphlet even suggested that typewriter ribbons should be destroyed after being used, along with carbon paper and second sheets of paper. — UPI
US move ‘may make SA pull out of Angola’

LUSAKA: — South Africa will probably pull out of the Angolan war if the United States sticks to its decision to cut off aid to Unita and the FNLA, Western diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The South African government was thrown into confusion by last week's US Senate decision, the sources in Lusaka said, and one of the most important debates in Pretoria's history was currently taking place on South Africa's involvement in the war.

But Pretoria spokesmen have urged the United States and West European nations to become more involved in the conflict to try to topple the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

"Last week's move by the US Senate to block further aid to Unita and FNLA stunned the South Africans," one highly-placed Western diplomat said. "If the United States sticks to its decision to withdraw from the Angolan situation, the South Africans will also undoubtedly pull out."

On the battlefield itself, there appeared to be a stalemate which diplomats predicted would continue for some weeks because heavy tropical rains had arrived in Angola and bogged down the frontline forces.

Meanwhile, the MPLA radio in the Angolan capital of Luanda said yesterday that Unita and the FNLA had fallen out amid bitter fighting at their central Angola stronghold of Huambo.

The MPLA claimed the "breakdown" of the Unita-FNLA alliance and said Huambo radio, "controlled, by the two puppet organisations," went off the air.

UPF
Mercenaries lead Unita advance

WASHINGTON — Forces supplied by white mercenaries — including some South Africans — are moving northward toward eastern Angola, against the Soviet-backed MPLA, informed government sources said here yesterday.

They said Unita forces led by the mercenaries were advancing on the important town of Zambiquelo following two victories against Cubans.

The sources said there were operations planned on the two major battlefronts in the western part of Angola — one about 150 km north of Lubango and the other near the Atlantic coast — about 320 km south-east of Lubango.

They said that when the mercenaries had come into direct conflict with Cubanal forces in recent months they had won four out of five times.

Garsembling said intelligence information reaching the United States could be two or three days old, the sources gave this account of recent fighting.

Cubanal MPLA forces above Lubango had not moved, further northward advance pushing the third revolutionary group — FNLA — nearly 150 km back from the capital earlier this month.

A combined Unita forces, also led by mercenaries, appeared to have bogged down around the town of Quibala in its advance toward Lubango from the south.

Because of the revolutionary groups' dependence on their support largely on different tribes, the stalemate in the west could be explained by the opposing forces having reached their limits.

The sources said that north of the capital the MPLA forces had reached the territorial limit of their main tribe, the Kimbandas, and were up against the traditional territory of the FNLA tribe, the Bacone.

South of Lubango, the Unita-FNLA forces had reached Cuito, the northern territorial limit of the main Unita tribe, the Cuitochnongs.

The sparsely populated east, however, was occupied by smaller tribes not generally aligned with any of the revolutionary groups.

The sources said that while the mercenaries-led Unita forces appeared to have a shaky momentum, the situation could change rapidly, considering the relatively small foreign spread over the wide territory.

The fall of Henrique de Carvalho with its important airstrips would dramatically reduce the territory held by the MPLA and force them, to fall back to Malange, about 600 km to the west, about halfway to Lubango.

The sources said the idea of the forces would reduce MPLA territorial control to three large towns with Malange and Cuito.

They declined, however, to say that the mercenaries-led forces appeared to be winning the battle for Angola.

Kissinger appeals: block Reds now

NEW YORK — US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has appealed to Congress to resume American military aid to Angola, and warned that not to do so would involve the US in a dangerous, expansionist war for that and other new countries.

Dr Kissinger called the South African upsurge from Angola as well as the pull-out of 5,000 Cuban and Soviet troops and the end of all Soviet military aid to the Marxist MPLA.

He said that the US would conclude diplomatic efforts with the Organisation of African Unity to settle the situation.

He mentioned specifically his visit to Moscow next month and the importance of US policies limiting the arms, limitation talks and warned that the Angolan situation might force him to change his plans.

A South African official said that the US had objection in a Moscow fact finding mission in Angola.

But as long as Russia and Cuba keep backing MPLA, with an "massive expeditionary force, the US would continue.

Meanwhile sources close to South Africa House say London has shrugged off the assault.”
LIBREVILLE — Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, has conceded suffering enormous casualties as a result of Soviet-supplied missiles.

In an interview with Radio Gabon after his tour of African capitals, the head of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, said despite the losses, his group and its ally, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), hold two-thirds of the territory and four million of the six million Angolans.

He said the fighting was violent because the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) was using sophisticated arms, in particular, Soviet missiles.

Informed sources said 122-millimetre surface-to-surface missiles controlled by Soviet advisers were being fired by the MPLA to halt an advance by Unita and the FNLA.

Most of the equipment, including tanks and artillery, is believed to be supplied by Cubans flown in to help the MPLA.

But sources said rockets were too sophisticated for the Cubans to handle, so they were being controlled 400 Soviet advisers in Angola,

Dr Savimbi said he was visiting African capitals to discuss the Angola situation, because peace in Angola would affect peace in Central and Southern Africa.

"If Angola falls to the Russians, it will represent a danger for every country in the region," he said.

On foreign involvement in the conflict, Dr Savimbi said the FNLA-Unita coalition had not invited South Africa to intervene.

In Belgrade, a MPLA spokesman said there could be no Christmas and New Year ceasefire in Angola.

Press spokesman of the political commissariat of MPLA's headquarters, Mr J. de Almeida, said a ceasefire would be possible only when all foreign soldiers withdrew.

Meanwhile, fierce fighting allegedly has broken out between MPLA and Unita forces stationed at Huambo according to a report broadcast by Radio Club of Huambo which appealed to the men to stop fighting among themselves. — SAPA-RNS-DDC.
SOUTH AFRICAN troops and technicians are withdrawing from Angola, says a Unita spokesman. The Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, will make a statement to Parliament on Angola this week.

This development follows reports of growing MPLA military successes in Angola and the apparent failure of the Kissinger talks in Moscow.

Mr Botha reacted yesterday to a statement by Dr George Sangumba, Unita's Foreign Affairs secretary, that South African troops and technicians have begun to withdraw from Angola on orders from Pretoria.

Speaking from Lusaka, Dr Sangumba said the withdrawal would be completed within a few days. Unita would fight on.

Commenting on the Unita disclosure, Mr Botha said he would deal with the "whole matter of Angola in the debate which opens in Parliament tomorrow.

"I have various occasions stated that South Africa's involvement in Angola is part of the involvement of the free world," he said.

"But I also stated that South Africa is not prepared to fight alone on behalf of the free world.

"This is a clear reference to the failure to enlist help from Western powers, especially the United States: for Unita against the Marxist-backed MPLA."

Mr Botha said that South Africa would stand; those borders and those treaties with determination.

By STANLEY UYS and FLEUR de VILLIERS

Hydro plant
Angola summit at Oubos

By DONALD PROSSER

PORT ELIZABETH

The ANGOLA crisis was discussed yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and senior Cabinet Ministers and Defence Force officers.

The meeting, at the secluded resort of Oubosstrand on the Tsitsikama coast, was Mr Vorster's third in the past two weeks.

Among those present were the Minister of Defence Mr P. W. Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Hilgard Muller, senior officers, top officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs and of the Bureau for State Security.

The South African Ambassador to the United Nations and United States, Mr Pik Botha, was also present at yesterday's meeting. He was not at the previous two meetings.

Mr Vorster denied Press reports which speculated that Mr Botha had delivered a personal message from the US President, Mr Ford, on Angola. The report appeared in the Nationalist newspaper Die Vaderland.

The Prime Minister said the purpose of Mr Botha's visit was to give him first-hand information on the position at the United Nations and in the United States.

The last time Mr Vorster met Mr Botha was during his state visit to Paraguay when he held a meeting in Asuncion with South African diplomats stationed in South America.

Mr Botha is to return to the US tomorrow.

Message

Mr Vorster is due to deliver his annual New Year message to the nation tonight, and it is generally expected that he will review the situation in Angola and South West Africa.

There is some speculation he may offer to withdraw South African forces from Angola provided South Africa's interest are guarded. This was outlined by Mr P. W. Botha earlier this week.

The Prime Minister said yesterday he had had little time to relax since arriving at Oubosstrand.

"My wife keeps reminding me I owe her a walk on the beach," he said.

Mr Vorster said he had kept in constant touch with the Cabinet and senior Defence Force officers. A Rand Daily Mail reporter writes that Mr Pik Botha may have urged Mr Vorster to offer to withdraw from Angola.

In view of the limitations being imposed on American aid to Angola by the American Senate, the Ambassador may advise Mr Vorster to offer to withdraw from the territory as his contribution to the peace initiative being prepared for the Organisation of African Unity's summit conference on January 10.

Mr William Schaufele, America's Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, is now on a tour of African capitals in a bid to end all foreign intervention in the civil war.

The South African Minister of Defence said this week that South Africa would almost certainly reconsider its involvement if its interests in southern Angola were guaranteed and Swapo attacks on South West Africa from Angola were stopped.
Kissinger strategy obscure

WASHINGTON — Despite the tougher talk from President Ford and Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger, the belief is growing here that the US will accept a coalition government in Angola dominated by the Marxist MPLA.

That feeling, prevalent among Congressmen, was strengthened when Dr Kissinger told a Press conference: “We are not opposed to the MPLA as such. We make a distinction between the factions in Angola and outside intervention. We can live with any of the factions in Angola and we would never have given assistance to any of the other factions if the great powers had stayed out of this.”

Dr Kissinger’s comments, according to Congressman Charles Diggs, chairman of a House international relations committee on Africa, will help set the stage for an attempt by the Organisation of African Unity to promote a coalition government in Angola run primarily by the MPLA.

SUPPORT

Mr Diggs, the senior Black member of Congress who is considered a moderate on racial and foreign affairs as well as a most knowledgeable American politician on African affairs will be an official Congressional observer at the OAU meeting next month.

And he conceded that the MPLA cannot alone govern Angola.

With or without Soviet help it needs some support from elements of the FNLA and Unita according to Mr Diggs.

He added: “The OAU is hardening its support of the Popular Movement and its opposition to American intervention because of the South African role in Angola.

“The Ford Administration has no choice but to await the OAU meeting and the return of Congress late in January. The best the US can hope for is agreement by the OAU to help form a coalition government.

“That is what I favour and what I will recommend to Congress. My colleagues do not seem to care if the Popular Movement heads the government so long as the Soviet Union gets out. And the US is prepared to accept the Popular Movement as well.”

Many Congressmen who are suspicious of Dr Kissinger do not agree however. They wonder if the Secretary of State, on behalf of a President who is struggling against a very conservative challenge in his own party, may be stalling for time and hoping that more American arms can swing the balance away from the Popular Movement.

Dr Kissinger, in other words, might be tempted to bring his President a victory.

Dr Kissinger has told a Press conference that “if the Soviets continue actions such as they have in Angola we will without question resist.”

Without specifying what actions might be taken, he indicated that he and the Administration may gear up for a full blown campaign to bugen Congress into approving further military aid to anti-Soviet forces.

His seemingly conciliatory attitude towards the OAU and the Popular Movement may be little more than the kind of window dressing he used while carrying on the Indochina war when he claimed peace was at hand in Vietnam then proceeded to order the 1972 Christmas bombing of Hand.
Unita strike from bush at Cuban armour

The Star's Africa News Service

KINSHASA — Unita has put 3,000 hardcore troops into guerrilla operations in southern Angola and begun hitting Cuban supply lines.

In a recent encounter, seen by a correspondent of The Star's Africa News Service just returned from the bush, Unita guerrillas hit a Cuban convoy near Serpa Pinto.

A culvert was blown in front of the column, which consisted of light armoured scout cars in the front, middle and rear. Heavy trucks were spread along the column. One in five trucks carried infantry and many of the trucks were mounted with machine-guns.

Another hole was blown in the road behind the column, and anti-tank weapons were trained on the heavy armoured vehicles. Machine-guns and light mortar fire tore into the softer-shelled vehicles and the infantry.

Two long-barrelled 76-mm cannon hit the Russian-made armoured cars, knocking out three.

HIDEOUTS

Within 10 minutes the attack was broken off for fear of helicopter gunships and the Unitas scattered into the bushpaths to their hideouts, and regrouped 48 to 72 hours later.

The guerrillas lost two dead and three lightly wounded. Five trucks were left burning and an unknown number of MPLA and Cuban troops were killed or wounded.

Unita has another 10,000 semi-trained troops undergoing intensive training by former Portuguese Army officers, mainly blacks.

Unita has sufficient weapons for a year of guerrilla-style warfare, they claim.

...UNNAMED...

In addition, there are unnamed 'friends' who will supply more. Stock will also be supplemented with captured weapons.

Unita also claims to have a limited supply of heat-seeking anti-tank missiles capable of knocking out the big Russian T-54 tanks used by the Cubans.

Most of the country is controlled by the MPLA with their Cuban allies, but the area around Luco and the southern bush districts have not been occupied. Unitas sources say Commander Samuel Chivale, Unitas top field commander, beat the Cubans badly twice in recent weeks.
Pull out troops, Govt is urged

By BERNARDI WESSELS
Political Correspondent

THE Government was urged yesterday to withdraw South African forces from Angola and to define the essential basis on which a peaceful relationship with the Soviet-backed MPLA could be achieved.

This appeal from both Opposition parties follows reports of a refusal by the MPLA leader, Dr Agostinho Neto, to grant guarantees on the Kunene waterworks scheme and another threat to push the SA forces out.

Aggression, says OAU

ADDIS ABABA. — Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity decided yesterday to seek an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council to discuss what they termed South Africa's "aggression" against Angola.

The OAU assistant secretary-general, Mr Peter Onu of Nigeria, said the organisation's council of ministers would seek the African group at the United Nations to call for the meeting.

The ministers "strongly condemned" South Africa's "aggression" in Angola, Mr Onu said. — UPI.

See Page 3

The Progressive Reform Party leader, Mr Colin Eglin, pointed out that the ivory coast and Zaire, which had allegedly urged South Africa to intervene in Angola, had now recognised the MPLA.

"Surely the time has come for the South African Government to take into consideration, and to declare, their attitude," Mr Eglin said, adding that it should also declare its attitude towards Unita.

The United Party foreign affairs spokesman, Mr Japie Basson, warned that Dr Neto's apparent intransigence could create serious problems in reaching a peaceful solution with South Africa on the border and related issues.

"The widespread recognition being given to the MPLA government enables Dr Neto to speak with considerable authority and there is now no question that South Africa will have to come to terms with him in regard to the presence of our forces in that country." It was becoming more urgent for the South African Government to define the essential basis on which it believed a peaceful relationship could be achieved.

TRAP

Neither the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller, nor the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, would comment yesterday on the reports of Dr Neto's attitude towards South Africa.

However, Opposition observers pointed out that the Government could well be waiting for Zambia and the United States to declare their attitude towards the MPLA government. Neither has recognised it so far.

Mr Eglin said he believed South Africa's continuing presence in Angola was fraught with danger and if caught in a conflict situation, its troops would be falling into the very trap being set by the Russians.

The Government had also not stated unambiguously its attitude towards Unita, with its declared policy of a continuing guerrilla war. Because of its past association with Unita, he hoped the Government would declare that it would have nothing to do with such a campaign.
Cutback in Red arms for Angola

PRETORIA. — The Soviet Union appears to be rapidly cutting back its supply of sophisticated weapons to Angola, informed sources here said yesterday.

They said there had been a marked reduction in recent weeks of shipments of equipment such as tanks and rockets arriving in Luanda, the Angolan capital.

And so far there was no evidence of a Soviet Cuban buildup against Rhodesia.

The sources also disclosed that Cuban troops were not as close as previously thought to South African positions in the far south of Angola.

They said Black troops of the MPLA Government were holding a line roughly between the port of Momenedes, eastward through S. de Bandeira, Sao Joao, Quindio, Cuanavale and Cangamba. This is about 300 km at its closest point from the South African forces guarding hydro-electric installations and refugee camps at Pereira d’Oeia, Calueque and Ruacana.

But the sources said Cuban groups who spearheaded the MPLA’s southward drive in January and February were holding back at a line much farther north, marked by the towns of Benguela, Nova Lisboa (Busambu), Silva Porto and Luena. This is more than 300 km from the South African defenses.

The reason for this hold-back is not known. But, together with the dwindling supplies of sophisticated Soviet weapons, it appears to suggest that the MPLA and Cubans are not seeking a major showdown at this stage with the South Africans.

Other Soviet military supplies, including rifles and transport, were continuing, presumably destined to maintain MPLA superiority in the guerrilla war being waged by the MPLA’s major opponent, Unita.

The sources said these weapons, and the forward positions of the Black MPLA soldiers, could also be intended to strengthen Swapo, the South West Africa People’s Organization, in its campaign to force an end to South Africa’s disputed rule of South West Africa.

At the moment, said in spite of unconfirmed reports of Cuban troops and Soviet tanks being landed in Mozambique, there was no evidence that the Soviet-backed forces were actively turning their attention from Angola to its neighbour Rhodesia, the sources said.

Waiting

Politically observers believe that the Soviet Union and Cuba are prepared to wait at least until it is clear whether there is any chance of a political settlement in Rhodesia before considering military involvement there.

In Angola, the Cuban troops were being replaced on a regular duty tour basis, the sources said. They still numbered between 9,000 and 12,000 and were not being reinforced.

None of them were deployed south of the Benguela line. But farther south, the Black MPLA forces were more active. They seemed intent on consolidating their eastward line from Sao da Bindeim.

The sources said that to secure this line, the MPLA would have to deploy forces up to 80 km south of it.
Flurry of activity heralds OAU summit on Angola

NAIROBI — The New Year will see an unprecedented flurry of diplomatic activity in Africa — the prelude to the extraordinary Heads of State summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) on Angola.

Now that Africa is taking sides in the Angola impasse, heading this activity will be emissaries of the Russians, the Americans and the French lobbying support for the MPLA, the FNLA and Unita.

"The Russians have already succeeded in getting ahead on the game in many African capitals with heavy persuasion to support their champion, the MPLA — but the Americans are not far behind," said a leading African diplomat in Nairobi.

WINNING

"So far the MPLA are winning in the race for support but that is largely because of South African intervention on behalf of the Unita and the FNLA," he said. "That will be a key issue at the summit."

The summit is to be held in Addis Ababa, the OAU headquarters, on January 10 for about three days. A council of Foreign Ministers is to be held a few days in advance to prepare the agenda.

It is not by any means certain that President Idi Amin, the current OAU chairman, will chair the summit. An OAU source — no less than the secretary-general, Mr William Etekii, — said in Nairobi recently that this is to be an "extraordinary" summit, unprecedented in OAU history. It makes its own rules of procedure including the election of a chairman.

The chairman could well be the highly respected President Siad Barre of Somalia, who was OAU chairman last year. But it is certain that many powerful OAU figures, such as Presidents Kaunda and Nyerere, will lobby for anybody other than the hated Idi Amin.

It may be the only issue on which President Nyerere and President Kaunda agree for they differ strongly on the way ahead for Angola. President Nyerere backing the MPLA as the only rightful government and President Kaunda supporting a government of national unity.

Weakened

Diplomats in Nairobi say the "armed intervention of South Africa" has weakened the neutrality camp. It could throw the whole OAU on the side of the MPLA and destroy the hopes of those who are working for a government of national unity.

If the OAU comes out strongly for recognition of the MPLA it could well lead to the partition of Angola into three states, and end all hopes of national unification.

Whether any of the liberation groups will send leaders or lieutenants remains to be seen. But it seems likely that Unita will take captured Cuban mercenaries with them for their own "protection" purposes and the MPLA their own South Africans.
The border heroes

PRETORIA — The border heroes — that's what they're calling some of South Africa's young national servicemen after details were released yesterday of heroism in the operational area.

The Chief of the Army, Lt-Gen Magnus Malan, said national servicemen in action were risking their lives on the front line. He congratulated the men on their gallantry and praised them for their bravery.

Lt-Gen Malan, quoted in the Pretoria Gazette, said South Africa's military had shown its readiness and preparedness for the fighting. He praised the men for their courage and skill.

The same publication reported the efficiency of the national service in the maintenance of order and security.

In the same report, it was stated that the efficiency of the national service in the maintenance of order and security had been highlighted.

Lt M. J. Coetzee, 21, of Grassfield, Pretoria, was reported as having been wounded in action. He was hit by a shell fragment in his leg. His unit, the 3rd Infantry, was involved in a heavy firefight with the enemy.

Lt Coetzee said he could not believe what had happened. He was hit by a shell fragment in his leg and was hit by another shell in his head. He collapsed near a thorn tree as the unit moved forward.

The 3rd Infantry, commanded by Maj Felix Horner, found him more than an hour later.

In a third incident, Cpl Hanne Murray, from Boksburg, near Johannesburg, was a member of a reconnaissance patrol. He was hit by the enemy's mortar fire on the operational area.

Cpl Murray took cover and returned the fire. He was hit in the leg and had to be evacuated to a hospital.

The 3rd Infantry, commanded by Maj Felix Horner, found him more than an hour later.

They took Murray to carry me and when my time came, the other team took over," Cpl Murray said. "When the pain became unbearable, I said to my comrade, 'I will help you.' He answered, 'I will help you too.'"
News blackout on Black casualties

BY ROB HITCHCOCK
Military Correspondent
DEFENCE Headquarters yesterday refused to release for publication the names and numbers of South African Black soldiers killed and wounded in border skirmishes.

Said a spokesman: "Details of these casualties are not being given to the Press."

No reason for the clampdown on this information was given.

Earlier this week, the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, told Parliament that 190 of the white soldiers had "fought" and suffered losses in the border area.

After making inquiries for two days, the Public Relations Directorate of Defence Headquarters had by last night failed to determine the name of the Black unit involved.

"There were two slightly understrength companies of 190 men. That's all we know at the moment," said a spokesman.

It was disclosed that Coloured soldiers of the infantry-trained Cape Corps have volunteered for service on the border.

Their request, I was told, has been approved by the Minister of Defence and the men are undergoing special training in the Cape.

It is understood that another Black unit is also being trained for border duty.
Calueque—the ‘buffer’ dam

BOB HITCHCOCK: Military Correspondent

SO CALUEQUE Dam is becoming an international issue. It’s not surprising. Military observers foresaw just that.

Calueque has become a buffer zone between Angola and South West Africa. A buffer zone manned by South African troops.

The dam is in Angola on the Kunene River about 25 km from the South West Africa border in Ovambo.

It is a vital part of a $180 million scheme spread between Calueque and the dramatically beautiful Ruacana Falls. The falls straddle the South West Africa-Angola border in Ovambo. The scheme comprises pumping stations and a hydro-electric plant.

All the investment comes from South Africa. Originally, the giant scheme got under way as the result of negotiations between this country and the old Lisbon regime.

South African troops moved in last August when the scheme was threatened by armed Angolan nationalists.

For almost two years now water has been pumped into parched Ovambo from the Kunene. Without it, the Ovambos would suffer from a water shortage of devastating proportions.

The deadline for the electricity switch-on from the scheme is mid-1977. It will be linked to the present limited South West Africa power grid.

An attack at this stage by Angolan nationalist forces or Swapo terrorists on these installations could seriously disrupt construction.

Hence South Africa’s concern over the project and insistence that our troops will guard it until a responsible, acknowledged government is set up in Angola, and guarantees given on the safety of the installations.

There is another aspect. When I visited the dam in Calueque a few weeks ago, Black and Portuguese workers on the site were adamant that if the South African soldiers quit, they could no longer work there. They said they feared reprisals from armed Black nationalists.

Militarily, the buffer zone created by South Africa’s control of that area at the southern tip of Angola is invaluable to South Africa’s defence of the South West Africa border.

At the same time, the dam itself and the installations around it would be extremely difficult to defend against determined and skilful attack by seasoned troops, such as the Cubans.

One day South Africa may find itself negotiating with the MPLA over this vital buffer zone.

Before that happens the zone may very well be under fire of a different kind.
**African**

Dr Mulder said the time will come when South Africa will be acceptable to the OAU. “In the absence of an African nation, surely the OAU should include all African states,” he said. South Africa is an African state — no one can doubt that. “We don’t want to dominate Africa, surely not,” Mulder said. Africa needs a stronger voice in the international organisation, if South Africa is accepted as a member of the OAU.

But Dr Mulder discounted reports that South Africa has attempted to get into the OAU. He said: “I believe it is in the interests of Africa and South Africa that we should be a member. But I am not pressing it at all. We have not tried to get into the OAU.”

**Reality**

Questioned on his personal feelings about participating in a Black-dominated organisation led by a man such as Idi Amin, the Minister said: “Providence has provided for South Africa to be part of a Black-dominated continent. Reality will prove that that is the position and we will have to play our part there.”

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**TWO MINISTERS TALK TO THE TRIBUNE**

We’ll join the OAU says Mulder

By EUGENE HUGO

We’ll stay in the OAU fight says Botha

By HUGH MURRAY

SOUTH AFRICA has no intention of throwing “Maginot Line” across the southern border of Angola, and any suggestion that this has been done is completely inaccurate, Defence Minister P. W. Botha said yesterday. In an interview, Mr Botha said that while South Africa’s presence in Angola is still “absolutely necessary,” the “line” of defence alluded to in Press reports this week was simply not feasible. In terms of defence strategy, the idea did not make sense, he pointed out.

According to Bernard Nossiter of the London Post, Mr Botha had said South Africa was holding various points across Angola up to 50 kilometres deep and stretching to the Zambian border.

Mr Botha said that South African troops are deployed in such a way that there is no resemblance to a line of any kind. “They are not in a line. Any suggestion of a Maginot or Siegfried line is pure nonsense,” he said.
RUSH FOR THE RHODESIAN RUSH

DURBAN DOCKS READY

BY CHRISTOPHER MORES

The answer is that the Greater use

of the economy by the economic sector
will be decreased due to the economic
sector's decreased efficiency. This will
lead to a decrease in the economy's
growth and, consequently, a decrease
in the economy's capacity to support
the economy's growth.

The engineers are the key to the
success of the economy, as they are
responsible for designing and building
the infrastructure that supports the
economy. Therefore, their work is
crucial to the economy's success.

In the next few weeks, because of
Department of Agriculture's increased
inclusion in the economy, the

economy will be made of other South
African industries.
The headline reads: **Basson call for all-race discussions**

**Political Staff**

DURBAN — Mr Japie Basson, leader of the United Party in the Transvaal, has strongly attacked the Government for failure to consult Blacks on “war and peace” decisions. He warned that the time was past when Whites could stand alone.

Speaking at a UP, fund-raising function in Margate at the weekend, Mr Basson said: “I believe the time is past that White people alone can take decisions on war and peace to the exclusion of others and then hope that when we are in trouble they will help us.”

It was absolutely necessary that Whites recognised they could not cope alone in times of trouble.

Charging the Government with failing to create machinery for consultation with Black population groups, Mr Basson said: “We will have to ensure that we do not take decisions on war and peace alone, but take the other race groups with us.”

In a lengthy speech, dealing mainly with the Angolan situation and security, Mr Basson attacked the Government on three major aspects:

- To emancipate South West Africa while there was time and peace in the area, and so solve South Africa’s biggest international problem.
- To create machinery where non-Whites could take part in making decisions, particularly when it came to matters of war and peace.
- To dismantle discrimination and so achieve a common loyalty, which would enable all South Africans to stand together against threats of outside aggression.
LONDON — The Government in Luanda yesterday said its forces had taken two more important towns in southern Angola.

In a broadcast monitored here, Radio Luanda said its troops had captured the port of Mocamedes and Lobango (formerly Sa da Bandeira), about 150km east of there.

The capture of the two towns would make one of the deepest southern penetrations yet by the MPLA. Both towns are deep inside the territory once controlled by forces of Unita.

And the southward offensive of the Communist-backed MPLA is moving toward confrontation with the South African Army, a British correspondent said yesterday.

Jane Bergerot, reporting from Luanda to the Financial Times, confirmed that the MPLA announced the capture of Mocamedes and Lobango.

Miss Bergerot said: "The broadcast made clear the Luanda Government has no intention of stopping its southern advance or of leaving the South African troops to continue their occupation of southern Angola."

Miss Bergerot said: "Now the MPLA's Soviet-supplied heavy artillery and tanks have crossed the natural barrier of the Queve River, formerly the South African forward line, there is no other major natural obstacle in the MPLA's advance toward the South African lines."

Miss Bergerot said the "prospects of a major confrontation between the MPLA and their allies and South African forces who have reportedly established a strong defensive 50km inside Angola moved nearer with the fall of Lobito and Benguela."

The capture of these centres on the Atlantic coast "gives the MPLA control of almost the entire 1600km of the Benguela across Angola into Zaire and Zambia," the reporter said.

Meanwhile, in Addis Ababa the Organisation of African Unity yesterday recognised the "Angolan People's Republic" of the MPLA as a full member State.

A communiqué from OAU headquarters here said that the People's Republic had been admitted as the 47th member of the organisation.

The Togolese Republic later on Tuesday became the 27th member of the OAU to recognise the Luanda-based administration following Uganda's move.

In Moscow the Soviet Union reiterated yesterday that it would support a political solution to the Angolan conflict, but also indicated that MPLA should complete their military sweep of the country. — (Sapa-Reuter-AP.)
SA will negotiate with MPLA if...

**EXCLUSIVE**

SOUTH AFRICA wanted stabilisation of the situation in Angola as soon as possible, the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, has told the Rand Daily Mail. In an exclusive interview with Dirk Reelman in Cape Town this week, Mr. Botha said the South African Government was prepared to negotiate with an MPLA Government if it respected certain South African interests.

**QUESTION:**

Mr. Fidel Castro said last week that Cuban troops are in Angola to assist MPLA forces. Since March the conflict between MPLA and Barren forces in Angola has increased, as they hoped for a quick victory. Thus, Angola is being watched closely. How could you respond to this?

**ANSWER:**

Our intelligence is that the MPLA started receiving real substantial infusions of communist aid from March 1975. This was long before our troops were present in Angola.

Since March the communist troops and arms build-up has increased, as they hoped for a quick victory. Thus, Angola is being watched closely. How could you respond to this?

**Some answers to this question is that:**

- The American Congress has voted against aid and against the MPLA. This must be a disappointment to you?
- It is a disappointment to the whole free world that America finds it difficult to increase its aid to anti-communist forces in Angola.
- I think Mr. Ford and his Government, according to reports I have received, are interested in the situation. About the negative aspect of Congolese interests at this time.
- However, all South Africans want to see stabilisation of the area and an end to the bloodshed and chaos.

**The Washington Post** reported you recently as saying that southern local forces were ranged all the way from the South African border, from the Orange River into Namibia...”

**Push**

The reporter, Bernard Nussier, misinterpreted what you said. There is no such “time.” Obviously, the Americans are very interested in the area, and they are pushing further south to cut off our interests in the area. We would be able to deal with these interests if our planning is based on this contingency. We won’t be caught napping when there is a push by them.

**Would you then spell out our immediate interests?**

We want to see the whole region politically stabilised under a truly national government, not a government formed by the population by communist arms. Other South Africa interests include protecting the Calaquean Dam, which is essential for the development of Northern and Southern Angola, as well as the Buzana hydro-electric scheme.

There is the question of handing thousands of refugees now fleeing from the MPLA army to the north.

Thirdly, linked with the thrust southward of the MPLA and the refugees fleeing before them, is the question of safeguarding South-West Africa against further attack by the Chass of the destribed area immediately to the north.

I must emphasise that our response to the communist military threat is focused along the SWA border, and in artistic, or petty only. Our aim is to see that the people have the political resolution to their problem soon.

Do you think that the Cuban aggression...
A South African Defence Force major surveys the countryside from the high walls of the Colacque Dam.
UNITA'S CAUSE IS A DEAD ISSUE — OAU

ADDIS ABABA — The Organisation of African Unity considers the question of the rival Govern-
ments in Angola a dead issue, the assistant OAU Secretary-General, Mr. Peter Ona, said yester-
day.

He said that as far as the OAU was concerned, the Democratic Republic of Angola formed by the
rival MPLA-FNL-Katanga coalition was dissolved.

The People's Republic of the Soviet-bounced MPLA was declared the only legitimate African Govern-
ment on Wednesday, entirely in accordance with the OAU Charter, Mr. Ona declared.

Commenting on allegations by Zambia's State Com-
misioner for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ngumla Manjila, in Washington that the OAU had acted illegally in
recognizing the People's Republic, Mr. Ona said: "He
is entitled to his own opinion, but Article 38 of this
Charter clearly states that 'admission shall be decided
by a simple majority of member States.'"

Sakie Mbilwa, ruling Falu, said the question had been
turned over to the OAU ministerial council meeting
in Addis Ababa on February 28, but was unlikely to make much headway, he said.

"So far, a simple majority of OAU members had recog-
nized the MPLA-Government, and Mr. Ona said the
organization was therefore bound to admit it.

The question of a two-
thirds majority being required did not arise, he added.

"A two-thirds majority of members was needed for the admission of new member states, he told the
Fal. In the case of the OAU, it is the OAU itself that admits new members, according to Article 38 of the Charter,
but admissions are only dealt with under Article 39, and could not be considered as 'resolution.'"

"Mr. Ona said that the OAU now regarded the issue as resolved and its main concern now was to stop the fighting and bring about a reconcilia-
tion.

But he discredited the President of the
Angolan People's Republic
Dr. Agostinho Neto, who 'would never accept the
rival leaders, Dr. Jonas Savimbi of the FNLA, or Mr.
Vasco da Gama of the MPLA, as her Government,'

"Mr. Ona said that the winner of the recent elections which had supported the FNLA-Unita collab-
oration would 'usually be recognized by the
MPLA's victory —
including States."

On South Africa's involvement, Mr. Ona said he was of the same view about the South
African role, the aggressive policy of South Africa could not be condoned, he said.

Meanwhile, the Namibian newspaper Daily Nation yesterday questioned the
OAU's acceptance of the
MPLA Government.
The editorial said the OAU had blundered by
admitting the MPLA, in a situation reminiscent of diplomatic breach
with Israel in 1967, and of the
agreement, signed in that year with the
London-based Leomino group on oil supplies.

"On both these occasions the OAU acted as a
sovereign State... It
has no powers of recog-
nizing or admitting any
sovereign State, just as it
does not have powers to
decide war or enter into
treaties."

While the paper said it
"does not question the
right of any member State to recognize a
government", it did
question the right of the
OAU to use these rights to admit the MPLA-led government.

(Bee
Express)
Angolan refugee fund plan supported

Mercury Reporter
A SUGGESTION by Mr. O. R. B. Attwell, a former Chief Magistrate of Durban, that a fund for Angolan refugees be set up in South Africa has met with the approval of the Department of Social Welfare.

Mr. Attwell said yesterday that a centrally-administered fund should be set up and run by the South African Red Cross and the Noodhulpsta, and that appeals for funds be published in all the newspapers.

"As the United Nations has refused to help, it is up to us South Africans to care for these people," he said.

"It is imperative that the fund be set up quickly because the MPLA are only about 200km from our borders, and we keep hearing reports of the thousands of refugees fleeing in front of them."

GOOD IDEA

The Secretary for Social Welfare in Cape Town, Mr. H. van Vuuren, said he thought the idea merited consideration.

"I am in full agreement with such a centrally-administered fund if the refugee situation should arise."

"However, I do not think that the problem is as immediate as Mr. Attwell thinks it is. According to information I have received it is not certain we will get the refugees at all.

"No provision has yet been made to accept them into South Africa, and if they remain in Angola we shall have to negotiate with whatever government is in power there to get aid to them," said Mr. van Vuuren.

Mr. Attwell's suggestion follows reports that 125,000 refugees are headed for the SWA border in front of the advancing MPLA forces. About 11,000 refugees are already being cared for in four camps in the border area.

The International Red Cross is reported to have earmarked about B7 million for refugee aid, and the 18,000 refugees already helped by South Africa have cost the country about R4.3 million.
UK reports on SA’s strength

LONDON. — British newspapers have begun describing the military capabilities of South Africa and the Russian- and Cuban-supported MPLA in anticipation of a possible confrontation in southern Angola.

‘Biggest blunder in SA history’

SOUTH AFRICANS’ involvement in Angola has been the biggest blunder in the country’s history and he seriously doubted whether evolutionary or change was possible, said the editor of the Cape Times, Mr. B. J. de Villiers.

Dr. John G. Dyer, chairman of the Department of Political Science, University of Cape Town, said the country had been forced to a nuclear deterrent due to the MPLA’s military threats.

South Africa had played a, role in the MPLA’s military strategy, he said, and its failure to halt the MPLA’s advances had been a lesson.

South Africa was aware of the threat to its borders and had taken steps to ensure its security.

Het call to Zambia

BELGRADE. — Dr. Agostino Nito, leader of the MPLA, called for good relations with neighbouring Zambia and Zaire in an interview published here yesterday.

The Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, also quoted him as saying that MPLA forces would soon reach Zambia’s border, adding that the MPLA is a South African group in that part of the country “would be solved”.

SA jet may have strayed

The South African jet that was reported to have strayed into Cuban airspace and then turned back, was not a military aircraft but a civilian one, it was reported yesterday.

The jet had been intercepted more than 300 km off the Angolan coast by a Cuban MiG.

An American aircraft was sent to investigate the area, but no trace of the jet was found.

The American officials confirmed that the aircraft had been spotted by a satellite.

Russian tanks ‘land in Beira’

SAKHIR. — Russian tanks were reported to have landed in Beira, Mozambique, yesterday.

Though some newspapers suggest that there may be a climax in the area, several of them describe the developments in South Africa’s military strategy in comparison with the potential of Cuban and MPLA forces. Reports in reports regarding the statistical background articles from the Cape Times and from the Daily Telegraph report that the MPLA may have been split into two factions, with one faction concentrating on the MPLA’s military activities in southern Angola.

The Daily Telegraph reported that the MPLA may have been split into two factions, with one faction concentrating on the MPLA’s military activities in southern Angola.

Call for Soviets to invade

LISIKA. — The Times of Zambian news agency reported that the Soviet Union had sent additional troops to Angola to assist the MPLA in its struggle against the Angolan government.

The newspaper quoted a source as saying that the Soviet Union was sending more troops to Angola to support the MPLA.

The newspaper also quoted a source as saying that the Soviet Union was sending more troops to Angola to support the MPLA.

Soldier buried

A South African soldier, who was killed in the fighting in Angola, was buried yesterday in a ceremony at the South African embassy in Lusaka.

The soldier, who was serving with the South African Air Force, was killed in action against the MPLA.

The South African government promised a thorough investigation into the circumstances of the soldier’s death.

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Can we hold Calueque?

How long to hold Calueque in Angola is a critical question facing the South African Government, according to diplomats and observers who have been watching Angolan developments closely.

All along in the Angolan saga Calueque's water installations have been presented as a vital interest. Clearly they are important to the Ovambo, but not much convincing detail has been given as to why, exactly, Calueque should be so vital in the general scheme of things. For instance: How many South Africans should die to defend Calueque?

The moment of truth is approaching for the Soviet and Cuban-backed MPLA troops are heading to Calueque and other spots occupied by South African troops.

There is a frightful danger of a military clash, but my guess is that the communist-backed forces will not barnstorm their way into the South African lines. For one thing, they would get cut up badly, though South Africa could also expect heavy casualties. Moreover, they have had vast success recently, and will probably not want to push their luck too far. Anyway, one can only hope that this will be the case.

Diplomatic front

More likely would be a limited threat to a border point, just to raise the flag. Then the action could switch to the diplomatic front — with simmering guerrilla possibilities for SWA.

In diplomatic terms, the MPLA has won its prize: official recognition by the Organization of African Unity. And it can now proceed to the United Nations for recognition, which is usually a formality when the OAU has given its blessing. Thus in the near future, the
PARIS

SOUTH AFRICA can protect its investments in Angola if it recognises the Soviet-backed MPLA administration in Luanda, the MPLA Minister for Foreign Relations, Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos, said in an interview published in the French capital yesterday.

Mr Dos Santos told the newspaper, Le Monde, that South African interests in Angola "must not be considered a pre-text for violating the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola".

"The Pretoria government should recognise the fact of our existence as an independent sovereign state and as the legitimate representatives of the Angolan people. We then could settle all the problems concerning South African interests and investments in Angola," he said.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hildegard Muller, said in Cape Town last night that if the report was correct "it sounds very interesting, but before I comment I would like to study it and check the situation."

Mr Dos Santos said the MPLA did not intend to nationalise foreign property in Angola if the monopoly, except in cases where foreign-owned businesses had been abandoned, reports Sapa Resuer.

"We are not to respect the interests of multina-
tional companies in Ango-
la if they help the deve-
lopmant of our economy and the welfare of our people. We are open to invest-
ments from the East and from the West," he said.

"The fact that Moscow agrees with us or not does not bother us," he said. Countries which grant us aid and support have only to follow our decisions.

And in Belgrade, the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, reported that Dr Agostina Neto, leader of MPLA, called for good rela-
tions with neighboring Zambia and this was "in an interview published there yesterday.

He said MPLA forces would soon open Angola's southern border, and that the problems of South African

In the interview, Dr Neto pledged his country's support to liberation move-
ments in "Namibia" and other parts of Africa, but indicated it had no inter-
et of direct interference in South West Africa.

What will happen in Namibia depends entirely on the Namibian people, and we do not intend to play any directive role there," he said.

Dr Neto said Angola was ready to allow transportation of Zambian and Zaire copper by the Benguela railway and the Zaire river. He appealed to Angolan who had fled the country to return. But he added that this did not mean the leaders of the colonial movements, Unita and the FNLA.

Commenting on the military situation, he said another important point in the north, the town of San Salvador, remained to be taken by MPLA.

"The south, where South African troops have allowed themselves to settle down in the territory, we will soon reach the border with Namibia (South West Africa). We will solve that problem, too," he said. (Reuters)

Latest offers from Angola last night indicated that the main force of Cuban was far from the border. The "Mail" Africa Bureau reports that Unita yesterday officially announced that it was pulling out of the towns in the face of the MPLA advance and preparing to fight a restricted guerrilla war.
In the corner of the room, the clock ticks away, marking the passage of time. The sun streams in through the window, casting a warm glow on the dust particles lingering in the air.

As the minutes tick by, the tension in the room becomes palpable. The silence is heavy, broken only by occasional whispers and the occasional yawn.

Finally, the meeting comes to a close, and the participants stand, shaking hands and exchanging pleasantries. As they file out of the room, the door closes softly,隔音室的门轻轻关上，隔绝了外界的喧嚣。

In the corner, a lone figure stands, lost in thought. The weight of the day's events sits heavy on their shoulders, and they wonder what the future will bring.

Outside, the world moves on, and the cycle of life continues. But in this moment, in this room, something has changed, and the future looks different.
Get out of South West

AND ANGOLA TOO
HURLEY TELLS GOVT

By TERRY McELLIGOTT

SOUTH AFRICA has no right to be in South West Africa, Archbishop Denis Hurley of Durban said yesterday.

The time had come to negotiate with the United Nations and Swapo about the territory the Catholic prelate said. If South Africa did not act quickly to avoid war there this would create a situation for conscientious objection by South Africans.

Moral crisis

Archbishop Hurley was replying to questions on his controversial 1974 statement on conscientious objections. He made it clear he thought South Africa and its church leaders face a very grave moral crisis.

He urged that South Africa should get out of Angola as fast as possible.

Dr Hurley started a controversy with his statement in 1974 that young South Africans should refuse to fight on the borders in defence of an "unjust" apartheid system.

He stressed that he qualified this by saying such an attitude should only be taken if South Africa did not make a "strenuous effort" to reach understanding between Whites and Blacks, including "liberation" movements.

In 1974 he advocated conscientious objection on four grounds:

- If South Africa gets involved in a border war, this war will have been provoked by the policy of apartheid.

- To defend White South African society by force of arms is to defend the policy of apartheid.

- To defend apartheid is to defend an unjust cause.

- It is not permissible for Christians to fight an unjust war.

Futile

Answering questions yesterday, Archbishop Hurley said: "Conscientious objection involves ethical judgment.

"To make ethical judgments about what has happened in Angola is not a pretty futile exercise. It looks as if everybody involved in the Angolan war was wrong in one way or another and it is impossible to say that South Africa was ethically more wrong than the others.

"That South Africa made a political and military miscalculation is obvious. We should get out of Angola as fast as we can. To get caught in a war in Angola would be to compound our political blunder and leave us morally defenceless.

"The next issue is South West Africa. As I see it, we have no right to be there.

"Of course we can't just walk out and leave the country in chaos. The time has come to negotiate with the United Nations and Swapo."

Inevitable

"If we don't, war looks inevitable — guerrilla war and even open war.

"The churches cannot shirk their duty of helping people to form a moral judgment about war in South West Africa, war that we can avoid if we act quickly with United Nations and Swapo.

"If we don't act quickly, South Africa, as I see it, will be the guilty party.

"That will create a situation for conscientious objection, a situation of extreme anxiety for the young men involved, and of extreme urgency for Church leaders."

In the past Archbishop Hurley has said: "If the Church cannot influence the political conscience of a people, then it has no right to be around.

"The biggest sins of mankind are political sins, so if the Church is against sin, as it is supposed to be, the political sphere is the most important for the preaching of repentance — by word and by example."
Tattering OAU's nod to MPLA causes uproar

BY DENNIS WORRAL
NAIROBI — The OAU, still reeling from its total failure to aid wartime Angola at the recent extraordinary session at Addis Ababa, is again under severe attack from many quarters of Black Africa. African governments which followed the OAU's lead in withholding assistance are better off about the OAU's recognition of the MPLA as the legitimate government of Angola before it can lose its total control over the country.

Some governments were not even consulted before the decision was taken by the Addis Ababa headquarters of the OAU. The government of Zaïre, which heads the headquarters of the OAU, has informed the headquarters of the OAU's reaction to the recognition of MPLA as the legitimate government of Angola before it can lose its total control over the country.

Some governments were not even consulted before the decision was taken by the Addis Ababa headquarters of the OAU.

The section was taken by Mr. Paul, after the death of Mr. Paul who had died in Addis Ababa, a section of the Foreign Office, which is the current OAU chairmanship.

Kenya's Foreign Ministry, in a statement released in Nairobi yesterday, said its government had not annexed its support of the OAU's decision to recognize the MPLA as the government of national unity.

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France accepts MPLA in Angola: UK next?

LONDON — France yesterday recognised the MPLA as the Government of Angola and last night Britain appeared poised to follow the French lead.

Lesotho also recognised the MPLA yesterday. A British Foreign Office spokesman said an announcement of recognition could be expected "very soon." Informed sources said this would probably come in the House of Commons today when the Foreign Secretary makes a statement on relations with Angola.

A French Foreign Ministry statement said the Lusaka Government formed by Dr Agostinho Neto's MPLA now controlled most of the war-torn territory.

French officials said they thought the rest of the European Common Market nations would recognise Dr Neto's administration in due course.

In Brussels, Common Market officials expressed regret that France had broken ranks with its Common Market partners in unilaterally recognising the MPLA.

Some EEC countries are expected to follow France more quickly than others. Denmark is due to announce its recognition today and a Dutch Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday that Holland would do so in the near future.

British concern over the situation in Angola and in Southern Africa was reflected in a heated exchange during Prime Minister Harold Wilson's question time in the Commons yesterday afternoon responding to questions from Opposition leaders Margaret Thatcher and a Tory MP, Mr M. Macmillan, the Prime Minister said his Foreign Secretary, Mr. J. Callaghan, was seeking a "common policy on South Africa" with its EEC partners and other allies.

Mrs. Thatcher told a noble chamber that "this is a question which is deeply worrying many people — whether Cuban troops and Soviet weapons are to be used beyond Angola to further communism in the southern part of Africa."

Mr. Wilson replied that "the whole House will share the deep anxieties about any extension of violence, for example, to Rhodesia."

"But this stems from the fact that over ten or eleven years, no response whatsoever has come from Mr. Smith to get a reasonable settlement there. It is virtually urgent and the Opposition have not always helped," he said.

Mrs. Thatcher pressed him: "Is your answer 'Yes?' Will you take an initiative of the kind I suggested?"

Mr. Wilson: "The answer is that the Foreign Secretary has already done so both in Europe and more widely."

The Lesotho Government's decision was announced by the state-controlled Radio Lesotho at lunchtime yesterday, following a "routine" cabinet meeting.

The announcement said: "At today's cabinet meeting the Government of Lesotho decided to grant political and diplomatic recognition to the MPLA as the sole legitimate government of the People's Republic of Angola."

The statement concluded: "Whilst Lesotho rejoices in the government of Angola, we shall continue to condemn all forms of re-colonisation of Africa or part of Africa by any foreign power."

In Cape Town, the leader of the Progressive Reform Party, Mr. Eglin, offered to go as an official ambassador to Pres. Julius Nyerere and other black African leaders to discuss the South African presence in Angola and to help the South African prisoners taken by the MPLA. He told his Sea Point constituents that he had made the offer to the Defence Force, "but nothing has come of it." — DDC-SAPA-INS.
Red Cross refuses aid to Angolan refugees

LONDON – The United Nations won’t help them. South Africa may pull out. And now the International Red Cross has declared it will ignore the plight of 11,000 refugees in southern Angola.

The IRC said yesterday it had no intention of mounting a full-scale relief programme. A spokesman for the Red Cross in Geneva said officials there believed that a South African cabinet minister’s statement that the Red Cross would take full responsibility for the refugees indicated South Africa intended withdrawing her support for the relief programme, now being undertaken with some Red Cross assistance.

"But we could not simply step in without a formal request from everyone involved, including the government in Luanda," a spokesman said.

So far neither the South African Government nor the MPLA has approached the Red Cross over the refugee problem.

"There has been no approach to us at all. Until there is we will not even consider the problem," the spokesman said.

The statement by Mr. P. W. Botha, Minister of Defence, was groundless as far as the Geneva headquarters of the Red Cross was concerned.

Equally groundless was a suggestion by Dr. C. P. Mulder that the Red Cross should declare the refugee camps “neutral” zones.

"This is impossible. They are on Angolan soil and it would depend entirely on what the Angolans wish us to do," the spokesman said.

So far, seven tons of blankets and food have been airlifted from Geneva via Lisbon to the camps.

So far the Red Cross has also been unable to make progress on getting South African prisoners of war released by the MPLA.

"All we have done so far is to contact them with messages from their families and to establish that they are being correctly treated," the spokesman said.

The Red Cross is banking on an easing of the diplomatic situation to resolve the issues of the prisoners and refugees.
Britain gives nod to MPLA; Zambia says No

LONDON — Britain has officially recognised the MPLA as the government of Angola and yesterday called on South Africa and Cuba to withdraw their forces from the country. Other major European countries to recognise the MPLA yesterday were Italy, Holland, Ireland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Cyprus. Finland, Iceland and New Zealand said they would follow suit soon. Other countries recognising the MPLA were all the European members of the Soviet bloc, North Korea, Cuba and Brazil.

Most of the countries extending recognition deplored outside influences in the former Portuguese colony. China said yesterday that thousands of Angolans were massacred by "Soviet mercenaries." Peking Radio said the Kremlin had dispatched more than 1000 military advisers and 20,000 mercenaries to Angola.

The Cuban Communist Party replied by accusing China of supporting "racists and imperialists" in Angola.

Britain's official announcement of recognition by the Foreign Office urged "all concerned to reconcile their differences and assist in the restoration of peace" and called on "the Cuban and South African Governments in particular to withdraw their troops and to refrain from any action affecting the security of neighbouring African countries."

The announcement said the government was satisfied, taking into account recent developments in Angola, that their normal criteria for recognition had been met.

Meanwhile, one of Angola's neighbours, Zambia, continued to reject recognition of the MPLA. The Zambian Foreign Minister, Mr. Rupiah Banda, said that while recognising Angola as a sovereign, independent state, "Zambia does not recognise the government of the MPLA."

"The fact is that the MPLA is a military regime over the FNLA and Unita that has not displayed either political or social policies," Banda said. "It has not exhibited a political solution to the crisis," he said. — DDC

SAPA-RNSAR.
NEW YORK.—South African diplomats yesterday were given the MPLA’s peace terms through an American intermediary, who after lengthy discussions with the South Africans told me: “I feel confident there will be some movement.”

The diplomats, from South Africa’s Washington embassy, were told:

1. The MPLA will not engage in the “export of subversion” to Zaire, Zambia or South West Africa.

2. “Mutually profitable arrangements” can be worked out between the MPLA and the South African Government over the Cunene river dam and hydro-electric scheme.

But the MPLA were also warned that the MPLA was “unalterably” opposed to apartheid and believed that South Africa’s “occupation of Namibia is illegal”.

The overall policies of the victorious Luanda faction would be directed by the policies of the Organization of African Unity, it was stressed.

The message was conveyed by Mr Mark Moran, foreign policy adviser to Senator John Tunney, and one of the two-man team which recently visited all sides in the Angolan struggle.

Mr Moran emphasized that he could not vouch for the validity of the MPLA’s overture, but he said it had come directly from the movement’s Prime Minister, Mr Lopo Nacimento.
Food sellers who hide

As I was standing in a bus queue near Frere Hospital one afternoon this week, I felt a bump on my side and when I looked around to see if there was some bag-snatcher at work, a woman said, “Ungabi sashukuma, ungabi sashukuma” (don’t move, don’t move).

It could have been what one would call a daylight robbery but I did not have anything on me that would attract robbers.

A bus pulled up and the queue thinned down from the front as more women pushed up with their loads from the back.

The woman I mistook for a robber was one of many unlicensed hawkers selling in various parts of East London and Mdantsane (they are actually controlling business in the latter).

She was selling peaches and tomatoes from a box with her entire stock carried in a plastic bag nearby. A car from the traffic department had parked at the other end of the street. In the course of his duties, the traffic officer stopped a car he had been following and started checking various faults.

The women thought there was a “raid” and made for the safety of the bus. Even after they realised he was checking on a vehicle, they did not wait for him to finish and see where he went. On to the bus they went with all their loads to find some new place to sell

When the woman asked me not to move she was hiding from the traffic officer and making sure she was taken for one of the people waiting for the bus. Which in fact she was.

As the last passenger entered the bus, one woman called out, “Someone’s fish and fat cakes are being left behind.”

No one seemed bothered and one old woman muttered something like the traffic police getting something at least. I doubted whether he would have bothered about the woman at that time but they were concerned about his presence.

In these days when everyone is being called upon to “do something” the plight of these women raises many problems.

Some of them have taken on their illegal trade because they have struggled for years trying to find jobs. Others have done so because they decided to give up jobs they could not stick.

Mumblings like “the whites do not want a black man to succeed in his ventures”, are common every time a traffic officer or policeman either arrests the woman or confiscates their goods if they run away.

But they are all caught up in the same problems we all have to face. But theirs should be more than those of an ordinary man who leaves home for a job and goes back home every day with full knowledge that he gets his pay at the end of the week or month. Or the businessman who bounds his employees to produce more in order to ensure that the battle against inflation is won, not forgetting his profits, of course.

If these women try for licences, there are too many of them and only a few are likely to get them. And if it’s at Mdantsane where they apply for licences, they have to make certain assurances to certain people and even when the assurances have been made, there are no guarantees that the promises will be fulfilled — one of the provisions being that one must be a good party supporter even if one is not in a position to give material support because she has to run away from traffic police and policemen for most of them and board buses one has not planned to board.

Thinking of inflation, the fact that the money paid for bus fare and the money to be raised from the sale of the fish and fat cakes left at the bus stop, could have fed the children of the seller, made me feel some apparently insignificant matters were contributing to its continuation.

— Leslie Xina

28
SA soldiers in care of 3500 refugees

Inside a battered town

Safety is near, yet so far
Angola challenge to UN by Republic

UNITED NATIONS — South Africa could re-enter the Security Council debate on South West Africa later this week and again challenge members to see for themselves who the aggressors are in Angola.

Diplomatic sources said South Africa's Ambassador, MJ. Botha, would go back to the horseshoe-shaped table in the council chamber and make an address.

Participants continued to see the South West Africa debate to attack South African involvement in Angola.

However, if the debate concentrated on the territory, Mr. Botha was satisfied that he had placed South African position on record in this regard, the sources said.

The allegations, such as participation of the Russians, were of course, Mr. Botha said, a protection of the interests of the people of Namibia.

He had explained that the Security Council had assumed responsibility for protection of Namibia since the Angolan government would handle the situation satisfactorily.

The Soviet ambassador immediately reacted to Mr. Botha's attacks on the Lausanne Agreement, as well as the intervention of the Chinese and the Cuban, Ambassadors and others.

The talks continued for several hours, with the Chinese being present as well.

The Tanzanian Ambassador, Mr. Salih, said he was not ready to withdraw his opinion.
Cape Indians 'safe and well in Luanda'

'Mall' Africa Bureau

THE TWO Indian businessmen from Cape Town who were arrested by the MPLA in Luanda in October last year and were 'fear'd dead by their families, are "quite safe" and "still held in the same place", Mr Bull Richard, a family friend, said yesterday.

Mr Iza Solomon, 31, and Mr Shaukat Kapdi, 28, were arrested by FANLA - the military-security wing of the MPLA - shortly after they arrived in Luanda on a flight from Johannesburg.

Mr Richard said Mr Samson's brother, Eliver, had heard that the MPLA's Information Director, Dr. Luis de Almeida, had said he would "see what can be done", about releasing the two men.
LUSAKA. — The Russian and Cuban-backed Angolan Government of Dr. Agostinho Neto has seized a ship, re-routing Zambian copper at the port of Lobito. President Kaunda told a Press conference here yesterday: 

The seizure of the ship cast doubts, according to political observers, on the possibility of the Angolan Government re-opening the vital Benguela railway to Zambian traffic following Zambia's rejection of diplomatic recognition of the MPLA Government.

President Kaunda told the Press conference his government would not go on its knees asking the Angolan Government to trade with Zambia.

"Zambia has no interest in Angola apart from seeing that there is peace in that country and we want all foreign forces out of Angola."

President Kaunda said he had no secret dealings with the South African Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, and denied he had a hand in ordering that country to move its troops into Angola as had been reported in South Africa. He denied Zambia was receiving financial assistance from South Africa.

Trains were running again on Angola's Benguela railway, following the military advances of the MPLA, the East German News Agency, ADN, said yesterday.
Rooies is teleurgesteld in Frelimo

hat bewus was nie, het ek terstond na die gebeurtenis aan bevredig onder die Sowjetunie. Aangevoer was daar nie wat tot die verwoording van die afgevallen man nie. Die Sowjetunie was die enige land wat dit gedoen het.

Dit was gekoppel, soos dit ook die gebeurtenis in Sowjet-Afrika gewees het. Daar is nie niershouding nie oor die rol van die Sowjetunie nie. Dit was nie die enigste land dat die Rolfs van Guineë volstoms onder de honger van die geskiedenis soos van Afrika betrekking het.

Seerootje

**VRAAG:** Wat van Amerikaanse hande teenoor Suid-Afrika op die langer duur?

**MUNGER:** Byra nie mens van belang in Amerika nie, maar kry 'n sterk afgevoerde gevoel dat dit uitgedra van deurstaat van die Weste tot aan die lot van Suid-Afrika geneem is.

Hierby betekent nie die lot van 'n dode Christelike beheersing in die heersing nie en die minister soms eers. Ek sou geduldig verwys na dit.

En daarby moet 'n mens verstaan dat die Amerikaanse media in die huidige stadium 'n verlate funksie speel. Daar is geen hoop oor die verband tussen die twee lande nie en daar is geen hoop oor die toekoms van Suid-Afrika nie.

Daardie belange is vir Suid-Afrika om die Amerikaanse klaarblyklik - om onderskeiwel en deur die Kommunistiese handinge, die globale rykheid van Suid-Afrika, die kaapse seeroot en die Indiëse Ooskus. Maar die filosofiese soeke van die Amerikaanse media oor die verband tussen Suid-Afrika en die toekoms van die samehouding is nie aanvaarbaar nie.

**Bemoedigend**

**VRAAG:** En hoe tref u die toestand?

**MUNGER:** Persoonlik nie, ek kan nie ook die persoonlikse kontak van swartie verkeer, maar die vooruitgang van die staat nie. Geloof loof dat die toekoms van Suid-Afrika in die toekoms van die wereld in die Twede Wêreldoorlog nie. Die era van ons geneigde in verandering is.

'Ons te werk hier is onnodig. Die seeroot is die enigste land wat die honger van die geskiedenis soos van Afrika betrekking het.

Thans is het ons nie in omringde deur die Kommunistiese Partei in Suid-Afrika te beweer. Sowjet-Afrikaanse Kommunisies geneig om in omringde deur die Sowjetunie te beweer, moet daar nie 'n onderskeidingsbevordering in Angola nog opvolgende nie. Daarom soek die Roodblou om in omringde deur die Kommunistiese Partei in Suid-Afrika te beweer.
We're tying up Allies, claim Reds

LUSAKA

THE Soviet-backed MPLA army yesterday claimed it had rolled up the allied-held southern front, captured the vital town of Cela and opened up the road to Angola's southern capital of Huambo in a major offensive.

As the military situation deteriorated, Dr Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the anti-communist Unita movement, flew to Kinshasa, Zaire, for discussions with President Mobutu Sese Seko and his Angolan coalition partner, Mr Holden Roberto of the FNLA.

The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) said on Luanda Radio that its Cuban-spearheaded army crashed through the southern front established by Unita and captured the important supply town of Cela and nearby Santa Comba.

Allied spokesman admitted "bitter" fighting had raged around Cela - used by troops as a supply base for many days, but said the Cuban-led attack had been "crushed with heavy losses" for the Marxist forces.

Cela is about 400 km southeast of the MPLA-held capital of Luanda and only 160 km north of the provisional Unita-FNLA-held capital of Huambo.

If the MPLA report were correct, the capture of Cela would open the road for MPLA forces supported by Russian advisers for a dash to the capital of Huambo itself.

Turning down latest Zairian efforts to arrange a ceasefire between the country's three warring factions, MPLA spokesmen said they aimed for a quick military victory over the allied forces by capturing Huambo, Unita's military headquarters; at nearby Silva Porto and the British-owned Benguela Railroad running across central Angola.

In the north, MPLA also claimed new successes in an area where recently it routed FNLA troops and all but crushed the movement.

Tanks

Luanda Radio said: "On the southern front our forces have liberated the important localities of Cela and Santa Comba and have also occupied the township of Ambuiva.

"In the same area the enemy tried to counter with four tanks, of which two were totally destroyed and two captured in good condition.

"On the eastern front Zairian and Angolan aircraft again bombed our country and people. On January 18 three fighter bombers attacked Cazombo township (south of Teixeira da Sousa) and machinegunned the township of Lunda. The aircraft of the reactionaries returned and carried our other bombing raid later.

"The Papia (the military arm of the MPLA) regrets to report the death of two of their brave fighters during these acts of banditry. Wasting no time in retaliating, Papia's anti-aircraft artillery hit one of the warplanes, which left trailing thick black smoke." the broadcast said. — UPI
Russia’s massive aid to the MPLA army

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA, - Western in-
elligence sources offer an inventory of
the massive Russian military aid to the pro-Marxist
MPLA in Angola.

It includes radars, tanks, MiG jets and
darmac Estril, and underlines
the Soviet Union's extensive
support role in the Angolan war.

The intelligence sources are
entirely unconnected with the
MPLA's Western-oriented opponents, U FNLA.

The inventory says the most lethal of the arms
imported into Angola is the 122 mm
rocket-firing 60-round assortment
and is known as the " Stalin
organ" because of its visual
resemblance to organ pipes.

More than 100 are be-
lieved to have been sup-
pplied to the MPLA since
March last year.

The document also lists
up to 60 T-34 Russian tanks
and an unknown number of the
canonical T-54.

Twelve Soviet MiG planes are in MPLA hands,
though they have not yet been used in combat.
There are unconfirmed re-
ports that the Marxists have been supplied with
67-7 missiles for use in
case of combat.

Soviet supplies also in-
clude:

Sixty-eight light amphi-
boious tanks, 107 armoured personal carriers, 300
anti-aircraft guns mounted
on armoured vehicles,
though neither UFNLA nor
the MPLA has military
aircraft.

Twenty-eight amphibious
armoured cars with mount-
ed heavy machinegns, 29
bullet-proof armoured cars,
97 armoured scout cars
and 102 towed armoured
wagons.

Twenty-five heavy-calibre
anti-aircraft guns, 125 light
diameter barreled 152
mm rocket launchers, 1,780
85 mm recoilless rifles and
about 1,000 82 mm mortars.

An unknown quantity of
76 mm recoilless rifles, 1,100
grenade launchers, 500 anti-tank, g re n a d e
launchers, 450 80 mm mortars,
10,000 assault rifles and
10,000 modernised ar-
senal rifles.

Ten thousand semi-auto-
matic rifles, 2,000 Tokerov
pistols, 290 heavy belt-fit-
ted machineguns, 30
bullet-proof armoured cars,
97 armoured scout cars
and 102 towed armoured
wagons.

Russian aid was given in
exchange for a promise to
provide 30,000 tons of
coke and 200,000 tons of
steel.

In addition, the Soviet
Union has agreed to set up
120,000 tons of electric
power stations, about 1,000
barrels of diesel oils.

Technical radio equipment
totalling 230 sets, and uni-
forms, boots, socks and
webbing for 30,000 troops.

The extent of external
Communist intervention is
also shown by an intelli-
gence estimate that there
are now nearly 10,000
Cuban regulars in Angola,
most of them from White
descent.

Zaireans told to go home

WASHINGTON - US Sen-
ator John V. Tunney said
yesterday that a squadron of
sophisticated Soviet MiG
fighters was being read-
ed for combat in An-
gola, although they had not
yet been used.

Two of Senator Tunney's
aides are travelling in Af-
rica trying to find out what
is happening in the three-
way Angolan civil war. The
Senator said the Soviet-
backed MPLA was defeat-

ing the FNLA and UFNLA.

"The best we can hope for," he said, "is some kind
of accommodation between the
MPLA and UFNLA, with the
hope that the United
States can get the South
Africans out of there.

Unita controls southern
Angola.

The FNLA is receiving
aid from the United States.

"It appears that the
FNLA is just about finished. It
appears the Zairians are start-
ing to recognize the MPLA
as something to resist on the
ground," he said.

A resolution sponsored by Senator Tunney to cut
off aid to the communis-
tions passed the Senate.

"The pipeline is running
out," he told a breakfast at
the National Press Club
"The aid has just about
died."" Senator Tunney said
the Russians were trying to
expand their influence, intro-
ducing new equipment and
air-to-airstrike fighters.

"They have introduced
MiG 21s," he said. "There are
as many MiGs in
Angola, six have been
delivered and are in
Hangars, and 12 more are
being assembled.

Guinea, Congo and other
nations in West Africa have
received MiGs from the
Russians.

"I think," Senator Tun-
ney said, "that the Soviet
Union is going to try to
cause trouble anywhere in
Africa where they can get a
foothold. There's no ques-
tion whatever about it. - UPI.

Portuguese mercenaries and Unita troops chat
near Luso after they beat off an MPLA attack.
Swapo snubs Ennals

The Star Bureau
LONDON — A Swapo official has dismissed as "irrelevant" the warning by a British Minister that it would be "unlawful" to invite Cubans to take part in the "liberation" of South West Africa.

"What we do know is that we have been under South African occupation, and it is not a good one. The Cubans are not going to occupy our country," Mr. Moses Garoeb, Swapo's administrative secretary, said at a press conference here yesterday.

He was reading the statement by Mr. David Ennals, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, at a meeting of the Royal Commonwealth Society.

Mr. Garoeb reiterated his statement that Swapo had not yet asked the Cubans to help them "liberate South West Africa from the South African forces."

"We reserve the right to ask for assistance from all those who are willing to assist in the liberation struggle," he said, making it clear that Swapo had a long-standing relationship with Cuba and had always been given whatever it asked for.

(See Page 7)

'Swapo can destroy' Cunene Dam

The Star Bureau
LONDON — Swapo now regards the Cunene hydro-electric project in Southern Angola as a potential target and has indicated that it possesses the ability to destroy it.

Mr. Moses Garoeb, Swapo's administrative secretary, told a press conference at the House of Commons yesterday that "we have our own people working there" and it was not necessary to neutralise it through guerrilla action.

"This project is regarded by our organisation as a potential target for our operations," he said.

Mr. Garoeb, based in Lusaka, has just returned from the United Nations Security Council meeting on South West Africa in New York. He said the MPLA had made it clear that it would continue to support Swapo.

"Swapo is steadily expanding its guerrilla operations inside Namibia. We are now operating deep inside the country, as far as the urban areas, and this intensification of our struggle will continue," he said.

Referring to the Labour party policy document on SWA, Mr. Garoeb said he would like the British Government to adopt it as the basis of its future policy on the territory.
Rapid strike force hits back at terrorists

JOHANNESBURG — A rapid strike force has been created by the South African Army to turn defence into attack in anti-terrorist operations in the “hot pursuit zone” on the Angola-South West Africa border.

Brig M. J. du Plessis, commanding officer of a key northern military sector, told military correspondents visiting the operational area this week: “I am confident that we are now taking the offensive against terrorist activities by making use of this specially trained force.

“The enemy bases his tactics on time and terrain. In this remote, densely-bushed, marshy territory they know that no army could saturate the whole area with troops.

“Until now hit-and-run attacks have had us on the defensive — always a stop behind instead of ahead. But now we have worked out a plan so that we are not on the defensive, and we have had quite a few successes.

“Our anti-terrorist spearhead is made up of troops who can track and who are fit enough to followup endlessly the people who make these sneak attacks,” Brig Du Plessis said.

Meanwhile, UNITA has claimed its first major military successes in its guerrilla war against the MPLA.

The leader of UNITA, Dr Jonas Savimbi, said in a statement taken to Luanda from Angola that three Soviet armoured cars had been destroyed, and one Cuban soldier captured in an action near Ambuilo, about 150 km north of Silva Porto. The date of the action was not given.

The statement—said full-scale guerrilla war had now begun in several areas of Angola.

Dr Savimbi said UNITA would continue to hold small towns and would ceaselessly harass the MPLA in the cities and countryside, leading to the Soviet-backed movement’s defeat within two or three years.

In Lisbon, a leading UNITA officer said the movement had regained control of Silva Porto, its former military headquarters.

Mr. Marques Kakumba told a press conference that Cuban-armed forces of the MPLA had been driven out on Wednesday. But he said UNITA forces did not occupy the town, since they were now using guerrilla tactics. UNITA had taken up controlling positions around Silva Porto.

Mr. Kakumba also said families of Cuban troops serving in Angola were now travelling by ship to join the soldiers.

“This shows that the Cubans are ‘going there, not just as mercenaries but as settlers,’” he said.

— DDC-SAPA-RNS.
SA Blacks hold thumbs for MPLA in 'Whites' war'

LUCAS MOLELE

AS FAR AS South Africa's involvement is concerned, Blacks in South Africa have rejected the Angolan conflict as "the White man's war". It is my impression that they have been holding thumbs for the MPLA. Unita and FNL/A, usually aligned themselves from popular local Black feeling because of their association with South Africa.

It is rather like when there is a great storm overseas but in Africa the newspapers and overseas visitors. Local Blacks identify with the visitor.

People on the other side of the colour line may not realise it, but Angola is very much on the lips of local Africans. Interpreters may differ and down the social scale, but combined feeling is firmly with the MPLA—anything that can settle the White man in South Africa and bring about change.

Events in Namibia give the Black man in this country a glimpse into possibilities. Angola has created feelings that contrast with the White man's fear of an escalating war and the repercussions of a communist-inspired movement.

Africans generally have been unable or unwilling to examine the implications of a communist victory because we have experienced communism, but we know oppression and discrimination.

HOWARD LAWRENCE

IF ANY Other White South Africans lead to really know how Coloured South Africans feel about the MPLA victory in Angola, they need only go into any of the many Coloured bars in Cape Town that provide television viewing for their customers and observe the reactions of all kinds of people to events there. They should see the South African forces as representing their own interests and the way they say the Whites are representing apartheid.

In the context of the Angolan war and the threat to South Africa's borders, it is my impression that Coloured South Africans are not "patriotic" because they do not believe they are fighting for "our" country. They say things like: "The MPLA, Cubans and Russians have no quarrel with me. They want to get in South Africa."

It is the failure of the Government to "move away from racist discrimination" as promised that has created this hostile attitude—the attitude that the war in Angola is a war against Whites in the interest of Blacks, not a communal threat.

Coloured TV viewers hiss White soldiers

RAJENDRA CHITTICK

INDIANS see the Angolan war as basically another power struggle between the Americans and the Russians and another instance of the way Black people ultimately suffer through White interference.

While it is my impression that the majority of Indians are opposed to South Africa's actions in Angola, the mainly conservative members of the South African Indian Council (SAIC) support South Africa's stand because it is trying to uphold a guarantee for the survival of all races in this country.

President G. Naidoo, a leading retired educationalist on the council, says South African actions are directed at ensuring the safety of all South Africans. Russian involvement in other countries of Africa, he says, has invariably resulted in internal strife to such extent that South Africa deserves support for this reason.

The view of the more radical Indian Congress is predictably different. A former leader of the congress said: "South Africa has no right to dictate to Angola. South Africa has a responsibility to its own people and should put its own house in order by redressing its entire domestic structure."

A student leader said: "There is no proof that someone has designs on South African events. Events in other parts of Africa seem to indicate that Russian involvement is purely aimed at giving the African people the support to govern themselves."
Unita and FNLA must quit Zaire

BRAZZAVILLE. — The FNLA and Unita, both opposed to the victorious MPLA in Angola, will have to leave Zaire immediately under an agreement designed to normalise relations between Zaire and Angola. The agreement was reached in Brazzaville on Saturday by Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko and the Angolan President, Dr Agostinho Neto. They guaranteed that they would not allow military activity to be organised against each other from their respective territories.

The FNLA has had headquarters in the Zaire capital of Kinshasa, and Unita has been supported by Zaire for the past year.

REFUGEES

A communiqué issued by the two presidents said the two organisations would have to leave Zaire immediately "in order not to undermine relations between the two countries".

Another movement, Flec, which seeks independence for the Cabinda enclave, will also have to cease activities in Zaire. Cabinda is an oil-rich area of Angola, north of the Zaire River.

The communiqué said the two countries had agreed not to engage in any interference in each other's internal affairs.

Angolan refugees living in Zaire would return "freely" to their country of origin, the statement said. The Kinshasa government says about one million refugees are now living in Zaire.

About 6,000 former Katanga policemen who fled to Angola during Zaire's post-independence strike will also be repatriated at President Mobutu's request. — Sapa-Reuters.
No time for Cuban-MPLA ties

Unita takes a tough line on Swapo

Allen Pizzey,
The Star’s Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Unita will harass Swapo guerrillas operating in southern Angola unless they agree to have nothing to do with Russia and Cuba.

Swapo and Unita cooperated when Unita was fighting the Portuguese, but there will be no help for Swapo if they attempt to use foreign forces in their campaign, says Unita’s foreign secretary, Dr Jorge Sangumba.

“Unita looks after about 3,000 Swapo people, some of them fighters and some just families, in southern Angola,” Dr Sangumba said.

“They cannot move through the south where our guerrillas forces are unless we allow them to, and we are fighting the Cubans and the MPLA. There must be no Cubans if Swapo expects help from us.”

“Swapo is stupid if they think the Cubans and the MPLA are their friends. The MPLA will have to establish a ‘realpolitik’ with South Africa over the Cunene Dam project, just the same as Frelimo has done with Cabora Bassa,” Dr Sangumba said.

“Of course the South Africans are going to stipulate ‘no aid for Swapo’ as part of the agreement.”

There are indications that Swapo is setting up its headquarters in Luanda and phasing out its Zambian operation. Its African headquarters have long been in Lusaka.

The Zambians have been unhappy with the Swapo presence for some time. They do not like the idea of armed Swapo troops running loose in the troubled and unstable western province.

Zambia has clamped down heavily on Swapo activities over the past year.

Swapo’s UN-funded radio station which beams “liberation messages” at South West Africa has been stopped from making personal attacks on Mr Vorster, presumably on the orders of President Kaunda following their historic meeting last year.

A resettlement farm south of Lusaka for Swapo supporters and their families from South West Africa was closed down last year.

Mainly women, children and elderly people, they were moved in a two day trip in open trucks during the rainy season to a camp some 500 kms north of Lusaka.

Swapo supporters are bitter about the Zambian actions. Many of the young men who came to Zambia hoping to receive military training for Swapo’s guerrilla war moved on to camps in Tanzania.

As far as is known there are no longer any Swapo military bases in Zambia.

Swapo has been increasing its military activity over the past year, and sources here say the movement appears to have an effective supply system for the guerrillas operating along the South West African border.

SHAKY GROUND

South African troops reportedly wiped out many Swapo bases in southern Angola last year.

Operating out of Luanda, Swapo would be able to use the main north-south paved road from the Angolan capital to the Caprivi Strip difficult.

Swapo’s president, Mr Sam Nujoma, is ideologically at home with the Marxist-oriented MPLA. He is on shaky ground with his own movement, however.

The split between internal and external Swapo is also at least partially blamed on Mr Nujoma, who has lost contact with the realities of the South West African situation through his frequent travels abroad.

There are a number of people within the external wing of Swapo who would like his job.

The man many Swapo supporters would like to see at the head of the movement is one of Mr Nujoma’s most loyal and able lieutenants, Mr Peter Katjivvi, the representative in Europe of Swapo.

But the split in external Swapo, coupled with differences between the external and internal wings, bitterness towards the Zambian authorities and the possibility of having to fight Unita as well as the South Africans, puts the movement in a tenuous position at best.

Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma — on shaky ground within his own movement.
I'll fight death penalty, says mercenary lawyer

LUANDA.—Angolan prosecutors will demand the death penalty for 13 White mercenaries when their trial opens in Luanda on Friday, according to an American defence lawyer taking part.

Mr Robert Cesner is representing two American mercenaries, Gary Acker and Daniel Gearhart, who he said had not fired a shot during their short time as mercenaries. He said he would strongly contest the death penalty for them.

He said the court trying the mercenaries—British, Irish, American and one Argentinean—would have the right to impose the death penalty "or anything from that on down."

The trial was to have started yesterday, but it has been put off until Friday to allow lawyers more time to prepare their defences.

Mr Cesner said of his two clients: "They don't understand why they're on trial for their lives... when they haven't done anything wrong."

Mr Cesner, along with other defence lawyers, will argue his case before the Angolan court and also an international commission of inquiry into mercenaries.

Mr Cesner said that although he regarded the trial as political, he would put up a strong fight.

One of the mercenaries due to go on trial is former British soldier Costas Georgiou, nicknamed Colonel Callan, who is said to have ordered the execution of 14 White mercenaries for refusing to fight. Officials in Luanda said he had killed Angolans as well.

Mr Cesner said he would call for the two Americans to be treated with leniency because they had been in northern Angola less than four days when they were captured by Cuban troops.

Mr Cesner and his assistant, Mr William Wilson, met their clients for the first time on Monday and planned a further session in their cells at Sao Paulo prison today.

Guards at the yellow-walled compound, formerly used by the Portuguese political police, said it was now being used exclusively for military prisoners captured in the closing days of Angola's civil war last February.

Mr Cesner said he would restrict his defence to the two Americans, but he had contacted the three Angolan attorneys assigned to defend the other 11 to discuss the overall case against the mercenaries.

As the attorneys worked, the government-sponsored international commission of inquiry on mercenaries held its first formal session. — Sapa-Reuters and UPI.
CASTRO CONFIRMS ANGOLAN PULL-OUT

HAVANA — Prime Minister Fidel Castro confirmed at the weekend that Cuban troops were being gradually pulled out of Angola.

"But he said some units would stay until the Angolan army was able to take the security of their country into their hands," he said.

The Cuban leader, addressing a rally of thousands of supporters at the Karl Marx Theatre, said Castro had been warned in a message from Angola's President and People's Labour Party leader, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, that he could not continue to keep Cuban troops in the country.

The Czechoslovakian Press Agency reported that Castro had also been told that the Angolan government was preparing to send a delegation to Havana to discuss the withdrawal of Cuban troops.

The letter to Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme last month by Castro was the first public evidence of the pullout.

"The imperialists who have no right to dictate here," he said.

He added: "The enemy has no right to dictate here."

The letter, signed "Castro," was released by the Angolan government through the official news agency, Agencia Nacional de Informacoes (ANIS).

The US and the United Nations have long been pressuring Castro to withdraw Cuban troops from Angola.

The letter said that the Angolan government was now in a position to handle the situation in Angola and that it would be beneficial to the Angolan people to withdraw the Cuban forces.

He added: "Let the Angolan people decide what to do with the forces that are still here."

The letter ended: "The Angolan government is now in a position to handle the situation in Angola."

The Angolan government has been under pressure to finalise talks with the Angolan opposition and those in exile to pave the way for a peaceful solution to the Angolan conflict.

The letter concluded: "The Angolan people deserve a better future, and the support of the international community is crucial for this."
Ex-Unita governor runs to Owambo

WINDHOEK — All senior officials of the Unita movement had fled from Pongola, Deca af southern Angola because they feared retaliation by advancing MPLA forces, the SABC reported here yesterday.

The report said the Unita governor of the Kunene province, Mr. Nkolay Markus, had fled to Owambo, while other senior officials had sought refuge in the dense bush in southern Angola.

The Commissioner-General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, Mr. Janus de Wet, confirmed yesterday that Mr. Markus, an Owambo who had emigrated to Angola, fled back to the homeland.

Mr. de Wet said neither he nor the Owambo Government was aware of any other Unita officials being inside Owambo at present.

Mr. de Wet emphasized that Mr. Markus was an Owambo nationalist.