

TAB A-1

MATERIALS ON UN CONFERENCE IN SUPPORT OF
PEOPLES OF ZIMBABWE AND NAMIBIA



REPORTAGE ON UN CONFERENCE ON NAMIBIA, ZIMBABWE

Waldheim Opens Conference

LD162140Y [Editorial Report LD/EA] Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese at 0817 GMT on 16 May began a live relay of the opening session of the international conference in support of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe being held in Maputo. After describing the scene and naming the people who will sit at the presiding table--Kurt Waldheim, Tan Ming-chao, UN under secretary general for political affairs and decolonization; Salim Ahmed Salim, the chairman of the special committee of 24 on decolonization; Dunstant Kamana, president of the UN council for Namibia; as well as a representative of the OAU--the reporter briefly reviewed the history of the United Nations.

At 0826 GMT Waldheim entered with Mozambique President Samora Machel. At 0828 GMT Waldheim, speaking in English, declared the international conference open. He asked all present to rise and observe a minute's silence in memory of the victims of colonialism in southern Africa. After welcoming the delegates and thanking Machel for hosting the conference, Waldheim referred to the fact that the conference is taking place in Mozambique, which only recently gained its independence.

Waldheim went on to state that "unless we accelerate our efforts to find just and firm solutions for the unacceptable situation in Zimbabwe and Namibia, then I believe there will be a disaster with grave repercussions far beyond these territories. I have warned of this real danger before and I do so once again in the hope that those who are affected by this will double their efforts to find a way out of this impasse."

After speaking about the objectives of the conference, Waldheim praised Mozambique for adhering to the economic sanctions voted by the United Nations against Rhodesia, and said: "In connection with Zimbabwe, the basic position of the United Nations is that the United Kingdom--Great Britain--as the administrative power has the main responsibility in reestablishing a constitutional government based on the principle of majority rule. I am glad to note that Great Britain has redoubled its efforts to achieve this."

Waldheim accused the Ian Smith regime of repeatedly committing aggressive acts against its African neighbors, saying: "Last year their armed forces violated the territorial integrity of Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia, causing severe loss of life." He noted that the UN position on Namibia is clear: "The continued presence of South Africa in Namibia is illegal." He said South Africa should immediately terminate its policy of Bantustans. On Namibia, he urged free elections under the supervision of the United Nations and the release of all political prisoners. Stressing the importance of the UN council for Namibia, he said: "The United Nations also recognizes the special role of SWAPO in the political process necessary to lead the territory to independence." He added that SWAPO's observer status in the United Nations guarantees that the voice of Namibia will continue to be heard at international conferences.

Waldheim ended his 14-minute speech at 0842 GMT by wishing the delegates success in their work.

Machel Addresses Conference

Ld162146Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0844 GMT 16 May 77 LD/EA

[Speech by Mozambique President Samora Machel at the UN-sponsored international conference in support of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe being held in Maputo-live]

[Excerpts] The existence of a war atmosphere in southern Africa and the growing tension in this area that threatens to involve all of humanity is a direct result of colonialism and racism which continue to exist here. Faced with the growing revolt of the masses, the colonialists and racists are trying to spread their internal conflicts to neighboring countries to divert attention from the heart of the matter. For this reason they increase their subversive activities, their border violations, their provocations and their acts of aggression.

In their desire to maintain their position of incomparable privilege, the colonialists and racists wish to provoke a generalized conflict and transform their internal conflicts into confrontations between the superpowers. Your presence here shows that we are all determined not to allow the conflict to spread. We must also precisely define what type of conflict it is. The situations in Zimbabwe and Namibia are colonial situations. Colonialism is condemned by all of humanity and by all UN member nations. It is the most serious form of violation of the rights of the people to choose their own future; it is the most violent form of aggression against human rights. We are meeting here so that together we can find the quickest and most effective means to liquidate once and for all colonialism in Zimbabwe and Namibia. We are meeting to find the quickest and most effective means to insure that sovereign power will be completely transferred to and will only be exercised by those who are legitimately entitled to such powers.

Apart from the UN resolutions that so clearly guide us, our mission is to liquidate colonialism and racism. To us, it seems wrong to speak of a peaceful solution when war exists. With realism we can seek the means to end the war. However, to end the war, we must end the causes of the war.

The successes achieved in Namibia and Zimbabwe, as well as the diplomatic efforts carried out by the UN, have proven to the colonialists in Zimbabwe and Namibia that their defeat is inevitable. This has created favorable conditions for a negotiated solution (of) the existing wars. A negotiated solution, to be successful, requires that the representatives of the colonialist power accept, in its entirety, the right of Zimbabwe and Namibia to total and complete independence on their own territories.

Some positive steps have already been taken along this path. But important obstacles nevertheless remain. We view with apprehension the fact that recently certain powers, while stating that they accept the principle of independence, are seeking to deflate it by guarantees to be granted to the minority.

The colonial minority is the direct result of colonial domination. It is composed of foreigners who for various reasons connected with colonial phenomena are living in the dominated territory. They are colonials. It is these colonials who have led to the failure of all the talks and negotiations. It is a mistake to consider them to be decisive and fundamental spokesmen in these countries. It is a mistake to allow a very small group of privileged foreigners to obstruct the carrying out of the majority's wishes.

In Namibia, we are surprised to see talks taking place between the parties of the colonials and their puppets. Everyone knows who fights for the independence of Namibia. We have heard that in Namibia the main obstacle to a solution is the existence of only one nationalist movement, SWAPO. It is said that no one movement can attempt to represent the interests of all the people. But at the same time, we hear that lack of unity is an obstacle to the talks--the difficulty is the existence of many nationalist movements. [applause] Now we do not know with whom to deal. The real obstacle to national independence is colonialism and not the existence of one or more movements.

The maneuvers which have delayed the success of a negotiated solution to the colonial wars in Zimbabwe and Namibia have found decisive support among certain Western powers.

At Great Britain's request, the UN Security Council has imposed sanctions against the British colony of Southern Rhodesia. These sanctions have been wholly carried out by the People's Republic of Mozambique, by the Republic of Zambia and by numerous other countries, with great sacrifice to their economies. Nevertheless, we see that they are systematically and openly violated by other UN members, including the Western members of the Security Council. We are also surprised that citizens of Western countries that are members of the UN Security Council can be freely recruited as mercenaries for the Rhodesian rebel forces.

The situation in Zimbabwe is evolving favorably; the armed struggle of national liberation has inflicted serious setbacks on the minority regime. The victories of the patriots are greeted with growing enthusiasm by the people and are leading them to organize and mobilize in growing numbers to annihilate the rebels. The whole of the international community unambiguously condemns the cruel regime of Salisbury and its criminal policies and massacres.

The establishment of the Patriotic Front is a decisive factor in insuring the unity of the people and the effectiveness of their struggle. The Patriotic Front gives to the broad masses of Zimbabwe an instrument to strike ever more serious blows at the isolated, hateful regime. The British initiatives can be a positive factor in the liquidation of Rhodesia's racist regime as long as these initiatives are sincerely aimed at bringing about Zimbabwe's total, complete independence. They will fail if they propose to legalize colonialism. They will fail if instead of granting complete and total power to the people, they only give some black puppets the opportunity to share the racists' colonial power. These initiatives will fail if they are intended to institutionalize privileges based on color--if their objective is the preservation of so-called minorities and not achieving the will of the great majority.

In Namibia, the UN has repeatedly fought for and advocated the just path for the solution of the conflict. Security Council Resolution No 385 endorsed this just path to a solution. As long as this framework is adhered to, the recent initiatives of the five Western members of the Security Council will help accelerate the process of solving this conflict. However, if these countries try to safeguard foreign interests or colonial privileges, if they contribute to the division of the territory and the emergence of puppets as valid spokesmen, then their initiatives will only lead to the useless prolongation of the conflict. The question of Walvis Bay is an artificial one, a heritage of Anglo-German rivalries during the Berlin Conference in 1895.

In Africa, we respect the inherited borders, even if they are not just. But to speak of the enclave of Walvis Bay in this framework is just an attempt to undermine the real independence of Namibia as a whole. There are not citizens of Walvis Bay as distinct from citizens of Namibia. It is the men of Namibia, the sweat of the workers of Namibia, which makes Walvis Bay possible. When we speak of the territorial integrity of Namibia, logically we must speak of Walvis Bay. It is with SWAPO, recognized by the UN and by the OAU, that the South African Government should discuss the transfer of power in Namibia.

Excellencies, Honorable Delegates and Observers: As in the past, the People's Republic of Mozambique does its international duty with regard to the national liberation struggle of the peoples, especially the peoples of southern Africa. It supports the armed struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia. It will continue to completely adhere to the sanctions decreed by the UN. Like all peace-loving countries, like all countries which lived through the painful and [word indistinct] experience of war, we are committed defenders of peace. We look for peaceful solutions in all conflicts which have not yet reached the phase of armed struggle; we spare no effort to find negotiated solutions to existing wars.

To demand immediate independence is not an act of extremism, not when it should have taken place more than 10 years ago. Our conference should take measures to isolate the colonialist and racist regimes because only by isolating them will we force them to negotiate. Our conference should adopt measures against any economic and commercial investments in or cooperation with the racist and colonialist regimes. It should also propose that the international community strengthen the economic capacity of the frontline states so that they can better support the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa.

Mugabe Delivers Speech

LD162327Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1630 GMT 16 May 77 LD/EA

[Speech by Robert Mugabe, leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union, at the UN conference in Maputo on 16 May--recorded in English with Portuguese translation superimposed]

[Excerpts] The international efforts, particularly those of the United Nations, aimed at isolating and breaking the Smith regime have been seriously affected by sanctions violators, whose countries are represented at this meeting. The British shamelessly called [words indistinct] and they had no means of compelling Smith to submit to the will of the 7 million people of Zimbabwe. They did everything to give him (?support) to enable him to continue his brutalities against our people and sponsor (?operations) against the frontline states. We reject this Anglo-U.S. conspiracy aimed at legalizing the treason and [words indistinct] the colonial regime under the cloak of transferring power.

U.S. involvement in Zimbabwe will [words indistinct] superpowers and [words indistinct] in southern Africa. Such a development will internationalize the situation and (?will make it internationally heard). This will turn the situation into a threat to international security. This is the reason why we categorically say (?no) to the internationalization, or to the Americanization, of our situation. However, our resistance to the direct participation of the United States in any constitutional conference by no means indicates that we hate the Americans.

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The two parties at war in Zimbabwe are Great Britain, which is directly represented in Salisbury by a racist regime, and the Patriotic Front, representing the African masses. In order to solve this situation, the involved parties must come to an agreement and, in this case, the British Government is on one side and the Patriotic Front on the other.

Great Britain must accept the realities. Any constitutional conference is, in fact, going to be a peace conference and, therefore, (?such a conference) is a peace attempt involving the belligerents.

There must be an unconditional transfer of power without any preconditions. There can be no half measures. The transfer of power must be complete and total. The Zimbabwean people have not shed their precious blood during the last decade in order to achieve a false independence where they would be manipulated by these powers with their well-known interests. Finally, Britain must show its capacity for sincerity, of its determination that after a [word indistinct] conclusion of a constitutional conference it will implement the agreement that will be reached.

It is not our intention to demoralize those who are determined to solve the Zimbabwean problem. We recognize their right and freedom to exercise their ideas and carry out any necessary attempts [words indistinct]. We can be accused, as we have already been accused, as being blood thirsty [words indistinct]. These accusations are as false as they have proved. The Zimbabweans have been very patient, but our patience has many times been considered to be a weakness. The Zimbabweans, like many other peoples, are peace-loving people. We would be the most happy people if we could achieve our independence without any bloodshed. But in reality this is not possible. Peace remains our main objective.

The intensification of the war, particularly the [word indistinct] by the guerrilla fighters in the enemy's strategic areas of our country, have revealed the barbarous and inhuman nature of the Smith regime. In a desperate attempt to stem our forces in our country, the regime has now resorted to countless atrocities impossible to imagine.

The intensification of the war, on the one hand, and the increase in acts of genocide by the enemy, on the other, has made thousands of students, old people and children homeless and they have been forced to flee to neighboring countries. More than (770,000) Zimbabweans have become refugees, and most of them are in Mozambique. All these people lack the basics for human survival and they need food, clothes, medical care, educational facilities, equipment and cultural entertainments. The Patriotic Front, therefore, appeals to the United Nations and its agencies, such as WHO, UNHCR, UNESCO, FAO, UNICEF and other agencies, to intensify their assistance for the Zimbabwean refugees and the Patriotic Front. This conference will meet its international obligation and responsibilities and also denounce the slaughter in Zimbabwe.

As for South Africa, the conference must condemn the fascist and racist regime of Johannes Vorster for economically and militarily supporting Ian Smith's regime and for the constant massacres of children and students in Soweto, (Langa), Guguleto and elsewhere. It must also denounce the continued imprisonment of Nelson Mandela and others. The fascist regime must end.

Great Britain must be condemned [word indistinct] this conference and by its [word indistinct] in their decisions. It must take the necessary [word indistinct] in order to bring a democratic and just system to Zimbabwe. The conference must also denounce all those Western states which are at present continuing to violate the UN sanctions on the Smith regime and which are allowing their countries to be used as recruiting centers for mercenaries for the Smith regime under the pretext of the freedom of movement of the peoples. This conference must particularly condemn the French for collaborating with the South African Government in training racist pilots in the use of French Mirage aircraft in Transvaal. This is an operation which is underway now while I am speaking. Smith's forces are being trained in South Africa in the use of Mirages.

Finally, this conference must unreservedly condemn Western oil monopolies which are unscrupulously violating the UN sanctions on Rhodesia by supplying fuel to the illegal regime. This conference should, while condemning the genocide committed by the fascist regimes and some miserable oil monopoly companies, also hail the positive role being played by the UN decolonization association, the council for Namibia, the OAU, the Arab League, the progressive organizations in Western and socialist countries for condemning the racist regimes in southern Africa and for giving aid to the liberation movements in this part of the world.

OAU's Eteki Speaks

PA161616Y Paris AFP in English 1550 GMT 16 May 77 PA

[Excerpts] Maputo, May 16 (AFP)--Organization of African Unity (OAU) Secretary General William Eteki Mboumoua today accused the United States and the Western countries of helping to keep southern Africa dominated by foreign interests. At the opening session of the United Nations-sponsored conference on Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa), Mr Eteki said also that the current Anglo-American attempt to break the Rhodesian constitutional deadlock would not prevent the conference from giving its (?support) to the black majorities in these countries.

Mozambique Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano was elected chairman of the conference, which is due to last until Saturday.

SWAPO's Nujoma Sets Conditions

PA162353Y Paris AFP in English 2328 GMT 16 May 77 PA

[Excerpts] Maputo, May 16 (AFP)--Namibian nationalist leader Sam Nujoma today accused the five Western members of UN Security Council of trying to put his organization "on a par" with ethnic Namibian delegations attending the South African-sponsored constitutional conference in Windhoek, Namibia (South-West Africa). Mr Nujoma, leader of SWAPO (South-West Africa People's Organization), was addressing the UN-sponsored conference in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Namibia, which opened here today. He also called for a special session of the UN General Assembly on southern Africa.

Another condition which Mr Nujoma set for negotiations (?with) South Africa was that Pretoria "commit itself to removing its police forces from Namibia and taking immediate steps to withdraw its troops under UN control. He added that any constitutional talks should be held under UN supervision. Yesterday, Mr Nujoma met with representatives of the five Western members of the Security Council. He agreed to meet American UN Ambassador Andrew Young, who arrived here today.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON UN CONFERENCE IN MAPUTO

Young, Other Delegates Comment

LD172315Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 17 May 77 LD/EA

[Text] Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, yesterday gave a dinner in Maputo in honor of Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley and UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

Replying to a (brief speech) by Samora Machel, the Jamaican prime minister said the invitation to attend the Maputo meeting was a great honor to him and to his people.

In turn, Kurt Waldheim paid homage to FRELIMO and to the Mozambique Government. He said he hoped the conference in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia would end successfully.

Also present at the reception, besides the members of our Council of Ministers, were Salim Ahmad Salim, Dunstan Kamana, Hashim Mbita, William Eteki, leaders of liberation movements, heads of delegations and members of the diplomatic corps.

Meanwhile, this afternoon's session of the UN international conference in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia ended a few moments ago. This afternoon's proceedings were introduced by the UN human rights commission delegate.

Later, the British foreign affairs secretary [as heard] reaffirmed the policy of negotiations being pursued by his government. He said that in this way it would be possible to bring Zimbabwe and Namibia to independence by the end of 1978. Rowlands also said his government conceded that it had a special responsibility for Zimbabwe. The British representative spoke about free elections for Namibia and the release of political prisoners, but he did not refer to the withdrawal of South African troops from the territory-- a SWAPO demand widely supported by delegates attending the meeting.

Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa, called upon to speak next, expressed support for the positions of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and SWAPO, adding that the international community ought to increase its material, political and diplomatic aid to them. The Tanzanian delegate stressed that, for African countries to accept western proposals, South Africa would have to unambiguously declare its recognition of the right of the Namibian people to independence, with SWAPO as their sole representative.

Delegates from Yugoslavia, Fiji, France, Austria, Liberia, GDR, India, Cuba and from the South African movement, Pan Africanist Congress, also spoke.

This afternoon SWAPO President Sam Nujoma met Andrew Young, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. Nujoma told the news media that during the meetings Young expressed disapproval of the series of contacts his country had made, together with the four Western powers, with South African Prime Minister Vorster on the situation in Namibia.

Rhodesia Peace Force Proposed

JN160852Y Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 18 May 77 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 18 May--Yesterday at the UN conference being held in Maputo in support of the liberation movements in Zimbabwe and Namibia, Sudan proposed the formation of an international peace force to keep peace in Rhodesia and Namibia. Information and Culture Minister Bona Malwal Madut Ring, who made the suggestion, said that the peace force should primarily include African and Asian soldiers. His excellency expressed Sudan's readiness to contribute a contingent [firqah] to the proposed peace force.

Mugabe Holds Press Conference

LD161757Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 16 May 77 LD/EA

[Text] Robert Mugabe, the joint leader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, held a press conference in Maputo today at which he said he hopes that today's conference will lead to a greater number of countries increasing their material aid to the liberation movements. In the press conference, Mugabe accused the Western powers of being involved in the liberation struggle on the side of the Rhodesian regime. Robert Mugabe also said that at the movement concrete measures to unify the armies of ZANU and ZAPU--the movements which make up the Patriotic Front--are underway.

POLISARIO Foreign Minister Comments

LD171551Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 17 May 77 LD/EA

[Text] At a press conference held in Maputo this morning, Hakim Ibrahim, foreign minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, accused the OAU chairman of being mainly responsible for the fact that the extraordinary summit meeting on Sahara has not yet taken place.

It should be remembered that the last OAU summit meeting, which took place in Mauritius, decided to convene an extraordinary meeting to study the Saharan question.

The foreign minister also stressed that the presence of a POLISARIO Front delegation at the Maputo conference was a great diplomatic victory for the Saharan people.

It should be stressed that Morocco and Mauritania are boycotting the conference in support of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe because of the presence of the POLISARIO Front.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON UN CONFERENCE IN MAPUTO

PRC, USSR Clash Reported

PA181415Y Paris AFP in English 1325 GMT 18 May 77 PA

[Text] Maputo, Mozambique, May 18 (AFP)--China and the Soviet Union clashed here today over the rebellion in Zaire's copper-rich Shaba Province by former Katangese gendarmes.

Chinese Charge d'Affaires in Maputo Chao Yuan made a violent verbal attack on the Soviet Union over its African policy. He was speaking on the third day of the United Nations-sponsored conference here in support of southern African liberation movements. He accused the "new czars" of having instigated the invasion of Shaba by numerous "mercenaries," thus compromising the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zaire. Zaire has accused Angola, Cuba and the Soviet Union of being behind the March invasion of Shaba by the former Katangese gendarmes. All three countries have denied the charge.

While Mr Chao did not specifically name Cuba, his use of the word "mercenaries" clearly designated Cuban forces stationed in Angola. Bracketing the United States and the Soviet Union together, Mr Chao affirmed that rivalry between the superpowers and social-imperialist expansion had considerably increased the complexity of the southern African situation. The Chinese delegate warned Africans against the danger of "letting the tiger slip in through the back door while putting the wolf out the front door."

Again, not citing the United States specifically, Mr Chao alleged that one superpower was trying, by any means, to protect its interests in Africa, while the other, which entered the scene at a later date, was animated by even greater ambition and more sinister designs. In the Chinese view, the events in Zaire were an extension of (Soviet) aggression in Angola and were a "new development in military and political offensives in Africa, as well as continuation of the rivalry between the two superpowers for control of Europe.

Applause of the African delegations present at the meeting was divided about evenly between the Chinese delegation and the Soviet and Cuban delegations which were to respond to Mr Chao.

Soviet spokesman Petr Yevsyukov, the ambassador to Mozambique, hastily scribbled a response to Mr Chao as the Chinese delegate attacked his nation. For the Soviet side, the Chinese allegations were "crude and slanderous" accusations against the Soviet Union. Mr Yevsyukov said it was clear that such slander was aimed at distracting the conference from its constructive and serious discussion of the mobilization of efficient aid to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia. The Soviet spokesman accused China of having allied itself with imperialist and reactionary forces.

The Cuban delegate made a similar response. Cuban Communist Party Central Committee member Raul Valdez Vivo said the Chinese attitude could only help imperialists and reactionaries in Africa. Evoking the Angolan conflict in which the people's liberation movement, backed by Cuban forces, took power, Mr Valdez Vivo accused China of taking the side of "white mercenaries" and of the "fascist South African forces" who intervened in the conflict. South Africa, China and Zaire backed the MPLA's defeated rivals in the Angolan independence war, which ended in February 1976.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

VIII.

Report on 18 May Proceedings

LD181353Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 18 May 77 LD/EA

[Text] The UN conference of support for the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia continued in Maputo this morning with speeches by the representatives of Afghanistan, Finland, the Philippines, China, Iran, Turkey, the USSR, Ethiopia, Trinidad and Tobago, the FRG, Italy, Cuba and Malawi.

The Finnish delegate said that the UN Security Council should propose a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

The Chinese delegation called for a step up in the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, and for economic sanctions and an arms embargo against South Africa. It demanded that the authorities of Southern Rhodesia transfer power to the liberation movements and that the South African authorities withdraw from Namibia immediately and unconditionally.

The USSR expressed support for all the demands made by the liberation movements of Zimbabwe and Namibia for the liquidation of the racist and colonialist regimes. The Soviet delegate also condemned the support given to those regimes by the NATO countries and reaffirmed that the USSR will continue to give moral, political, material and diplomatic support to the liberation movements of southern Africa.

The Cuban representative said that only a few kilometers separate us from Zimbabwe and Namibia, whose peoples suffer more than anyone in the world today, living in a martyrdom matched only by that of the Palestinians and the Sahrans. Speaking of the imperialist tactic of pitting Africans against Africans, the Cuban delegate quoted the Americans themselves, who say that the problem lies in changing the color of corpses.

Cuban Delegate Speaks

LD181730Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 18 May 77 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Any aggression against Angola will be regarded as aggression against Cuba, Raul Valdez Vivo, Cuban Communist Party Central Committee member, told the international conference of support for the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia in Maputo today. The address by Raul Valdez Vivo, who was one of the last speakers this morning, was hailed by many African delegates, especially members of the liberation movements of southern Africa. The Cuban leader denounced foreign interference in Zaire's internal affairs and reaffirmed that no Cubans had crossed the Angolan border, contrary to the accusations made by certain countries.

Zambia's Mwale Makes Address

LD190926Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 May 77 LD/CA

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Dr Siteke Mwale, warned in Maputo yesterday that no negotiated settlement will be achieved in Zimbabwe and Namibia without the full support of the liberation movements engaged in the armed struggle. Addressing the current United Nations conference in Maputo, Dr Mwale said the only successful negotiated settlement around the table will be the one which will take into account the nature of independence that the liberation movements want.

He told the participants that it would succeed in its objectives if it recognized the fact that the armed struggle was the principal means of achieving freedom.

The minister stated that the unreasonable stubbornness of the oppressive regimes in Zimbabwe and Namibia has not only stiffened resistance of the freedom fighters but also sharpened the will for freedom among the black people. Dr Mwale appealed to the international community to increase military and other materials assistance and elevate the international status of the Patriotic Front to enable them to resist while minority aggression.

Dr Mwale said any initiative for a negotiated settlement in Zimbabwe should seriously consider the existence of the war situation there and the threats by rebel leader Ian Smith to attack independent neighboring African states. He condemned the Smith regime's oppression against Botswana and the new threats to attack Zambia, adding that no amount of intimidation and threats of blackmail will alter Zambia's commitment to the liberation struggle of all oppressed peoples of the southern African regime.

The minister also condemned oil companies violating United Nations sanctions and voiced Zambia's concern about the British Government's tactics in concealing the activities of these companies. Dr Mwale called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia, which it rules in defiance of United Nations resolutions. He declared that any United Nations moves toward a political settlement in Namibia should include SWAPO, the authentic representative of the oppressed masses.

The minister praised President Samora Machel of Mozambique and Prime Minister Michael Manley of Jamaica for their contributions to the conference, which the meeting would do well to consider seriously in its deliberations.

TAB A-2

MATERIALS ON ANGOLAN COUP

TAB
A-2

ANGOLA

JORNAL DE ANGOLA COMMENTS ON REMOVAL OF 'FACTIONALISTS'

LD262020Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1545 GMT 26 May 77 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Luanda, May 26, (TANJUG)--In a sharp editorial on removing "two ringleaders of the factionalist group" from the Central Committee of the MPLA, the Luanda JOURNAL DE ANGOLA points out that, in making this move "guided by President Neto's idea" MPLA's Central Committee has "unerringly frustrated another subversive scheme."

"With the semblance of a revolutionary coat over its shoulders, subversive activity was based on blind obedience to a non-Angolan policy, total subordination to imperialist interests in Angola and clever violation of the fundamental principle of full independence and nonalignment", the newspaper adds.

According to this editorial, "internally, the factionalists attempted to dissuade the people from its main tasks: national defense and national reconstruction. In the past and in the present alike, their intention was always the same: to split up the MPLA and the people, to substitute for the old exploiters and satisfy imperialist aspirations here in Angola", JOURNAL DE ANGOLA says.

The paper accuses these "chronicly ambitious" and "disguised lackeys of imperialism" of "taking no account of definite conditions and national historical realities".

Sincerely and truly, the MPLA's activists are voicing their support to the MPLA's leadership and President Neto's thought, JOURNAL DE ANGOLA emphasizes in conclusion, but warns at the same time that "factional activity will not cease immediately" and that the "ambitious" people will "for some time longer resort to all arguments that come their way so as to further attack the correct orientation of the MPLA's Central Committee". Therefore, the paper stresses that "an action of fundamental significance is in store" for the MPLA's activists now; i.e., as President Neto pointed out, "a real and serious battle against all the factionalists found in the way."

The situation in Luanda is absolutely normal, and, in the statements of support appearing in the press, on radio and TV, most often emphasis is placed on President Neto's being "the indisputable leader of the Angolan revolution" and he is being requested to "take decisive measures against the saboteurs of the revolution."

The decision to remove from Angola's top circles the faction which, according to (?some) assessments, has made it very difficult to consolidate the hard internal situation in Angola, is surely indicative of the strength and self-confidence of the nation's political and military leadership with President Agostinho Neto at the head. Another element in favour of such assessments is the fact that this was done at the very moment when puppet movements in the south and north of Angola intensify their plotting [words indistinct] the country, on top of exceptional tension over Shaba, has come under strong outside pressures.

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SOUTHERN AFRICA

GUNFIRE, EXPLOSIONS REPORTED IN LUANDA 27 MAY

TANJUG Report

LD270958Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0925 GMT 27 May 77 LD

[Excerpts] Luanda--TANJUG correspondent in Luanda Dragen Blagojevic--This morning from 0300 to 0830 firing from automatic weapons and explosions, sometimes very strong, were heard around the Presidential Palace, army headquarters and the prison in Luanda.

The town is practically empty. Here and there soldiers are checking all vehicles and radio Luanda has begun broadcasting an invitation to the population to attend "a large meeting near the Presidential Palace."

At about 1000, trucks full of soldiers appeared in the streets. They were fully equipped and headed toward the Presidential Palace. There are no police on the streets, and a large number of civilians armed with automatic and light arms can be seen. The slogans "long live the people, down with the enemies of the workers and peasants" can be heard, but it is impossible to tell who they are talking about.

The Cuban soldiers in Luanda refuse to say anything about the nature of the events and advise strict adherence to the demands of the soldiers for identification and car searches.

In answer to a question of whether the rebellion has been crushed or not, the Cuban soldiers said somewhat ambiguously: "Reaction has naturally been defeated. What else would happen."

It is striking that last night's action came about after Lucio Lara, MPLA general secretary, last night read out an announcement in which the MPLA Politburo called Nito Alves "the head of the faction" and accused him, together with a certain Nito Alves, of leading the secret committee within the MPLA and "developing extremely secret methods for taking over power." Lara said the factionalists, accusing the MPLA Politburo of being Maoist and anti-Soviet, have attempted to destroy the "permanent friendship between the MPLA and the CPSU and between the Angolan and Soviet peoples."

Sporadic and periodic firing can still be heard from the streets. It has also been noticed that the people are running from the President's Palace toward the town center. It seems that the approach to the President's Palace is blocked by trucks full of soldiers. It also seems that the large meeting to which radio Luanda was calling the people has not been held. Radio Luanda's microphone has also been used by an unidentified political commissar of the Angolan Armed Forces (FAPLA) who apologized to commander Chieto, head of FAPLA headquarters, and explained that the "action was not an attempt at a coup but its participants merely wanted to acquaint the government with some of its demands."

This statement perhaps leads one to the conclusion that only some army units took part in the action. The opinion is held among observers that the action has not succeeded and that now some sort of compromise is being sought. However, confusion is further increased by the statement by the above-mentioned commissar that Nito Alves had just walked through the radio Luanda studio.

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Red vehicles have again begun moving in the streets of Luanda and the firing has stopped. The TANJUG correspondent also experienced some moments of drama when soldiers burst into the telecommunications building and demanded all those present to produce their documents. The checking of personal documents and the search went off without incident and, as the TANJUG correspondent reports, the soldiers even said a friendly goodbye at the end.

The TANJUG correspondent also reports that all Yugoslav citizens in Luanda are alive and well and gathered together in the embassy or hotels.

AFP Report

04271037Y Paris AFP in English 0932 GMT 27 May 77 OW

[Text] Luanda, May 27 (AFP)--Shooting and explosions were heard in several quarters of Luanda between 0300 and 0700 GMT today. By 0830 GMT the streets of the Angolan capital were deserted, shops were shut and troops of the Angolan People's Liberation Forces (FABIA) were operating numerous checkpoints.

Shooting was reported from Mutamba Square in the centre of Luanda between troops and demonstrators who flocked there in response to the radio appeal. Jeeps with machineguns, armoured cars and lorries packed with troops were patrolling the town.

It was learned later that the radio was under the control of supporters of Nito Alves, head of an MPLA splinter group who was expelled from the party Central Committee on Saturday along with Jose Van Dunen, the armed forces political commissar.

Informed sources have said the predawn clashes were probably between security forces and Mr Alves' supporters attempting to attack the prison where he is being held.

Luanda Radio Recaptured

04271158Y Paris AFP in English 1152 GMT 27 May 77 OW

[Excerpt] Luanda, May 27 (AFP)--Progovernment forces, backed by Cubans, recaptured Angolan radio at 1045 GMT today.

Broadcasts were thrown into confusion as forces "loyal to President Agostinho Neto" invaded the studios. Listeners could hear Cuban-accented voices over the air.

Later a broadcaster announced the situation was normal. "The radio is in the hands of the revolutionaries, it is with Agostinho Neto," he said.

Luanda Radio Behavior

04270944 [Editorial report LD] Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese at 0730 GMT on 27 May announced that all Angolan stations have linked up to carry a call for a large demonstration in Luanda. The announcer began reading slogans, including: We are passing through the revolution's greatest test, everyone to the demonstration in front of the Presidential Palace, and the fundamental interests of our revolution are the interests of the most exploited class. He said that radio Luanda is controlled by the "action committee" of the MPLA.

No slogans supporting Angolan President Agostinho Neto were heard.

At 0820 GMT the announcer continued by praising FAPLA--the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola--and said: "By an action carried out today by the MPLA's consistent militants, warriors of the people's revolution, who have been arrested and accused of treason to the revolution, are now free. The Luanda masses are holding a big rally."

At 0834 GMT the announcer said: Liberty for Comrade Jose Van Dunen, death to reactionaries. Radio Nacional De Angola, broadcasting to the whole country, is under the control of the action committee. We request that all regional transmitters cooperate with us by contacting us to learn about the context of the revolutionary process.

0840 GMT Broadcast

LD271134 [Editorial report LD] Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese at 0840 GMT on 27 May reported that a great demonstration was being held by the "broad popular masses" in Luanda, with thousands of people massed in front of the building of Radio Nacional De Angola, together with thousands of members of FAPLA who have succeeded in "turning the tables" in the country. The announcer went on to say: "Radio Nacional De Angola is under the control of MPLA militants and no longer belongs to the former agents of PIDE-DGS [former Portuguese political police]. The radio has now been handed over to its true children and legitimate representatives. The false propaganda put out by the former servants of colonialism will never again be heard. FAPLA, the armed wing of the people, guarantees the security of the people."

This was followed by the slogans: long live popular insurrection; long live FAPLA; the people have won and will always win.

At 0927 GMT the announcer called for the release of Nito Alves and Jose Van Dunen--expelled recently from the MPLA Central Committee--so that they can "publicly answer the unfounded charges of being splittists."

At 0935 GMT a FAPLA commissar took the microphone to convey revolutionary greetings to the Angola people. He said that the people are living through an historic moment. He added that the members of the MPLA Central Committee were involved in ideological disagreement but not splittism.

At 0947 GMT an unidentified speaker said: "The Angolan fatherland has just been saved from the cliff. This is the end of an era of exploitation. The popular masses, supported by FAPLA, have had enough. The Angolan people have installed in Luanda a revolutionary dictatorship of the exploited class. The prisons in Luanda are waiting for corrupt ministers who have done nothing but exploit the people."

At 0951 GMT another unidentified speaker said: "Comrades and working people of Angola, the people-FAPLA alliance has definitely ended the march our country was taking toward the precipice. The militants arrested for high treason have already been freed. The people are demonstrating for workers and peasants freedom. Gather in front of Radio Nacional. Long live the MPLA! Long live the Angolan people! Long live popular insurrection? The struggle continues, victory is certain!"

At 1015 GMT an unidentified speaker said: Luanda radio is under the control of the MPLA action committee. The revolutionary process that started this morning is now well under-way. It was defended with arms in hand.

The speaker went on to say that messages of support have been received from an MPLA youth wing branch in Luanda.

At 1020 GMT the radio stopped broadcasting in the middle of a song.

1119 GMT Broadcast

LD271141 [Editorial report LD] After being off the air for 50 minutes, Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese came back on the air at 1119 GMT with the following announcement:

"Forces faithful to Comrade President Agostinho Neto again control our station. We are again on the air. Long live Comrade Agostinho Neto."

1204 GMT Broadcast

LD271340 [Editorial report LD] Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese announced at 1204 GMT: "Comrades, the adventure of half a dozen splittists is over. Long live Comrade Agostinho Neto. The struggle continues. Within a few minutes, Comrade President Agostinho Neto will address the nation."

At 1210 GMT the radio announced: "We request that all regional relay stations link up with Radio Nacional De Angola to broadcast the address which Comrade Agostinho Neto will shortly make to the nation."

The radio declared at 1216 GMT: "The situation is under control. Down with divisionism. Long live Comrade Agostinho Neto, the struggle continues."

As of 1300 GMT, Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese was playing music interspersed with the announcements cited above, with no further mention of Neto's address heard.

MPLA Issues Communique

LD271347Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1230 GMT 27 May 77 LD

[Text] Here is a communique from the MPLA Political Bureau:

People of Angola, militants of the MPLA, population of Luanda: Agitators in the pay of international imperialists and of internal reaction attempted during the early hours of this morning to provoke a situation of confusion and destruction, [word indistinct] the people with slogans which are counterrevolutionary. [Words indistinct] attempted to drag the people of Luanda to [word indistinct] demonstrations against the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, not hesitating, in their attempt to achieve these aims, to use the name of the MPLA.

The MPLA Central Committee, responsible MPLA militants, the FAPLA general headquarters, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, (?under) the undisputable leader of the Angolan revolution Comrade President Agostinho Neto, announce that they control the situation.

All FAPLA soldiers should return to their bases and await orders from the general headquarters and from the commanders of the revolution.

The MPLA militants in Luanda should explain to the population that they must return home, thus making it easier to detect the counterrevolutionaries.

Comrade President Agostinho Neto will still address the nation today.

Long live the MPLA; long live Comrade President Agostinho Neto; down with the agents of imperialism; down with adventurist splittists; the struggle continues; victory is certain.

[signed] The Political Bureau of the MPLA

Neto Makes Speech

LD271502 [Editorial report LD] Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese at 1354 GMT on 27 May carried an address to the nation by Angolan President Agostinho Neto. Reception of the speech was extremely poor. The first 5 minutes of the address were largely unmonitorable, but Neto was heard to say: "The revolution must be defended by the Angolan people."

Turning his attention to Nito Alves and Jose Van Dunen, the "splittists" expelled recently from the MPLA Central Committee, Neto said that they "will have to carry out a great job of rehabilitation to be able to return to the ranks of the movement as leaders."

The president continued by saying that "what has happened today is a terrible thing," and he added: "There were men who died. There were men--men and women--who were injured."

The rest of the address, which ended at 1406 GMT, was unmonitorable.

NETO: NO CUBANS, ANGOLANS OR SOVIETS IN SHABA

FL261200Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 26 May 77 FL

[Text] Angolan President Agostinho Neto has declared that he has verified there are no Angolans, Cubans or Soviets among the rebels fighting in Zaire's Shaba Province and that the false accusations made by Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko are aimed at psychologically preparing world public opinion for an aggression against Angola. Mobutu made such statements because he is afraid of the nearby presence of revolutionary Angola and its socialist path, he added.

NETO: ANGOLA WILL NOT BE 'LOGISTIC BASE' FOR ATTACKS

PA270356Y Paris AFP in English 0247 GMT 27 May 77 PA

[Text] Paris, May 27 (AFP)--Angola will not allow its territory to be used as a "logistic base" for attack against any independent African country, Angolan President Agostinho Neto said in an interview with the Paris-published left-wing magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE, published here. President Neto stressed that his country adhered to the principle of "noninterference in the internal affairs of other states."

However, he said that he could not stop assisting the thousands of refugees who continue to pour into Angola.

"We give them medicine, food and clothes to the extent possible, but nobody should expect us to allow our territory to be turned into a logistic base," he added. The Angolan leader said his country would have to run to international relief agencies for help in assisting "all these refugees." He said he did not rule out assistance through "bilateral contacts with developed countries."

Discussing the rebellion in Zaire's southern Shaba Province, which allegedly Angolan-based Katangese insurgents invaded last March, Mr Neto said he had not encouraged Zairese refugees to take part "in the uprising against the regime of (President) Mobutu (Sese Seko)." While admitting that some Angolan-based Zairese refugees took part in the Shaba conflict, Mr Neto denied any direct Angolan role. He stressed that the conflict was an anti-Mobutu uprising by the Zairese people, "many of whom are now in the bush."

Turning to the hostility of moderate African states toward his regime, the Angolan leader said they were "frightened" by Angola's "progressive," anti-imperialist path.

He stressed that the real issue was his country's "socialist option" and described the paranoia of "reactionary" African states over Soviet and Cuban presence in his country as "cheap, idle talk." He added that "capitalist countries are deploying major efforts to prevent the full independence of Namibia (South-West Africa) and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). They are trying to stop the development of armed struggle in their own interests, or rather, in those of the monopolies, the transnational companies."

"The frontline states (Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana) must give maximum effort to the armed struggle, which we all believe to be the only way to guarantee the political solution most suitable to the aspiration of the people" of Rhodesia and Namibia, he said.

TANJUG CITES JORNAL DE ANGOLA ON SHABA SITUATION

ID252127Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 25 May 77 LD

[Text] Luanda, May 25 (TANJUG)--Zaire has regained its territorial integrity, according to President Mobutu, while the leader of the Katangan rebels, General Mbumba, after the fall of the last Katangan stronghold, the town of Dilolo on the Zairean-Angolan frontier, says that guerrilla warfare is just beginning.

The JORNAL DE ANGOLA here makes a similar assessment, emphasizing that in "Shaba it is only the beginning," which, along with reports arriving from the Shaba Province, point to a lull "full of electricity" on the Angolan-Zairean frontier and the tension of waiting to see what will happen next not having lessened at all.

Zairean and Moroccan troops took Dilolo, an important railway junction on the Zairean-Angolan frontier, and what feared would happen did not materialize. "The Katangans," or members of "the National Front for the Liberation of Congo" (FNLC), or whatever they are called, did not flee in mass to their old bases in Angola, at least according to reports received so far. The Zairean and Moroccan units were therefore left with no excuse for penetrating into Angolan territory, in their pursuit, and thus provoking a response by Angolan-Cuban units. That is precisely what was feared, for as warned in Luanda and other quarters this would have provoked a conflict of unforeseeable consequences.

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According to reports from Shaba, the reason for this outcome lies in the fact that the "Katangans" have changed the tactics of warfare, and instead of risking direct clashes with obviously stronger Zairean-Moroccan units, decided to leave the towns and withdraw to forests and savannas.

Large parts of the population of the towns from which the "Katangans" retreated also withdrew to the woods, said refugees, mostly Europeans, passing through Luanda on their way to Europe. Informed sources state that many people of Shaba, and troops which deserted from the Zairean Army, joined the Katanga rebels, whose ranks are considerably reinforced by these. The same circles, considered to be well-informed, say they captured great quantities of ammunition and light and heavy weapons.

The outcome of the Shaba developments is not yet in sight, while fears of possible consequences can be seen in the latest warning by Angolan President Neto, calling on the Angolans to be ready to fight and to defend their country. A certain signal of decreasing tension could be the Moroccan statement that the withdrawal of Moroccan troops from Zaire is being considered, as is the withdrawal of Egyptian pilots.

ANGOLA

REPORTAGE ON ABORTIVE COUP ATTEMPT IN LUANDA

Neto Speech on Luanda Events

LD272135Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1830 GMT 27 May 77 LD/EA

[Text] Through a special service from Radio Nacional De Angola to radio Mozambique, here is the text of the speech given this afternoon by President Agostinho Neto:
[begin recording]

[Neto] Today I would like once again to affirm the resolve of the MPLA Central Committee and [word indistinct] to continue along the revolutionary path and make [word indistinct] Angolans follow the path to socialism. It is a difficult one. It is a path which not only embodies certain difficulties, but which also, it seems, generates misunderstandings among members of our movement.

When we speak of socialism, what should we understand? We have a series of capitalist countries, Western countries, which will be against us. (?These countries) are against us and do not want us to follow this path. We have friendly countries, and even though they are friends, they are countries which do not understand our orientation very well. This is called hate: of some countries, of some African leaders, of some members of our present world, who are not in agreement, who are not [words indistinct].

During the past 2 days we debated here in Angola some problems concerning our national life, problems of the Angolan people, problems which are the business of the MPLA and of our organization [word indistinct]. Some Comrades [word indistinct], they thought that our orientation would be aimed against them, that our choice would be against their own personal interests [words indistinct] and so started to agitate.

Thus, this morning there was a certain disturbance in our country, namely, in Luanda, that in no way corresponds with the real feelings of the people. We watched this. We watched the development of the agitation. Some comrades became worried. Some comrades did not fully understand what was going on.

But I would like to tell all comrades that you should keep your heads when faced with events of this kind, because we must defend this revolution. The revolution must be defended by the Angolan people. If it is not defended, we will (?lose). This revolution, which is defended by the Angolan people, must naturally result in benefits for the Angolan people and not for any other.

What was attempted this morning was a bid to demonstrate that there is no revolution in Angola any more; that there is no revolution because the splittists had been expelled from the movement or had been pushed aside from the Central Committee, as with Jose Van Dunen and Nito Alves. Is this true? I think not. We cannot simply limit the activity of the movement, the activity of the Central Committee, to people whose activity is obviously against the order of things, against its [word indistinct] unity. They were expelled. And in my opinion they were rightly expelled from the Central Committee. They will have to carry out a great rehabilitation process if they are to be allowed to return to the ranks of the movement as leaders.

I also believe that everything that happened today, and that could be repeated tomorrow or the day after, is terrible. It is terrible because we lost (?lives). Men died today. There are men, men and women, who were injured.

Who is responsible? Right from the start we have denounced the question of splittism. Why are the questions affecting this or that sector, this or that person, not debated within the organization, the (?structure) of the movement? In practice this is the way we should act. We should debate within the organization. But this was not what some comrades wanted and so today we had to face this situation. Are we going to allow splittism or not?

Yesterday the political bureau issued a statement which cleared up the question of splittism, and I think that that is enough. It is not necessary to say more. But I also feel that it is necessary for our people to be vigilant. They must not allow any activity against the MPLA, the leadership of the MPLA, the government or against any state body without there being a consensus in the organization itself (?and also) in the leadership of the country. I believe that the events which took place today and which made [words indistinct] will force us to take measures, perhaps not too pleasant, against certain people who think they have in their hands all the truth regarding the policies of our country. I believe that our people will understand the reason why we will act with a certain harshness, why we will act in a drastic way with regard to people who acted today in bad faith, who acted today in such a way as to disturb the calm of our capital, thus giving an opportunity for imperialism again to attack our country and movement, our people and country.

Comrades this is what I wanted to say. I hope that the measures which will be taken by the Central Committee against those who disturbed the peace of our country, against those who wanted to liquidate our movement and against those who took up arms to destroy the MPLA will be well understood. [end recording]

Luanda Commissar Relieved

LD271720Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 27 May 77 LD/EA

[Text] Here is a directive issued by the presidency of the republic yesterday:
Directive No 4/77:

In exercise of the power vested in me by clause (?9) of Article 92 of the constitution, I relieve Pedro Fortunato Luis Manuel of the post of provincial commissar of Luanda in accordance with the regulations regarding public service. Garcia Lourenco Vaz Contreiras, who is municipal commissar of Luanda, will temporarily insure the continued functioning of the provincial commissariat.

Published in Luanda on 26 May 1977.

[signed] Antonio Agostinho Neto, president of the republic

FAPLA Imposes Curfew

LD271948Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1745 GMT 27 May 77 LD/EA

[Text] Attention people of Luanda, we are going to read a communique from the FAPLA general staff:

The whole population of Luanda is informed that as of today, 27 May, a curfew has been imposed from 1900 until 0600. All persons or vehicles found on the street during the hours of the curfew without permission will be detained immediately. Any resistance to the order of (?arrest) will be severely punished.

[signed] FAPLA general staff

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Intelligence Chief Killed

LD272005Y Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 27 May 77 LD

[Text] According to ANOP, Helder Neto, one of the leading Angolan officials in charge of DISA--the Angolan Intelligence and Security Directorate--was killed in Luanda this morning. The circumstances surrounding his death are still unknown, but it is believed that he was murdered by people involved in the uprising. It has not been possible to obtain any information about the number of people killed and injured in the clashes.

Luanda 'Somewhat Quieter' 27 May

LDZ71957Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1935 GMT

[Excerpt] Luanda--TANJUG correspondent in Luanda Dragan Elagojevic--The situation in Luanda is somewhat quieter. Civilian vehicles and ambulances are cruising in the streets, and one or two citizens are leaving the city, although the authorities have asked the people over the radio to remain in their houses.

It has been learned that the attacks by the members of the faction this morning were directed at the Presidential Palace, the Ministry of Defense and the general staff, which are in the same district; and also at the Sao Paulo prison, which is on the other side of the city not far from the diplomatic quarter and the port. It was there, apparently, that the most severe battles were waged. In various parts of the city concentrations of armored vehicles have been observed.

Neto Promises Firm Action

LD280144Y Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 27 May 77 LD

[Text] A few minutes ago we received directly from Radio Nacional De Angola another radio and television speech delivered by President Agostinho Neto. This speech was given about 2 hours ago. It is what one might call last-minute news. After a brief glance at President Neto's latest speech, it seems that he has substantially hardened his stand toward the splittists, as he describes them. He states that there is concrete evidence of conspiracy against the MPLA. Here is what he had to say: [begin recording]

[Neto] There would have been no need for a new address to the country [words indistinct] from the one I delivered a few days ago [words indistinct]. Incidents which we regard as serious took place [words indistinct] in Luanda. Such incidents were serious because they led to the loss of human lives. This means the splittists whom we condemned a short while ago did not hesitate in killing some of our comrades and some of our fellow countrymen to attain their goals. This situation obviously forces us to adopt a certain stand and to ponder the meaning of this splittism.

It has thus been confirmed--although this was a rather distressing way to confirm it--that we are in the presence of splittism. When we said there were parallel organizations [words indistinct]. It has also been confirmed that their behavior is characterized by violence, racism, tribalism and regionalism. Well, it has all the hallmarks of reaction. We now have all the proof, and I lament that it is only now that we have the factual evidence of the existence of this trend which has always acted against our movement.

Some of our comrades have not yet been located at this precise moment. We do not know whether they are dead or alive. These comrades have spent their lives fighting for the independence of our country and for the freedom of the Angolan people. At this moment we do not know their condition because they were kidnaped and taken to unknown locations. They will be found, however. Their bodies will be found if they have been killed [words indistinct] alive. The fact is that all this causes a split among the people. This was exactly what we condemned and fought against because division causes violence and violence leads to this situation and does not help socialism in our country.

Obviously, as unyielding defenders of our people and our Angolan motherland, we (?want to lead them) with lucidity and the firmness which characterizes the MPLA. Today, all the splittist leaders have fled our capital and are hiding. However, they will be found tomorrow and then they will be tried and the movement will pass judgment on them. There will be justice. At a time when we are fighting forces attacking us from abroad, it is very strange that the leftists and the ultrarevolutionaries should also attack us. This alliance is very strange. It is a kind of combination. And it is very difficult to realize at this moment what the connections existing between [words indistinct] really are.

However, within 2 or 3 months we will know everything. I hope the Angolan people, particularly the people of Luanda, will not confuse this situation with the national liberation struggle which we waged for a long time against Portuguese colonialism. This particular situation was brought about by ambitious people and by many fellow countrymen who did not understand that the national guidelines we are pursuing lead to national unity.

I hope, on the other hand, that those who have been deceived will, in view of the murders and crimes committed today, consider the future of our country. They took advantage of everything: of (?supplies), of lack of transport and many other things. But in the end the goal was to defend two or three people who are nothing but supporters of reaction.

Nobody can say that these comrades--or former comrades--are defending the revolution. They are defending (?racism), counterrevolution and reaction. I hope, comrades, we will be able to find out many other things tonight and in due course the country's or the movements's leadership will make a public statement about all that will eventually be found out.

I also want to say once again that there will not be any kind of mercy or pardon for those who involved themselves in a struggle against the MPLA. A few months ago we spoke about tolerance but this tolerance was not properly interpreted. There will no longer be tolerance. We are going to act harshly and firmly. [end recording]

People Urged To Return to Work

LD281324Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0410 GMT 28 May 77 LD/EA

[Text] Radio Nacional De Angola is broadcasting together with the entire regional radio network. Comrades, now that the [word indistinct] adventure, during which some (?desperate people) tried to endanger the situation in Luanda is over, we must return to work.

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Life is completely normal. We should therefore return in force to the most important task of the moment: to production. Today, everybody must go to his place of work. This may be a farm, a factory, or an enterprise. From Cabinda to Cunene, only one people, one nation. Marching behind Comrade Neto, the struggle continues. Victory is certain.

Trade Union Supports Neto

LD281326Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0900 GMT 28 May 77 LD/EA

[Text] A meeting of the general secretariat of the National Union of Workers of Angola [UNTA] has been underway since 0900 this morning, attended by members of the provincial secretariats and the organizing commissions of the trade unions of all branches. This important meeting is being chaired by Comrade Aristides Van Dunen, member of the MPLA Central Committee and secretary general of UNTA.

The general secretariat of UNTA yesterday addressed a communique to all Angolan workers, through Secretary General Comrade Aristides Van Dunen, denouncing the maneuvers of imperialism and calling on all workers in our country to act calmly and return to their places of work in peace. The general secretariat of UNTA also called on the working masses throughout the country to stand united behind the MPLA and our dear guide, Comrade Agostinho.

In response to the UNTA appeals, the workers of our capital this morning returned to their places of work to carry on with their revolutionary task.

Luanda Radio Announcements

LD282027 [Editorial Report LD] Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese at 1605 GMT on 28 May broadcast the following announcement:

"The adventurers who attempted a coup d'etat early on 27 May are the same as the FNLA, UNITA, the Portuguese liberation army, South Africans and the whole of the imperialist clique which they tried to release. They assassinated our comrades, whose burned bodies were discovered. They are from the FNLA. The [word indistinct] lackeys Nito Alves, Jose Van Dunen and others have deceived some soldiers. They deceived the people. And they, the leaders, ran away like the puppet lackeys of the FNLA. As Comrade President Neto said: It is necessary to wage a serious and true combat against all splittists whom you may find.

"The splittists killed. The splittists will not escape their revolutionary punishment.

"The allies of the FNLA attempted to open the way to this group and to the new Zairian, South African and now, as a novelty, also the Moroccan invasion.

"The adventurers have killed some of the best sons of Angola. Former fighters, those who had been militants from the inception of the MPLA, have been brutally assassinated. The Angolan people cannot forgive these crimes. Revolutionary justice will fall without mercy on the splittist adventurers.

"The rebels said that they represented MPLA. Chipenda also said he represented the MPLA. And Chipenda is today with the FNLA.

"Comrade Agostinho Neto is the true defender of the MPLA and of the Angolan people. He who is with the Nito clique is against Agostinho Neto. And he who is against Agostinho Neto, undisputed warrior of the people, is against the Angolan people. He who is with the Nito clique is, then, against the Angolan people."

At 1638 GMT Luanda Domestic broadcast the following: "While the Zairians attack the north and the east, while the South Africans bomb the south, while imperialism attacks the borders and kills Angolans, the clique of the assassins, Nito Alves and Jose Van Dunen, try in Luanda to destroy the glorious MPLA and those who led it to the liberation of the fatherland. The splittists have killed. The splittists will be punished without mercy."

Luanda 'Completely Normal' 28 May

LD281925Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 28 May 77 LD

[Excerpts] Luanda--Report by TANJUG special correspondent Dragan Blagojevic--The situation in Luanda today is completely normal, and nearly all shops and public institutions are open. JORNAL DE ANGOLA was published in Luanda today. In the streets, full of people and cars, one could see groups of policemen and soldiers carrying automatic weapons. Soldiers and police are not searching passers-by and cars, but the approaches to the Presidential Palace, Sao Paulo prison and the Luanda radio building are under strict control. Tanks and armored vehicles have been placed around the Luanda radio building and the military hospital.

According to unofficial information received here, the kidnaped leaders include some ministers and commanders of the Angolan Army. It has also been said that Andre Petroff, commander of the Angolan people's police, was wounded when the attempted coup was suppressed.

On the basis of information that has been pieced together in the absence of an official statement, the action of the splittists began at about 0400 on Friday, when Sao Paulo prison was attacked. Despite stiff resistance, the splittists were able to free some of their leaders from the prison. It is being said that among those freed was Jose Van Dunen.

Neto Makes Speech 28 May

LD282238 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 May 77 LD/EA

[Speech by President Agostinho Neto to Angolan people delivered in Luanda on 28 May--recorded]

[Text] Countrymen, Comrades. Today I have a sad duty to perform; to inform the country, the Angolan people, of the assassination yesterday of: Comrades (Angere); Commander (Paio) Da Silva (Mongu), MPLA Central Committee member, FAPLA general staff member and Council of the Revolution member; Commander Eugenio Verissimo da Costa (Vaz), member of the MPLA Central Committee, of the FAPLA general staff and of the Council of the Revolution; Maj Saidi Vieira Dias Mingas, Central Committee member, Angolan minister of finance and member of the Council of the Revolution; Commander Eurico Manuel Correia Goncalves, member of the FAPLA general staff and of the Council of the Revolution; Commander Jose Manuel (Paiva Bula), member of the FAPLA general staff and of the Council of the Revolution; and Helder Ferreira Neto, member of the Angolan Information and Security Directorate [DISA].

As we had predicted, it was necessary to investigate the fate at the hands of the counterrevolutionaries of the comrades who had disappeared. There are some doubts as to the fate of some others, including Antonio Garcia Neves, director of economic affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other comrade pioneers.

In the face of these facts, in the face of these crimes, which were committed in cold blood, since the comrades were probably shot and then burned--their bodies were found charred in vehicles--in the face of crimes which remind us of fascism, which remind us of the (?periods) of FNLA activities here in Angola, we cannot but make some considerations: In the first place, the [word indistinct] the radicalists, the counterrevolutionaries almost always used the same methods as the reactionaries. There are no differences.

We are convinced that the only way to combat this wave that has hit Luanda is to ensure that these people who disappeared today, and who are certainly here in Luanda, are found and then brought to justice. Some of those who took part in the crime are already under arrest. And we will shortly announce the nature of the fate reserved for those people. Certainly we will not lose too much time with trials. We are (?not) going to dictate a sentence. We are not going to use the usual methods. This would not be just. When in such an obviously fascist way, people who behave this way as defenders of the revolution. [sentence as heard] This cannot be. We will take as little time as possible to solve the problem. We will take decisions according to revolutionary law.

They went to Sao Paulo jail and wanted to free the mercenaries who were--if they wanted, if the mercenaries wanted, they could leave the jail. [sentence as heard] By the force of arms, by the force of, let us say, shouting and psychological pressure, they wanted the mercenaries to leave the jail. [sentence as heard] People who had committed crimes left the jail. People who were accused of having committed misdemeanors left the jail.

It is clear that all this must influence the behavior of the leadership, the leadership of the country, the MPLA leadership and the leadership of the Angolan state.

As I have been saying since yesterday, we want [words indistinct], all the more so since this situation is beginning to be exploited by our enemies. The international community has already started talking about the instability in Angola, of a certain agitation, even though everything is badly translated, there is no clarity in the information, which is normal. They are already talking about our relations--between Angola, the USSR and Cuba. These problems are not at stake at the moment. There is no change whatsoever in our political line. There is no change whatsoever in our relations.

But the truth is that members of the FNLA, members of the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave, members of UNITA--and, if they so wanted, the mercenaries also--they could all have been freed from the jail. The criminals left the jails. [Words indistinct] with this think [word indistinct] of freeing loyal patriots. Let there be no illusions for those who are still in this position. The stances of the MPLA are very clear. Our political line of thought is very clear and we know very well where we are going and with whom we are going.

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We are fully convinced that these people who (?brought) [word indistinct] have not gone very far. They are here in Luanda. And if they are not in Luanda, they are near Luanda. So it is necessary for the population of Luanda to make an effort to discover where they are, so that afterward they can pay for their crimes. They will be in some well-known municipalities. All of this agitation started in [name indistinct]. It is possible that there are branches in some provinces, but not all. Meanwhile, our people should contribute through their vigilance to find those responsible for the crimes which were committed.

It is necessary to find immediately, as soon as possible, Nito Alves and Jose Van Dunen. Those who assassinated MPLA leaders must pay for their crimes. And I am absolutely certain that our people will contribute to finding the solution, the just one, for these problems. Obviously, we are going to find in various services, in various state bodies, bodies of the movement and private organizations, people who contribute to this (?agitation). We are going to find them. We will find them in FAPLA, we are going to find them in the [word indistinct], we are going to find them in DISA, we are going to find them in all organizations. We will find people who have not understood the true meaning of the revolution in Angola. All of them will pay. All of them will pay for their crimes. We cannot allow people who want to destroy the people's state of Angola [words indistinct]. And saying this, it is possible that tomorrow some more people will run to the [word indistinct] masses. They will not remain there for long. We are going to find them.

I am grieved by the death of comrades who contributed toward the independence of Angola who fought in the second region, in the first region, in the third and fourth and fifth region, and who afterward disappeared in this way, in a terrible way. (?They were) burned. How can this revolution reconcile itself to this violence, to this lack of humanity? How? Are we really revolutionaries, all of us, or are we going to allow reaction to be here in our country?

So, for this reason, comrades, in this speech, I wanted to say that I feel very sad. I feel sad because of the disappearance of the comrades who were assassinated. And, on the other hand, I also feel revolted, I also feel revolted. But this crime will be paid for by those who carried it out.

Thank you very much.

Embassy in Rome Issues Statement

AU282033Y Rome. ANSA in English 1930 GMT 28 May 77 AU

[Text] Rome, May 28 (ANSA)--The Angolan Embassy issued a statement here this afternoon saying that the situation in the African country was completely calm after yesterday's aborted coup by civilian and military groups headed by former Interior Minister Nito Alves. The declaration attributed the putsch attempt to "internal reactionary forces seeking to play the game of imperialism by using fractionist, racist and tribalist maneuvers to try to divide the Angolan people and distract them from their main objectives."

The document admitted that the rebels included the ninth armored brigade and that for several hours the regime of President Agostinho Neto had lost control of the national parliament and the prison of San Paulo. It attributed the recovery and victory by the government forces to, among others, Cuban military contingents stationed in the former Portuguese territory.

An embassy spokesman said that the statement was authorized by an unidentified official of the ruling Angolan Popular Liberation Movement (MPLA), reported as having briefly passed through Rome this morning. The statement declared in part:

"After the grave events of recent hours, the political-military situation in Luanda and in Angola generally is calm and under the direct control of the MPLA and the Government of the Angolan People's Republic.

"These events correspond to a global plan of international imperialism, in liaison with internal reaction, for seeking the destabilization of the popular conquests achieved in Angola under the leadership of the MPLA and its president, Agostinho Neto.

"This internal reaction sought to play the game of imperialism by using fractionist, racist and tribalist maneuvers to try to divide the Angolan people and distract them from their main objectives."

After expressing "regret" at what was termed "support from certain sectors of the population" for the uprising and indicating the ninth armored brigade as a chief backer of Alves, the document concluded:

"We can affirm that the situation is today under the total control of the MPLA and that the people are mobilized for meeting any reactionary or imperialist attack in the interests of consolidating Angola's socialist choice and its national reconstruction. The struggle continues, victory is certain!"

Curfew Continues 29 May

LD291712Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0900 GMT 29 May 77 LD/EA

[Text] The general staff of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], has decided that the 1900-0600 curfew will remain in force today in accordance with the communique issued on 27 May. Under the curfew, which applies to Luanda, any unauthorized person or vehicle found moving during the hours of the curfew will be detained. Furthermore, any violation of the curfew regulations or resistance to arrest will be severely punished. This was laid down in the FAPLA general staff communique imposing the curfew. We also request that all heads of public and private services, who owing to the nature of their activity, remain at work after curfew hours, contact the FAPLA general staff for passes.

TANJUG: Peace Prevails 29 May

LD291316Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1105 GMT 29 May 77 LD

[Excerpts] Luanda--Peace prevails today in Luanda, the capital of Angola. Judging by the announcement that an Alitalia plane will leave for Lusaka at 1600 today, it would seem that the airport in Luanda is open.

A decree issued by the commanders of the Angolan national police has also been announced today, calling on all members of this paramilitary organization to report without fail to their units "in order to join the battle against the factionalists, reaction and counterrevolution."

No Tolerance for Splittists

LD301757Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 30 May 77 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Angolan people, comrade workers and peasants: Rightists are like UPA [Union of the Angolan Peoples], FNLA and UNITA. These splittist criminals, led by Nito Alves and Jose Van Dunen, have assassinated MPLA fighters. Their acts are condemned by all patriots, who painfully realize that these fascists wanted to assume power in order to impose their characteristic terror based on tribalism, racism and regionalism.

There will be no pardon for these rightist bandits, who do not show the least respect for human life and who have barbarously assassinated the dear sons, the people. We must hunt them down and hand them over to the authorities of the People's Republic of Angola so that they may pay for their crimes. In fact, Comrade President Agostinho Neto has stated, and we quote him: There is no more tolerance and we are going to act in a firm and tough manner.

But, comrades, this sad and disgusting event will not hold up our building a socialist society.

Censorship of Foreign Journalists

PA302310Y Paris AFP in English 2241 GMT 30 May 77 PA

[Text] Luanda, May 30 (AFP)--Angolan authorities tonight announced censorship on foreign journalists, who will be allowed to transmit only "official news" from now on. An AFP correspondent was told that this meant information broadcast by Angolan radio and television or published in the government newspaper, and it must be used in its "precise form," without comment or interpretation.

The defence minister has meanwhile refused to give out passes to journalists allowing them to move around during the curfew in force between 1800 GMT and 0500 GMT [as received]. The ministry told newsmen through the Department of Revolution Orientation (DRO) that if their presence was required anywhere during the curfew it would provide them with transport.

There had been virtually no contact between official spokesmen and foreign journalists since the attempted coup that shook the capital last Friday. Telex links were officially said to be out of order starting late Friday. Telephone links have remained open.

TAB A-3

MOZAMBIQUE AND RHODESIAN REPORTAGE ON

RHODESIAN ENTRY INTO MOZAMBIQUE



MOZAMBIQUE

Approved For Release 2001/03/17 : CIA-RDP82-00304R000100100004-8
FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RHODESIAN MILITARY INVASION

Rhodesian Planes Downed

LD301758Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 May 77 LD/EA

[Text] Forces of the Rhodesian racist army attacked the Province of Tete during the weekend, according to a spokesman of the Ministry of Defense of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Early in the morning of 28 May helicopter-borne forces supported by the Rhodesian Air Force unleashed an armed provocation against the Chioco locality, 120 km southwest of Tete. In the attack napalm bombs were dropped on the village. The People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique immediately returned the fire. They shot down two aircraft and one helicopter and routed the enemy troops.

Later, as has been announced, Smith's army attacked the people of the Chicualacuala locality in Gaza Province in an action which is considered, according to the Defense Ministry spokesman, to be the biggest attack carried out this year.

Counteroffensive Underway

LD301542Y Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1500 GMT 30 May 77 LD

[Text] A spokesman for the Mozambique Defense Ministry said in Maputo today that a massive counteroffensive has been unleashed by Mozambique forces against the Rhodesian invasion force, but he gave no indication of any losses of life.

MACHEL SENDS MESSAGE TO NETO CONCERNING COUP ATTEMPT

LD281533Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 28 May 77 LD/EA

[Text] The president of FRELIMO and the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Machel, yesterday sent to his Angolan counterpart, Agostinho Neto, a message of congratulations to the Angolan patriotic forces which liquidated yesterday's reactionary action in that country. In his message President Samora Machel said that this attempt at blocking the process of the construction of socialism in Angola is part of the vast imperialist conspiracy against the progressive African forces, particularly against the states with peoples democracies.

The message from the supreme leader of the Mozambique revolution further stated that it is significant that the reactionary conspiracy should coincide with the armed threats of imperialism along Angola's borders. He stressed that after its crimes in Benin and in Brazzaville, the enemy is again trying to smash revolutionary forces.

President Samora Machel ended by reaffirming our fraternal solidarity with the Angolan people, with the MPLA and with President Agostinho Neto, and he requested the Angolan president to convey to the bereaved families our condolences over the lives which were lost.

UK-U.S. CONSULTATIVE GROUP HOLDS TALKS ON RHODESIA

Talks With Mugabe

LD292023Y Maputo Voice of Zimbabwe in English to Rhodesia 1800 GMT 29 May 77 LD/EA

[Text] Maputo--Comrade Robert Mugabe, joint leader of the Patriotic Front, is holding talks with the Anglo-American so-called consultative group led by British Foreign Office official John Graham and American Ambassador to Zambia Stephen Low in Maputo this evening. Comrade Mugabe is accompanied by Comrade (Muhammad Betsi), (Professor Chidzero) and Rugare Gumbo, ZANU information secretary, all members of the Patriotic Front.

The British consultative group arrived in Maputo today from racist Rhodesia, where the group held talks with a number of imperialist [word indistinct], including talks with the leader of the rebel gang, Ian Douglas Smith. The group is currently on a fact-finding mission to sound the opinion of leaders of the Patriotic Front and the frontline states about the possibility of creating a neocolonialist state in Zimbabwe. The group will report back to its imperialist masters in London and Washington next week.

Meets Mozambique Minister

LD301227Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 30 May 77 LD/EA

[Text] The Anglo-American team which has been in Maputo since yesterday goes to Lusaka this morning for talks with Joshua Nkomo, a coleader of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe. The team is made up of John Graham of the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Stephen Low, U.S. ambassador in Lusaka, and other British diplomats. Last night the diplomats held talks with leaders of the Patriotic Front and with Armando Panguene, Mozambique deputy minister of foreign affairs. The talks are aimed at finding a negotiated settlement of the Zimbabwe problem.

MUGABE SENDS CONDOLENCES TO NETO ON COUP ATTEMPT

LD292222Y Maputo Voice of Zimbabwe in English to Rhodesia 1800 GMT 29 May 77 LD/EA

[Summary] Maputo--Comrade Robert Mugabe, joint leader of the Patriotic Front, has sent a message of condolences to President Neto following the recent events in Luanda. In his message Mugabe said: "This is yet another imperialist-inspired maneuver to try and frustrate the revolutionary path charted out by your great party, the MPLA, and the heroic people of Angola. We salute the gallant masses of Angola who made it possible for you to counteract this dastardly act, perpetrated by imperialists, in a move to install a puppet regime which would (?surrender) to their wills and desire."

MUGABE SAY RHODESIAN ATTACK SHOWS DESPERATION

LD202220Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 30 May 77 LD/EA

[Text] In statements made today to the Voice of Zimbabwe the joint leader of the Patriotic Front, Robert Mugabe, said the latest attacks by Rhodesia on Mozambique should not be seen as an isolated act. Mugabe said those attacks are the logical follow-up to the (Niazonia) and other similar massacres. Unable to combat the warriors within Zimbabwe, Smith has desperately thrown himself against the civilian population and the Mozambique people, said that leader of the Patriotic Front.

RHODESIA

REPORTAGE ON 'HOT-PURSUIT RAIDS' INTO MOZAMBIQUE

Downing of Aircraft Denied

LD311016Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 30 May 77 LD/CA

[Text] A spokesman for combined operations headquarters has categorically denied claims by the FRELIMO regime in Mozambique that three Rhodesian aircraft have been shot down in that country. A defense spokesman in Maputo claimed that two fighter aircraft and a helicopter, part of what he termed a Rhodesian invading force, were shot down today. He added that all three aircraft were shot down when they raided the area of Chioco in the Tete Province of Mozambique. Rhodesian Security Forces are further accused of dropping napalm bombs on targets within Mozambique during the current series of raids, which started yesterday.

All such allegations have been categorically denied in Salisbury. Combined operations headquarters, in communiques issued yesterday and today, have stated that the present hot-pursuit raids have been conducted in the vicinity of Vila Salazar, in the southeast of Rhodesia.

Military Communique Issued

LD311024Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 30 May 77 LD/CA

[Text] The hot-pursuit strike into Mozambique by Rhodesian forces appears to be continuing. In the operation, involving ground troops with air support, and which began yesterday, the Rhodesian forces have already destroyed three terrorist base camps, one of them the command center for all incursions by terrorist gangs into southeastern Rhodesia. Here is the text of a communique issued earlier today:

Combined operations headquarters reports that in continued followup operations Security Forces have overrun and destroyed two more terrorist bases. A quantity of war materiel was destroyed in both cases. At 0830 this morning an attack was launched on the terrorist headquarters and main supply base in the area of Mafai, 95 kilometers south of Vila Salazar. The base, which was the controlling center for all incursions into the southeast of Rhodesia, was destroyed, together with large quantities of weapons, ammunitions, explosives and equipment. Since the communique issued yesterday, eight more terrorists have been killed and there have been no Security Force casualties.

This is the end of the communique.

Spokesman on UK Condemnation

LD311028Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 30 May 77 LD/CA

[Excerpt] The British Government has condemned the Rhodesian hot-pursuit action. A spokesman for the Foreign Office in Whitehall said that the British Government's reaction is the same as always in such cases: The Rhodesians have no right to take such action. Commenting on the Foreign Office statement, a spokesman for combined operations headquarters in Salisbury told the Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation that the Rhodesian position on the principle of hot pursuit also remains the same. The spokesman said that the Security Forces will continue to take such action so long as it is in Rhodesia's interest.

Mozambique Town Captured

PA311551Y Paris AFP in English 1545 GMT 31 May 77 PA

[Excerpt] Salisbury, May 31 (AFP)--Rhodesian Security Forces have captured the southern Mozambique town of Mapai in their drive against nationalist guerrilla bases, it was announced here today.

Rhodesia's commander of combined operations, General Peter Walls, announced the capture of the town, which lies about 75 kms (45 miles) southeast of the frontier with Rhodesia and near the border with South Africa. Mapai is in the Limpopo River valley and near the railway from Maputo to Rhodesia.

General Briefs Press on Incursion

LD011055Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 31 May 77 LD/CA

[Excerpts] The Rhodesian hot-pursuit strike into Mozambique is now in its 3d day with no indication of the force being withdrawn. The commander of combined operations, Lieutenant General Walls, gave a news briefing this afternoon.

In the briefing Lieutenant General Walls said Rhodesian forces are still in Mozambique and will stay there as long as necessary. General Walls told newsmen today that the aim of the recent raids into Mozambique was to destroy terrorist base camps and disrupt the terrorist chain of command. General Walls said that his headquarters had prior knowledge of the existence of the bases. [begin recording]

[Walls] We have known for some time that the key to our southeastern area, as pointed out by the squadron-leader, has been a headquarters element of ZANLA [Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army] terrorists located in Mozambique, in the area of Mapai. In conjunction with this controlling headquarters, there have been a number of base camps to which recruits and abducted Africans from Rhodesia have been taken and from which ZANLA terrorists have been launched into Rhodesia to murder, steal, damage and intimidate law-abiding Rhodesians. As pointed out in our communique released on 29 May, as a result of a followup operation in the southeast area, an attack was launched on Sunday, 29 May, on a camp known by the terrorists as Rio (Wanezi), which is a corruption, of course, of Nuanetsi--that's it on that map.

The existence of this camp has been known for some considerable time, but we've been unable to pinpoint it sufficiently well to launch an attack, and we wanted to substantiate certain indications about its purpose. Information gained in a contact inside Rhodesia gave efficient intelligence to pinpoint the location, and this, coupled with the followup, led to an air strike and a ground-force action against rear camps in the early hours of Sunday morning. The camp was **occupied** by ZANLA terrorists, but unfortunately not in the numbers indicated by our intelligence as being normally in the camp. Most of those who were there, though, were killed, an apparent total of 31. I say apparent because, as you know, it's difficult to say exactly how many people there are killed in an operation such as this when they run off into the bush.

From a study of the documents captured on Sunday morning, it was decided to continue with the operation, as Rio camp did not hold all the terrorists known to be in the area. The documents indicated that a terrorist training camp on the outskirts of Mapai was well occupied and that all logistic support and resupply for the terrorists in the Gaza Province, that is in the southeast corner of the repulse area of operation, emanated from the ZANLA headquarters in Mapai. It was necessary, therefore, to carry on with the operation to achieve my aim of disrupting terrorist activity in that area as part of the defense of Rhodesia and the maintenance of law and order. The attack on Mapai was launched in the late hours of Sunday evening and continued during the night and on Monday, 30 May. Although opposition was encountered, it was speedily overcome and the town of Mapai was in Rhodesian hands early yesterday morning, that's 30 May. The majority of terrorists had fled south, or should I say southeast in the direction of Barragem, but the pursuit was not continued south of Mapai. A considerable quantity of arms, ammunition, stores and supplies was either captured or destroyed in Mapai. I should add that a considerable quantity of the same sort of material was found in Rio and has either been destroyed or we are in the process of removing it.

The operation disrupted the chain of command and logistical support for the terrorists, and I would like to pay a tribute to the troops and airmen who took part in the operation, as it worked extremely well, with no planning, command or administrative problems being encountered.

All opposition was speedily overcome with only minor casualties being sustained. Troops will be withdrawn from Mozambique as soon as they complete their tasks of eliminating ZANLA terrorists in the area in question and destroying or removing arms, ammunition and equipment dumps and caches. [end recording]

No Intention To Fight FRELIMO

LD011058Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 31 May 77 LD/CA

[Excerpt] General Walls said tonight that there were no civilians in Mapai when it was taken, and so far Rhodesian forces have had no contact with those of FRELIMO troops. The general emphasized that it is not the intention of the Rhodesian forces to fight Mozambique Government troops as Rhodesia has no quarrel with its neighbors. He expressed disappointment at the low number of terrorists killed, but said that Rhodesian forces had suffered only light casualties, not one fatality to date in this operation. And he also dismissed allegations that Rhodesian aircraft had been shot down. Not one of our aircraft is missing, he said.

Mortar Fire From Mozambique

LD011121Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 31 May 77 LD/CA

[Text] Combined operations headquarters reports with regret the deaths in action of four members of the Security Forces. They are trooper (Christopher John Edmonds), who was single and age 23; district assistant (Enos Sabanda), who was 24 and single; (Madiba Nouba), who was 37 and married; and (Wilfred Masunga), aged 30 and married. All next of kin have been informed.

Four more terrorists, two terrorist recruits and three African men who were running with and actively assisting a terrorist gang have been killed by Security Forces. On the night of 28 May, in the Chipinga district, an unoccupied farmhouse was ransacked and looted by terrorists. A communist mortar bomb, which had failed to detonate in a recent attack on the Jersey tea estates, exploded and killed three African boys who were playing with it at the time. On the night of 30 May, Vila Salazar was subjected to a rocket and mortar attack from Mozambique. There were no casualties and Security Forces returned the fire.

JOHANNESBURG REPORTS SMITH STATEMENT ON SETTLEMENT

LD290744Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 29 May 77 LD

[Text] The Rhodesian prime minister, Mr Ian Smith, says voting, franchise and safeguards for minority groups will probably be the most important items in any successful conclusion to the new Anglo-American quest for a settlement of the Rhodesia situation.

In an American television interview released in Salisbury, Mr Smith said he did not wish to arouse too much optimism, but the present initiative did seem to be more businesslike than the talks in Geneva. He said that if the white man left because reasonable standards of civilization were not maintained, the result would be absolute chaos. There would be civil war among the black factions, and it would be far worse than the sort of developments that followed independence in Angola.

Mr Smith said he did not expect increased pressure from South Africa as a result of the Vorster-Mondale meeting in Vienna. He believed that if there was anything constructive the South Africans could do or to help bring about a peaceful solution they would (?lend) themselves to it. Asked whether his warning of a preemptive strike into Zambia should terrorist incursions continue from there still stood, Mr Smith said that it did, but it must be understood that there was no intention on Rhodesia's part of becoming the aggressor.

UK-U.S. CONSULTATIVE TEAM HOLDS SETTLEMENT TALKS

LD301200Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 27 May 77 LD/CA

[Text] The British-American consultative team continued their talks with senior Rhodesian Government officials in Salisbury today. IANA [INTER-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY] says that the talks have covered all the basic constitutional points on the latest proposal for a settlement. The mission, headed by the deputy under secretary at the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mr John Graham, and the American ambassador to Zambia, Mr Stephen Low, are expected to leave for Lusaka on Sunday.

SOUTH AFRICA

MUDGE: 'SOME COMMON GROUND' WITH WEST ON TURNHALLE

LD271600Y PRETORIA DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1006 GMT 27 May 77 LD

[Text] Windhoek--Speaking in the second reading debate on the budget in the legislative assembly here yesterday, Mr Dirk Mudge, the acting administrator, said he did not know whether the Turnhalle would be able to agree on all points with the five Western South-West Africa's nations [as received] negotiating in the dispute on South-West Africa's future, but there was some common ground.

The Turnhalle would go as far as it could toward meeting the Western countries without deviating from its basic principles. He was glad discussions were continuing and was optimistic about the future. South-West Africa/Namibia would have to show the world it intended to solve its problems differently from the way some other African states had solved theirs. The Turnhalle solution was not perfect, but it was good and practicable.

Mr Mudge said South-West Africa/Namibia was grateful to South Africa for its financial aid and for its defense of the territory's borders. South-West Africa/Namibia in turn was pleased to be able to help solve a problem many saw as a South African problem.

AFP REPORTS NAMIBIAN NATIONALIST EXECUTED

TA301015Y Paris AFP in English 1010 GMT 30 May 77 TA

[Text] Windhoek, Namibia (South-West Africa), May 30 (AFP)--A Namibian nationalist, Filemon Mangolo, who was paralysed from the waist down, was hanged at dawn here today for the murder of four whites last year, it was announced officially. Mangolo, 26, became paralysed after he was shot by South African forces who arrested him.

TAB B

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENTS

TAB
B

PRAVDA: POWER IN NAMIBIA MUST BE TRANSFERRED TO SWAPO

LD101337Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 77 p 5 LD

[Irina Pogodina article: "Deceptive Maneuver"]

[Text] The second round of the talks on Namibia which diplomatic representatives of the United States, Britain, France, the FRG and Canada are holding with the racist authorities of the Republic of South Africa has ended. A meeting between U.S. Vice President W. Mondale and South African Prime Minister Vorster is now being planned. As the five Western countries assert, they are striving to insure that Pretoria fulfills the UN resolutions on the granting of independence to Namibia which is being occupied by the Republic of South Africa. Just what has prompted those who have hitherto prevented the adoption in the United Nations of resolute measures against the South African racists and colonialists to put forward this initiative?

The point is that the Namibian issue has become particularly acute in connection with the general change in the situation in Africa, the strengthening of the positions of progressive forces in the international arena and the successes of the national liberation movement. The armed struggle by Namibia's people for their liberation--a struggle headed by the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] mass political organization--has intensified considerably of late.

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H 7

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

This is disturbing the Western countries which, REUTER notes, "have their own interests in resolving the conflict." Pretoria provides the monopolies of the leading Western countries with unimpeded access to Namibia's uranium and diamonds. Fearing that, as a result of the armed struggle against the occupationists, power in Namibia will pass into the hands of the genuine representatives of the people who will end the plundering of the country's wealth by foreign capital, Pretoria's colonialists and their Western patrons are working toward a sham "independence." They are hoping that a puppet government will preserve their privileges.

Such plans are not new. However, as is well known, the United Nations has recognized SWAPO as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, and it is to precisely this organization that power must be transferred.

The results of the recent talks have not been officially announced. But, according to information leaked to the press, the results of the widely publicized Western initiative are extremely modest. Pretoria is agreeing only to insignificant concessions while continuing to disregard the main demands of the UN resolutions on Namibia: the immediate withdrawal of South African troops, the holding of elections under UN control, the termination of attempts to dismember the country on an ethnic basis and the release of all political prisoners.

The Namibian people reject any maneuvers aimed at prolonging the colonial racist oppression on the country's territory. They are fully determined to struggle under SWAPO's leadership until total victory.

FEDOROV QUESTIONS SALISBURY REPORTS ON COURSE OF WAR

LD092153Y Moscow in English to Africa 1830 GMT 9 May 77 LD

[Aleksandr Fedorov commentary]

[Text] A correspondent of the Johannesburg STAR recently summed up the pronouncements of Salisbury officials about the course of the guerrilla war. All their arguments boiled down to the claim that the Zimbabwe national liberation forces are unable to expand their military operations. Here is comment from our observer, Aleksandr Fedorov. This is what he writes:

I meant to begin by saying I'm not a military observer. Yet the reasoning of the Salisbury officials is so feeble and unconvincing that I don't think one needs military strategists to refute it. [Words indistinct] is that the guerrillas are unable to increase their manpower strength. But if this is so (?the) generals have refuted their own statements because they told the police magazine ASSEGAI that the guerrillas did not have to face the problem of recruiting mercenaries. They have been and continue to replenish their ranks with local people who support them (?in towns and in the countryside). If this were not the case, it makes one wonder why the self-defense forces would need a special unit to combat recruiters. And finally it also makes one wonder why the authorities are speeding up the construction of the so-called fortified hamlets into which rural dwellers are being herded for the sole purpose of isolating the Zimbabwe national liberation forces.

Another so-called argument from the Salisbury officials is that the latest big guerrilla offensive has changed nothing on the frontline. Indeed the offensive did not result in victory over the Rhodesian Army but it demoralized the army nevertheless. Explosions on the railways hindered ammunition supplies and the dispatching of troops to the northeastern provinces to quell peasant uprisings. [as heard] Army Commander General Walls said during the latest big guerrilla offensive that the armed forces might hold out not more than 6 months. He emphasized that this eventuality was not ruled out at all.

In mentioning the facts proving the strength of the Zimbabwe national liberation movement no one intends to intimidate the settlers. The patriotic front leaders have underlined repeatedly that they are not fighting the white civilians. They are fighting against those who elevated racism to the ranks of national policy and who hope to continue the oppression of the country's native population, and the settlers themselves have had a chance to see that this is true. Yet it is not hard to imagine that the authorities' high-sounding victory reports can only aggravate the white minority's position. The allegations about the army's strength and the guerrillas' weakness may confuse those who haven't yet made their choice. In a bid to retain power, Ian Smith is staking not only on his Western sponsors: he also counts on the settlers' continued support. According to the authorities' scheme, the settlers should be led to believe that not everything is lost yet and consequently they shouldn't complain about conscription, they shouldn't dodge the draft, shouldn't demand the abolition of the numerous emergency (?tactics). Ian Smith told his latest news conference that the temporary self-restrictions of the whites and their belief in their own strength would help the Rhodesian Army to hold out.

The authorities also took into account the repercussions from the meeting held in Dar es Salaam by representatives of the Zimbabwe (?patriotic front). The armed units of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, ZAPU, and the Zimbabwe African National Union, ZANU, have been pooled to set up a united people's army. This development transformed the military situation in Rhodesia within a short time, in particular in view of the fact that the whole of the African people fighting for their independence are supporting the national liberation forces.

AUCCTU'S SHIBAYEV TALKS WITH BURUNDI AMBASSADOR

LD101028Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 May 77 p 1 LD

[Text] On 4 May A.I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, received Sylvere Gahungu, ambassador of the Republic of Burundi to the USSR, at the latter's request.

The meeting took place in a warm atmosphere. Questions of interest to the two sides were discussed, including problems of the development of bilateral friendly links between the trade unions of the Republic of Burundi and the Soviet Union.

P.T. Pimenov, secretary of the AUCCTU, participated in the meeting.

TASS REFUTES FRENCH REPORT OF SOVIET WAR BASE IN UGANDA

LD171417Y Moscow in English to Africa 1350 GMT 17 May 77 LD

[Text] The Soviet TASS news agency has refuted the report in the French paper MATIN DE PARIS that the Soviet Union is building a war base in Uganda. The agency describes the report as a fabrication intended to divert public attention from the imperialist plans in southern Africa. TASS says the report appeared at a time when the Western powers are trying to preserve the racist and colonial regimes in Rhodesia and Namibia.

AMERICAN MERCENARIES REPORTED TO BE IN RHODESIAN ARMY

LD130406Y Moscow in English to North America 2230 GMT 17 May 77 LD

[Text] The Rhodesian authorities have reported the killing of the American George William Clarke during a clash with the guerrillas, according to a report by the military command in Salisbury. Clarke was a soldier in one of the units of the Rhodesian Army. This confirms that the Smith regime is using foreign mercenaries in military operations against the national liberation forces of Zimbabwe. News agencies report that there are at least 1,000 mercenaries, 400 of which are Americans, in Rhodesia. They are the shock force of the Smith punitive army.

TASS REPORTS ZAMBIAN ARMED FORCES ALERT

LD171018Y Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 17 May 77 LD

[Text] Lusaka, May 17 TASS--Zambia has alerted its armed forces.

President of the Republic Kenneth Kaunda has said at a press conference here that the decision was taken because of direct threats from the illegal racist Rhodesia regime to commit an armed aggression against independent Zambia. President Kenneth Kaunda drew attention to grave consequences that racists' provocative actions can entail for peace and security in that part of Africa.

We have reliable information that all previous attacks on Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique were planned by the Smith regime jointly with South African racists, he said.

TANOV COMMENTS ON 'PROVOCATIONS' OF SMITH REGIME

LD172234Y Moscow in English to Africa 1500 GMT 17 May 77 LD

[Georgiy Tanov commentary]

[Text] At a news conference in Lusaka the Zambian president, Kenneth Kaunda, pointed to the intention of the Smith regime to deliver a so-called preventive blow at the bases of the Zimbabwe African People's Union in Zambian territory. Our commentary is by Georgiy Tanov:

Actually the Smith regime is looking for a pretext to invade Zambia, a sovereign state and United Nations member. The racist regimes not only remain a weapon of repression but are increasingly turning into a dangerous seat of world tension. Soviet President Nikolay Podgorny said as much while paying a visit to Zambia. The noticeable activation of militarist and punitive trends in the policy of the South African and Rhodesian racists coincides with the period of the West's so-called shuttle diplomacy, pioneered over a year ago by the former American secretary of state, Henry Kissinger. Over this year Pretoria and Salisbury have considerably increased their military spending.

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NATO has been sending more weapons and making technological processes available. The intelligence and subversive services of the United States, Britain and South Africa have strengthened their ties and mercenaries are now sent to South Africa and Rhodesia directly or via some other country. So the shuttle diplomacy, particularly British and American maneuvers to settle the Rhodesian problem has grown into a screen which many observers have predicted, a screen for the militarization of the racist regimes. Besides, the shuttle diplomacy has created a dangerous seat of tension in southern Africa. The policy of aggression pursued by the racists is backed by the continuing economic support from the West, Western monopolies to be more exact. President Manda emphasized this is especially true of the supplies of oil products to the racist regimes.

Significantly, the Smith regime threatens Zambia when steps are being taken across the world to wipe out new seats of tension, when the capital of Mozambique is playing host to a United Nations organized conference in support of the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia, the conference that has attracted delegations from over 80 countries, and when the provocations of the Smith regime have been censured on behalf of the United Nations by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, the challenge of the racists to the world community is growing dangerous. For that reason the provocations of the racists and their Western supporters will hardly be overlooked by the forces of peace and progress.

[V. Sidenko article: "Realities Against Lies"]

[Excerpts] Imperialist reaction is not only increasing arms deliveries to racist dictatorships in Africa and not only supplying military equipment and money to reactionary African regimes which are reeling under the pressure of popular discontent; it is exporting another commodity to Africa on an ever increasing scale--anti-Soviet and anti-communist slander. The growth in this "export item" from the West to Africa can be explained simply. By raising a ballyhoo about imaginary Soviet "political, economic and military expansion" in Africa, imperialist reaction is seeking to divert the attention of the international and African public from the Western countries' increasing interference in the internal affairs of the independent states of Africa--interference which is now manifesting itself so graphically in Zaire. In this way they are trying to undermine the African people's trust in the Soviet Union and to deprive them of support in the struggle against imperialism. Futile efforts! The truth about Soviet-African friendship and cooperation is becoming known to broad sections of the international public.

Multifaceted Support

The assistance which the Soviet Union is rendering to the freedom fighters of Africa has been and is of a multifaceted nature. Its forms have been determined, above all, by the requirements and conditions of anticolonial revolutions, that is, the final analysis by the African patriots themselves. In those cases when the possibility of a political settlement to a conflict between colonizers and liberation forces has arisen, Soviet support has been of a moral-political and diplomatic nature. But where a conflict has developed into armed struggle, our country has also considered it its duty to give patriots the necessary military assistance.

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It is now no longer a secret, for example, that the Soviet Union supplied weapons, ammunition and military equipment for the Algerian national liberation army, and food, medicine and clothing for refugees from regions affected by the fighting. The USSR also rendered military assistance to the peoples of the Portuguese colonies in Africa who were struggling with gun in hand against the Salazar war machine. The patriots received weapons, medicine, food and clothing from the Soviet Union. The USSR insured the training of soldiers and officers of the liberation movements' military foundations.

The Soviet state's policy of supporting the peoples struggling for freedom remains a constant in its foreign policy.

"Our party," L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said from the platform of the 25th CPSU Congress, "renders and will give support to the peoples fighting for their freedom. Here the Soviet Union," L. I. Brezhnev emphasized, "seeks no advantages for itself, pursues no concessions, does not strive after political ascendancy and does not solicit military bases. We act as commanded by our revolutionary conscience and our communist convictions...."

With the inevitable approach of the final victory over racism and colonialism the possibilities of the alliance of world socialism and the liberation movement are certainly not being exhausted, just as the aims of the national liberation struggle are not being exhausted. New tasks connected with strengthening the independence attained, rebuffing imperialism's attempts to "revise" Africa's historic victories and liquidating economic and cultural dependence on former mother countries are being advanced. In short, the agenda includes the solution of a very complex set of problems of national rebirth and social progress, without which the entire preceding struggle remains incomplete and is devoid of final meaning. And under these conditions, as the practice of recent years shows, the significance of cooperation and alliance is made by the fact that the true meaning and principles of Soviet-African cooperation are becoming clear to increasingly broad circles of patriotically inclined sections of African society. They are being convinced in practice that the Soviet Union has no "superpower" aspirations and makes no attempts to use its support to gain one-sided advantages--whether concessions, military bases or political control.

This creates a good basis for the development of the Soviet Union's interstate relations with the majority of African countries. Our state has evolved particularly close relations with countries of a socialist orientation, which are not only impressed by Soviet foreign policy but consider socialism, as really embodied in Soviet reality, the shortest path to deliverance from poverty and dependence. The circle of these countries has now been considerably extended. The Soviet Union is linked with some of them--the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Somali Democratic Republic--by friendship and cooperation treaties.

This situation on the continent clearly is not favorable for attempts by imperialist and Maoist propaganda to artificially cause an epidemic of anti-Sovietism on the African Continent and to ascribe uncharacteristic features of hegemonism to Soviet policy in Africa--in other words, to shift the blame onto somebody else.

What is happening is what U.S. publicist C. Sulzberger once wrote about: "The more our propaganda advertises the merits of 'capitalism' and attacks 'socialism,' the less the whole world likes us."

But the more profound the process of social changes in Africa, the clearer the watershed between the Soviet Union's friends and enemies on this continent. Representatives of the traditional clan-tribal and feudal leadership, which used to be kept by the colonizers but has now gone over to Western multinational companies for its upkeep, representatives of the comprador bourgeoisie interested in strengthening ties with the former mother countries, and politicians of a neocolonialist trend, for whom professional anticommunism has become a source of personal enrichment from the funds of Western special services, are ending up in the same camp as imperialist reaction, which seeks to distort the purport of Soviet policy on the African Continent. In this motley anti-Soviet campaign, which is clamorous although poorly supported, it is also possible to see admirers of the thoughts of Mao, chiefly among declassé youth.

Like moles, this whole public is trying to undermine the edifice of Soviet-African cooperation and to shake its foundations. Even though the end result of their activities is infinitesimal, it would be wrong to close our eyes to their activeness, which is being artificially incited from outside.

This is why L. I. Brezhnev's remark to the effect that the Soviet Union "does not have and cannot have any 'special interests' either in the south or in the north or in any other part of Africa" certainly does not seem superfluous.

"We do not seek any advantages for ourselves there," L. I. Brezhnev said. "We only want recognition for the sacred right of every people to determine their destiny themselves and to choose their own path of development...."

Fruits of Cooperation

These words find concrete embodiment in the practical deeds of Soviet diplomacy and in the USSR's foreign economic and commercial activeness in Africa.

Soviet-African economic, scientific, technical and trade cooperation is acquiring ever increasing significance as independent Africa makes fresh advances in the struggle for national liberation and as the accent in this struggle shifts to the economic sphere. These are comparatively new spheres for cooperation between world socialism and the forces of national liberation, but here too its thrust is the same--anti-imperialist, antioppression. The following figures give an idea of the scale of economic cooperation, which is quickly gathering momentum. By July 1976 the Soviet Union had concluded agreements on economic and technical cooperation with 30 African countries. In these countries 378 industrial enterprises and other projects are being constructed with the USSR's assistance, and more than 200 of them have already been commissioned.

But it is not a question of figures. The qualitative aspect of this assistance, which is radically different from Western aid, is important. The chief aim of Soviet-African cooperation is to transform the colonial structure of the economy and develop a multisector national economy, and its characteristic features are the absence of any discriminatory terms, including terms of a political nature, and mutual advantage. The Soviet Union also supports the African countries' struggle to establish a just world system of economic exchange and fundamentally restructure international economic relations, although it rejects attempts by certain figures of a pro-Western trend to propagate the idea of the "equal responsibility" of the West and the socialist countries for Africa's backwardness.

Even our enemies cannot cite a single example to prove that the USSR or any other socialist communist country is slowing down or has slowed down the development of African countries or is getting rich by exploiting their natural and human resources. The most ill-intentioned imagination is incapable of inventing such a thing.

And last.

The strengthening of Soviet-African cooperation on the basis of the joint struggle against imperialism, racism and colonialism is taking place under conditions when, as a result of the actions of peace-loving forces, and of the Soviet Union above all, tension in international relations is noticeably diminishing. The positive influence of the joint efforts of Soviet and African diplomacy, aimed at consolidating the changes for the better in the international climate, accords with the fundamental interests of world socialism and the national liberation movement and creates more favorable international conditions for the struggle against colonialism and racism, restricting the aggressiveness of imperialist forces and depriving them of the freedom of maneuver which they had in the cold war years. On the other hand the growing positive role of independent Africa in resolving international problems deserves to be noted. On a wide range of urgent international problems, such as disarmament, the struggle against imperialist aggression and the insurance of peace and the peoples' security, the positions of the Soviet Union and the majority of Africa's young national states are identical or close. Even though it is no secret that there are still alien forces active in Africa which would like to impose isolationist sentiments on the continent's public and to impress upon it the idea of the "lack of urgency" for African peoples of the struggle for the relaxation of international tension and its dissonance with African problems, independent Africa is joining in this struggle more and more actively.

Soviet-African cooperation, which is acquiring new facets every year, has become the concrete embodiment of the alliance between world socialism and the national liberation movement. And no one is permitted to undermine this historic alliance, whose strengthening benefits all peoples and all mankind.

MOSCOW REPORTS ON MAPUTO CONFERENCE ON ZIMBABWE, NAMIBIA

Pilyatskin Dispatch

LD201405Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 77 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Special Correspondent B. Pilyatskin Dispatch: "Support for a Just Struggle

[Text] Maputo--The forum which has assembled in the Mozambique capital of Maputo has become truly worldwide. Delegates from 84 states, the OAU, the UN Decolonization Committee, the UN Council for Namibia, national liberation movements and governmental and public organizations of various countries have come together here for the international conference in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

To mobilize world public opinion for the activation of aid to freedom fighters and to formulate the maximally effective means of pressuring racist regimes with a view to making them hand over power without delay to the true representatives of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia--this is the leitmotiv of the conference working in Maputo.

S. Nujoma, President of the South-west African People's Organization [SWAPO], and R. Mugabe, who spoke on behalf of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, emphasized in their speeches that the armed struggle which is developing increasingly widely in southern Africa will continue until total victory. It is not a racial conflict, as Vorster, Smith and the Western press try to present the matter, but a class battle by the exploited African majority against a minority which has usurped the national riches of Namibia and Zimbabwe and placed them at the disposal of Western monopolies.

Many delegates expose in their speeches the maneuvers of Anglo-U.S. diplomacy aimed at substituting fictitious independence for the handover of power to the African majority. Precisely these ends are served by the farce which has just been played out over a "referendum" to approve the decisions of the "constitutional conference" in Windhoek and by the attempts to decide the fate of Zimbabwe behind the banks of its people.

Particularly sharp criticism has been leveled at Britain for its many years of connivance with the illegal Smith regime. The speech by T. Rowlands, British Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, contained no lack of assurances about his government's "adherence" to the "sacred principle of self-determination and freedom" for the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia. However, the essence of the proposals brought to Maputo by the British representative amounted to the usual thing: an attempt to put SWAPO on the same level as Vorster's puppets in Namibia and to prolong resolving the Rhodesian problem in every possible way.

The speech by P.N. Yevsyukov, head of the USSR delegation, who emphasized the need for the immediate fulfillment of the UN decisions relating to Namibia and Zimbabwe, was received with great attention. The Soviet people, who show solidarity with the struggle of these peoples for their lawful rights, have given and will give them support.

TASS Reports Statements

LD211825Y Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 21 May 77 LD

[Text] Maputo, May 21, TASS--An international conference in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia ended here today after condemning the racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia and their Western benefactors. The conference was attended by delegations of 92 UN member-countries, including the USSR, the Ukraine and Belorussia as well as representatives of the liberation movements in the south of Africa.

At its final meeting the conference adopted a declaration in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and a concrete program of struggle against apartheid and racism in the south of Africa and for the liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

In their statements the delegates voiced solidarity with the liberation struggle of the peoples of these countries, condemned the policy of the South African and Rhodesian racist regimes, exposed the hypocritical position of the West which supports independence in words while in fact stands for continued oppression and exploitation of the peoples. The West's real aim in Zimbabwe and Namibia, said a representative of Lesotho, is to impose on Africans such decisions that would help it preserve there a regime of ruthless neocolonialist exploitation.

He sharply criticizing a statement made by U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations A. Young, who actually urged the liberation movements in the south of the continent to lay down arms. The only way to freedom in Zimbabwe and Namibia in the present conditions is armed struggle, Lesotho's representative said.

The delegate of Burundi condemned Vorster's criminal regime which helps the Rhodesian racists to commit acts of aggression against neighboring independent states and which illegally occupies Namibia and suppresses anti-racist actions in South Africa.

The racist regimes in the south of Africa hope in vain that they will be able to hold back the march of history, said a delegate of Madagascar. But their fate is predetermined. As a result of liberation struggle, the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia will gain independence.

The Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Angola, Paulo Jorgi, urged the international community to give military, material and other aid to the liberation organizations. The United States, Britain, France, and the FRG, he said, are trying to deprive the peoples of southern Africa of real independence. Their placemen, Smith and Vorster, commit acts of aggression against Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia and Angola.

The PRA foreign minister sharply criticized the policy of the Peking leadership which, he said, continues to support reactionary and neocolonialist regimes in alliance with the imperialists and racists.

Conference Declaration

LD211820Y Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 21 May 77'LD

[Text] Maputo, May 21, TASS--The delegates to the international conference in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, which closed here today, have urged the UN member-countries and all the working people of the world to step up material, economic and other aid to the fighting peoples of the south of Africa.

The conference, says the declaration in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia adopted by the delegates, strongly condemns the racist regimes of the South African Republic and Rhodesia and solemnly declares its full support for the just struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for freedom and independence. Any talks on the future of these territories, the declaration stresses, must be held only with representatives of the liberation movements--the Patriotic Zimbabwe Front and the Southwest Africa People's Organization affiliating all the progressive forces taking an active part in the struggle.

The racist South Africa regime, the declaration notes, is a stronghold of racialism, colonialism and imperialism in South Africa and the main opponent of the efforts by the United Nations organization and all the progressive forces of the world directed at the attainment of genuine self-determination and independence by the peoples of that region.

The delegates condemned the unlawful occupation of Namibia by the Pretoria regime as well as the policy of apartheid and bantustanization pursued by them in that territory. The conference, says the document, regards the so-called "constitutional talks on the future Namibia" as a clear striving of the racials of the South African Republic to continue the most brutal racist-colonialist policy in Namibia.

The conference strongly condemned the permanent acts of aggression by the Salisbury regime against Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia, and declared for increasing aid to the "frontline" states.

The delegates have addressed all the states in the world with a call to end all cooperation with the racist regimes, strictly observe the embargo on arms supplies to the Rhodesian regime as well as to take stringent measures against international corporations and oil companies cooperating with the racials.

TASS NOTES ZIMBABWE FRONT'S REJECTION OF YOUNG PROPOSALS

LD230836Y Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 23 May 77 LD

[Text] Maputo, May 23 TASS--The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front has turned down point-blank the proposal "to lay down arms" made by U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations Andrew Young to the liberation movements in the south of Africa. One of the leaders of that organization Robert Mugabe emphasized here that since the racist regimes of Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa refuse to meet the legitimate demands of the African majority by peaceful means, the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia will continue the armed liberation struggle till a victorious end.

Robert Mugabe accused the United States of connivance at recruitment of American mercenaries for the illegal Smith regime. There are now more than a thousand American mercenaries from the United States in the punitive troops, and also several hundreds mercenaries from Britain, the FRG, Australia and Japan.

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SOVIET GOVERNMENT GREETS AFRICAN PEOPLE ON LIBERATION DAY

LD251410Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 May 77 LD

[Text of message of congratulations from the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government to the governments and peoples of Africa on the occasion of African Liberation Day]

[Text] The peoples of Africa are meeting this day at a time of the intensification of the struggle for national renaissance and social progress, for freedom and independence. An increasing number of African states are embarking on the path of progressive transformations. The struggle for the liberation of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and southern Africa from the racial and colonial yoke is becoming broader and stronger. Each year the role of sovereign states in Africa is rising on the world scene. In the Soviet Union people note with satisfaction that the contribution of these states to the solution of such international problems as insuring peace and security, disarmament, the struggle against aggression, is growing. This represents the basic interests of the African peoples and of the peoples of the whole world. International detente is creating favorable conditions for the confirmation of the right of all peoples to national independence, sovereignty and noninterference in their internal affairs.

At the same time, the remnants of colonialism and racism are still being maintained in Africa. They are a challenge to the ideals of freedom and human dignity. The subversive and aggressive acts against peoples struggling for their right to an independent choice of the direction of their economic and social development are unceasing. At a time when imperialism and reactionary forces within Africa are striving to create hotbeds of tension and conflict among the countries of the continent and to inflame national enmity, the strengthening of African unity on an anti-imperialist and anticolonialist basis is acquiring particular significance.

Attempting to distract the attention of the African public from the increasing external interference in the internal affairs of independent African states, the forces of reaction are trying to undermine the trust of African peoples in socialist countries, loyal allies in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism. The attitude of the Soviet Union toward the struggle of the peoples of Africa for their freedom and independence is well-known. From the very beginning, the Soviet state, whose 60th anniversary is being celebrated this year, has supported the liberation of the oppressed peoples. As Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stated at the rostrum of the 25th CPSU Congress: Our party is and will continue to support the peoples who are fighting for their freedom. The Soviet Union seeks no advantage for itself in this. It does not seek concessions: It is not trying to gain political domination or military bases.

With the advance of independent Africa to new frontiers in the struggle for national liberation, increasing importance is being attached to economic, scientific, technical and commercial cooperation between the Soviet Union and African states. The USSR supports the just demands of the developing countries for a restructuring of international economic relations on a just and equitable basis.

The Soviet Union was and is opposed to attempts of imperialist forces and racist regimes to foist neocolonialist solutions to the problems of southern Africa. It is in favor of a rapid implementation of the inalienable rights of the peoples of southern Africa to self-determination, the elimination of apartheid and racism in South Africa, its immediate withdrawal from Namibia, and the unconditional and full transfer of all power to the people of Zimbabwe.

We wish the peoples of Africa successes in the struggle for freedom, independence and for progressive social transformations, for peace on earth.

USSR ROLE VIEWED IN AFRICA'S PROGRESS TO INDEPENDENCE

LD260824Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 77 p 4 LD

[Article by Prof Anatoliy Gromyko, Director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Africa: "Africa--The Path of Independence"]

[Text] At the dawn of the 20th century Africa was still languishing in the chains of colonialism, tormented and defiled by racism--the offspring of international imperialism. The Great October Revolution heralded the inevitable downfall of colonialism. The imperialist powers' policy of plunder had been condemned by history. Majestic prospects were opened up for national liberation revolutions.

The 60th anniversary of the world's first socialist state reveals with particular clarity the significance of the first documents prepared by V.I. Lenin or with his direct participation, which sounded a revolutionary alarm in all corners of the world. They were the historic Decree on Peace, the Declaration of the Rights of the Russian Peoples and the appeal signed by Lenin "To All Muslim Working People in Russia and the East."

Soviet power declared for all to hear its active support for the just struggle of all oppressed peoples, which made an indelible impression on colonies, including those on the African Continent.

The outstanding African patriot Amilcar Cabral subsequently said: "The Great October Revolution did not merely change the life of the Russian peoples. It pointed out for millions of oppressed people that path of revolutionary struggle and contributed to the successful development of the national liberation movement throughout the world."

Since the very first days of its existence the land of the soviets has not only had a tremendous moral and political effect on the upsurge of the national liberation movement but has also given practical assistance to struggling peoples.

Back in 1919 it refused to acknowledge the mandate system of the League of Nations, the only major power to do so. Lenin defined this system as one which gave mandates for theft and plunder.

The Soviet Union tirelessly utilized the League of Nations platform to support all enslaved peoples, including African peoples. Our country resolutely condemned fascist Italy's aggression against the people of Ethiopia. In January 1936 the Soviet Government exposed the imperialist colonial policy and supported the principle of Ethiopia's equality and independence.

The rout of the most aggressive detachments of imperialism, German fascism and Japanese militarism, in which the Soviet Union played a decisive part, had a tremendous influence on the liberation struggle of all the peoples languishing under the colonial yoke. The downfall of fascism meant the collapse of the theory and policy of racial superiority and all assertions that some races "have the right" to rule others. It is easy to see why Africa welcomed the glorious Soviet Army's victory so enthusiastically.

The postwar years saw an unprecedented upsurge in the national liberation struggle in Africa. Many attempts by the imperialist powers to prolong their supremacy in Africa were thwarted through the efforts of Soviet foreign policy. The USSR consistently supported the peoples of Ghana and Morocco, Tunisia and Somalia, the Congo and Algeria on their path to independence. In 1956, when tripartite aggression was launched against Egypt, the Soviet Union issued a stern warning to the aggressors which forced them to quit the lands they had seized.

The Soviet Union's historic UN initiative in 1960, its program for the total liquidation of colonialism and racism in the world as a most urgent problem, imparted great impetus to the national liberation movement.

In the sixties the colonial fortress on African territory began to disintegrate. Portuguese colonialism offered the most protracted and stubborn resistance, with the support of the NATO powers. Its days were numbered, however. Angola and Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands gained their freedom in the mid-seventies after a hard struggle. Colonialism's sun was setting in Africa, but was not yet finished. The racist regimes in the south dug in. Relying on the support from monopoly capital, mainly American, British and West German, they are seeking to preserve in the Republic of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia a unique slave-owning society based on the "right" of the minority to rule the majority and exploit and humiliate it. Independent Africa says "no" to the policy of apartheid and racial segregation. Because of the position of the racists and those supporting them southern Africa is becoming one of the planet's hot spots. But, however much resistance the racists muster and whatever maneuvers their patrons undertake in order to preserve the colonial order, the final outcome of the struggle is bound to favor the Africans. Nobody doubts this any longer.

So far 48 African countries have taken the path of independence. They all belong to the OAU. Every year 25 May--the day the OAU was created--is celebrated as African Liberation Day. If you look at the maps you will see how the continent has changed in the last 60 years [the article incorporates two maps of Africa, one in 1917, the other in 1977, demonstrating the collapse of colonial regimes and the spread of independence]

Now that the struggle for the liquidation of colonial empires and the continent is largely over the African peoples are faced with new and at times complex problems. They include the choice of the path of future development, the struggle for cultural and economic progress and the solution of social tasks. It is significant that despite the difficulties and the intrigues of imperialism, more and more African countries are choosing the path of socialist orientation. These states are a big and influential political force in the developing world.

At the 25th Party Congress comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, drew the profound scientific conclusion that the liberated countries are playing an increasing role in world development; at the same time he noted a direct link between the exacerbation of the class struggle and important social changes. "In many liberated countries," L.I. Brezhnev said, "a complex process of demarcation of class forces is taking place and the class struggle is growing. New progressive shifts have taken place in the economy and political life of socialist-orientated Arab, African and Asian countries. There are also countries where development has moved further along the capitalist path."

The political situation in the former colonial countries, including African countries, is one of great complexity. Social shifts in Africa often take place against the background of comparatively immature social communities reflecting a poorly developed, mixed economic basis. In a number of cases some nationalist forces slip into reactionary positions thereby harming their peoples and liberation movements. At the same time the leftist ideological current of revolutionary democratism is alining with scientific socialism. In some countries scientific socialism is now officially recognized as the state ideology.

Property contrasts, the continuing dominance of foreign capital in frequent cases (for example, U.S. monopolies have invested around \$1 billion in Zaire alone) and the parasitical behavior of some officials--all this occurs in capitalist-orientated countries. However, if you take a close look at the entire spectrum of social phenomena in Africa you will be struck by the marked changes in the social class structure as a whole.

On a continent of around 400 million people the economically active population has risen from 92 to 141 million in the last two decades. In 1956 80 percent of the active population was employed in agriculture: by the mid-seventies this figure had dropped to 60 percent. Africa's working class is growing and strengthening. By 1975 it had increased to almost 15 million people. In the socialist-orientated countries small peasant farms are being cooperativized and state farms are being created which make a rise in agricultural productivity possible. These processes are contributing to the broadening of the base of socialist transformations.

The strengthening of relations with the socialist community countries is of tremendous significance to the African peoples. It is a matter of using the accumulated experience of creating a new society and of assistance in purely concrete matters--the construction of factories, plants, schools and hospitals. The fight against disease and the creation of irrigation systems and hydroelectric power stations.

The USSR's cooperation with African countries is strengthening both of a bilateral basis and in international organizations, above all the United Nations. It can be stated with certainty that today people in Africa are gaining an ever deeper appreciation of Lenin's idea of an alliance between the forces of socialism and the national liberation movement. Many African leaders are realizing more and more that it is in the mutual interests of socialism and the independent African states to pursue a firm line toward cooperation and mutual support in the international arena, especially when it comes to strengthening peace. As is known, this course is opposed by the Peking instigators, who ignore the African peoples' aspirations.

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For six decades our country has consistently pursued a peace-loving internationalist Leninist course. The program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the freedom and independence of the peoples, adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress, proclaimed as a most important international task the total liquidation of all vestiges of the system of colonial oppression and violation of the equality and independence of the peoples and all hotbeds of colonialism and racism. Our country invariably makes efforts to fulfill this task.

With assistance from the Soviet Union industry is being created in many African countries. Agriculture is being modernized, an education system is being set up and technical cadres are being trained. It is well known that the Soviet Union has aided and continues to aid national liberation movements and freedom fighters. Friendship and cooperation treaties have been concluded with three African countries--Somalia, Angola and Mozambique. Recently the USSR and Ethiopia signed a declaration on the principles of friendly mutual relations and cooperation.

Now that the policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems has been strengthened in international relations the peoples of Africa are able to see for themselves that life-giving impulses of peace are emanating from Moscow and the other capitals of the socialist community. Millions of Africans are aware that detente offers them new horizons. They see in this the tangible results of the policy of the Soviet Union--the Motherland of the Great October Revolution. I remember a majestic rally in Maputo's central square. It was addressed by Mozambique President Samora Machel who, to tumultuous applause, said: "The peoples of the world are preparing to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Mozambique people are treating this festival as their own jubilee."

The path of African development involves the formation of political and, ultimately, economic independence. On this path it has true friends and natural allies--the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

CAVRILOV: SOUTHERN AFRICAN PATRIOTS WILL WIN

0261443Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 May 77 p 3 LD

[Maj Yu, Gavrilov article: "The Assault Continues"]

[Text] In recent years the peoples of Africa have won significant victories in the struggle for freedom and against imperialism, racism and colonialism. Already 48 countries on the continent have acquired political independence. However, the battle for freedom is not over. Dangerous hotbeds of racist and colonial oppression still persist in southern Africa. This region still remains a "hotspot" of the planet, one of the breeding grounds of international tension.

"The reason why tension persists in this part of the world," the Zambia DAILY MAIL rightly points out, "lies in the racist policy of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia, which has made Africans take up arms...." The Pretoria authorities are illegally occupying Namibia, refusing to hand over power in the country to the true representative of the African population--the Southwest Africa People's Organization [SWAPO]. In South Africa itself the Vorster government responds with a hail of bursts of submachinegunfire and with blows from police nightsticks to the incessant struggle of millions of indigenous inhabitants against the inhuman apartheid system and for the liquidation of racial and social oppression. In Rhodesia Ian Smith's clique desperately clutches at violence in an attempt to maintain its domination of the people of Zimbabwe, who are struggling for independence under the leadership of the patriotic front.

The racist terror in Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa has recently intensified. The whole world recently learned with indignation of the bloody crime of Rhodesian punitive soldiers in the small village of Dabwa. As the result of a single raid Smith's cutthroats killed 35 Africans here and wounded 31. The dead included 12 children and 16 women. They were "suspected" of sympathizing with the freedom fighters.

The occupiers from the Republic of South Africa are implementing scorched earth tactics in Namibia. A SWAPO communique testifies: The racists have thrown bombers, helicopters, tanks, armored carriers and other military equipment against Namibia's peaceful inhabitants. The path of the punitive soldiers, who use in Namibia the bloody "experience" of the U.S. "Green Berets," is marked by African corpses. A number of regions of the country have been turned into "closed zones," where systematic extermination of the populace which supports the patriotic forces is practiced. Mass executions, napalm bombing raids, the use of delayed-action shells and mines camouflaged as everyday objects and the destruction of crops have become a common phenomenon in these zones.

In the Republic of South Africa the African "ghettos" in urban districts and rural reservations are in the constant sights of police details and the "security forces."

However, all the efforts by the Pretoria and Salisbury racists to reduce the intensity of the African peoples' liberation struggle are proving futile. The Zimbabwe patriots are striking more and more blows at the punitive troops, activating combat operations. General Hickman, who was recently appointed Commander in Chief of the Rhodesian Army, has been forced to admit with alarm that the Zimbabwe freedom fighters are to be expected to extend their combat operations in the next few months. The leadership of the patriotic front reports that, despite the racist terror, more and more new detachments of Africans are joining the partisans' ranks.

The patriots of Namibia are also inflicting blow after blow on the South African occupiers. In the north of the country people's liberation army detachments are conducting successful operations against the racists' military bases, inflicting human and equipment losses on the enemy. In the Republic of South Africa the indigenous inhabitants are continuing mass demonstrations in defense of their legitimate rights.

The inevitability of the collapse of racist usages is obvious, but the Pretoria and Salisbury authorities stubbornly refuse to reckon with reality. They are still pursuing a policy of militarizing their regimes and escalating military preparations. In the current fiscal year appropriations for the South African racists' military needs will increase more than 21 percent and reach a total of \$2 billion--a record for the country. In Rhodesia the size of the racist army is being increased, and mercenaries are being intensively recruited in NATO countries.

The preservation of racist breeding grounds in southern Africa not only brings the peoples of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe poverty and lack of rights, it threatens the security of the continent's independent states. The world still remembers Pretoria's armed intervention against Angola. Blackmailing of the OAU countries is continuing to this day. The Smith regime's armed provocations against Zambia, Mozambique, Botswana and other countries which support the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa are becoming increasingly brazen every day.

The world public notes that the racist regimes' very existence was made possible only thanks to support from imperialism. Cooperation with the rulers of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia is a source of fabulous profits for international monopolies. They are insured by the Africans' lack of rights and by the plundering of southern Africa's natural riches.

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At the same time the Republic of South Africa is regarded by NATO strategists as imperialism's military bridgehead on the continent which enables the most important seaways in the South Atlantic and the Indian ocean to be controlled. South African naval bases have long been included in the overall system of the imperialist powers' strong points.

All this explains why the NATO countries, which hypocritically assume the guise of "friends of Africa," give the racists military economic and also political support. With the help of various "settlement plans" in Namibia and Rhodesia Western diplomacy is actually seeking to paralyze the Africans' liberation struggle and also to bring the Pretoria and Salisbury regimes out of international isolation. Observers point out, in particular, that the latest maneuvers by London and Washington in Africa, including U.S. Vice President W. Mondale's recent talks in Vienna with Vorster, South Africa's racist premier, are links in the West's unified strategy. Its aim is to strengthen the positions of the imperialists and racists under the conditions of the upsurge in the African peoples' liberation struggle.

Despite the intrigues of Africa's enemies, the struggle of the patriots of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa will ultimately be crowned with victory. The strengthening movement of solidarity among all present-day progressive forces and independent African countries is on the side of the freedom fighters. The Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states are, as formerly, in the front ranks of this movement.

The program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the peoples' freedom and independence adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress advances the total liquidation of all remnants of the system of colonial oppression and of all breeding grounds of colonialism and racism as one of the most important tasks. This principled internationalist policy of the land of the Soviets arouses a feeling of profound gratitude and thankfulness in all the struggling peoples of Africa.

TAB C

PEKING COMMENT ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENTS



MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

PEOPLE'S DAILY
Approved For Release 2001/03/17 : CIA-RDP82-00304R000100100004-8

OW291916Y Peking NCNA in English 1843 GMT 29 May 77 OW

[Text] Peking, May 30, 1977 (HSINHUA)--The retaking of Kapanga, the last foothold of Soviet-paid mercenaries in Zaire, signals the Zairian people's complete victory in repulsing the invasion of Soviet-paid mercenaries, writes a commentator's article of the PEOPLE'S DAILY today. The article reads:

This is the latest success scored by the Zairian people in defending their national independence and sovereignty and opposing the Soviet social-imperialist aggression. It represents a major contribution to the Third World's cause of unity to fight hegemonism. With keen pleasure, the Chinese people wish to offer the heroic Zairian people and African people in general warm-hearted congratulations on their success.

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The Zairian people's struggle against the Soviet-paid mercenaries' invasion lasted nearly three months. On March 8, Soviet-trained and -commanded mercenaries, equipped with up-to-date Soviet-made arms, launched a surprise attack and occupied part of Zaire's Shaba Province. The Kremlin reacted gleefully and its mouthpieces noisily and unscrupulously attacked the legitimate government of independent and sovereign Zaire and openly described the mercenaries' invasion as "insurrection". For a time, dark clouds gathered over the heartland of Africa and the young Zaire Republic faced a distressing national crisis. Led by President Mobutu, the Zairian Government then issued a call for the defence of the country's independence, which was enthusiastically responded [to] by the broad ranks of the army and the people. Substantial political, economic and military assistance soon came from many African and Arab countries, and the Moroccan Government resolutely despatched troops to support Zaire in its counterattack against Soviet-paid mercenaries. Timely support was also given by some Western European nations. The present victory won by the Zairian people after nearly three months' fighting once again demonstrated the great strength of the African countries united in struggle. It unmasked the repulsive features of Soviet social-imperialism unmatched in its rapacity and shamelessness, which is outwardly strong but inwardly brittle, and heavily punctured its arrogance as aggressor and expansionist in Africa.

Zaire is a weak and poor country. However, confronted with invasion by Soviet-paid mercenaries equipped with sophisticated weapons, the Zairian Government and people dared to rise up with arms in hand to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the Soviet colossus in order to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country. It is precisely because of their noble spirit of daring to fight that the situation in the struggle between aggression and opposition to aggression with the Soviet Union and its mercenary troops on the one hand and Zaire and other African countries and people on the other has gradually changed in the direction favourable to Zaire. United as one man, in high spirits and imbued with a fighting will, the Zairian people have won sympathy, support and assistance from an increasing number of countries. The mercenaries and their master, Soviet social-imperialism, blustering and swaggering less than three months ago, have been bogged down more and more in predicament and isolation and sustained defeat and bankruptcy. The Zairian people's significant victory once again signifies that, in a war against aggression, strong and weak, big and small can be transformed into one another under given conditions. Just like all the reactionaries, Soviet social-imperialism is a tiger in appearance, but is a paper one which cannot be exposed to wind and rain. Weak and poor countries, provided that they are united and dare to struggle, can emerge victorious in the fight.

The militant unity of the African countries has played a great role in the victory of the Zairian people's struggle against aggression. At the same time, this unity has stood the test and developed in the struggle. In the pre-independence days and even after independence, the African countries have suffered from aggression, oppression and threat by imperialism and colonialism, and a solid basis for unity has been formed in the common struggle.

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Over years, Soviet social-imperialism has revealed over the centuries activities of aggression, intervention and attempted overthrows and has been engaged in the evil trade of exporting disinformation and setting double standards, thus leaving behind a trail of blood in many places of Africa. The Soviet intervention in Angola opened the first page of Soviet armed aggression in Africa. In Africa, it has been responsible for the armed invasion of a sovereign African state, which country will be the next to suffer. Many African countries are now confronted with this most serious and fundamental question. By its own actions, Soviet social-imperialism has told the African continent and people that it is the main enemy of and the major threat to Africa. This is the basic reason that Zaire enjoys support from many African countries and that for the first time a united force has been formed on the African continent to fight the aggressor. With the support of the African people, the Zairean people have won complete victory in repulsing the Soviet-paid mercenaries. The fact itself demonstrates the new awakening of the African people. A united front against the aggression and expansion of Soviet social-imperialism is taking shape and developing.

Soviet social-imperialism did not abandon its policy of aggression and its expansionist activities in Africa despite the reverse in Zaire. It is in fact spying the land for a chance to launch aggression again some day in Zaire or somewhere else. However, there is no reason for worried alarm even when this happens. The African countries will unite on a broader basis and reach it by resolute struggle. The wild damage of Soviet social-imperialism will fall flat in the end, whatever tactics it will resort to. The African people fighting for their just cause are bound to win.

UN ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON SOUTHERN RHODESIA

UN281838Y Felling HOLA in English BYOI GMT 23 May 77 ON

[Text] United Nations, May 27, 1977 (SINGAPORE)--The Security Council of the United Nations today adopted a resolution on expansion of sanctions imposed by the council against Southern Rhodesia.

The resolution decides that all member states of the United Nations shall prohibit the use of transfer of any funds in their territories by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia (except those set exclusively for pensions purposes).

Speakers from the Third World countries in particular voiced their firm support to the struggling Zimbabwe people and accused the racist regime in Southern Rhodesia and its collaborators of incessantly violating the sanction measures taken by the council in the past.

Rafiqe Khatun Begum, representative of Mauritius, said that the adoption of the resolution served notice to the illegal regime and its supporters that the international community was alive to the aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe. The resolution, he added, "is an important contribution to the cause of freedom and justice of all the Zimbabwe people".

Chinese representative Chen Gu pointed out, "With regard to the question of sanctions applied by the Security Council against Southern Rhodesia, the position of the Chinese Government has been most explicit. We have always stood for strict sanctions against the Southern Rhodesian authorities. This is the unshirkable responsibility of the Security Council as well."

RECENT RHODESIAN RAIDS INTO MOZAMBIQUE DENOUNCED

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OWOY1644Y Peking NCIA in English 1805 GMT 7 Jun 77 OW

[Text] Peking, June 8, 1977 (HSINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY in a commentary strongly condemned the Ian Smith regime of Rhodesia for its recent raids on Mozambique. The commentary, entitled "Futile Troublemaking", reads as follows:

Rhodesian racist troops reinforced by aircraft intruded into the southwestern part of Tete Province of Mozambique recently. And then they made an intrusion into Gaza Province and occupied Mapai, brazenly attacking the camps of the Zimbabwean guerrillas there. This is the biggest raid the Smith regime has ever made against Mozambique this year. Counter-attacked by the Mozambican troops, the Rhodesian invaders were compelled to withdraw. But the situation along the border remains tense. Ian Smith even went so far as to declare that "we had to go across...so it was a defensive exercise. There was nothing aggressive about it." That is to say, the Rhodesian racist regime would repeat its armed intrusion into surrounding African countries if it considers it "necessary". The Chinese people strongly condemns the Smith regime for this new and grave crime it has committed against the Mozambican and Zimbabwean people and the people in other parts of Africa.

The Smith regime has carried out repeated military threats and provocations against and intrusions into its neighbouring African countries this year. Incomplete statistics show that it has made more than 30 raids on Mozambique alone. These acts of aggression certainly did not indicate the powerfulness of the Rhodesian racist regime, but on the contrary reflect the fact that the development of the armed struggle of the Zimbabwean people has driven this evil and reactionary regime into a desperate and precarious situation and near its doom. Finding no way to stamp out the raging flames of the people's struggle at home, the reactionary Rhodesian regime looks outward and places its very hope on threatening, provoking and invading the frontline states. The Ian Smith regime thinks that it can prolong the feeble life of its reactionary throne if it succeeds in preventing the frontline states from supporting the armed forces of the Zimbabwean people. What a foolish idiot's day-dream!

The Zimbabwean guerrillas are an armed force set up and developed in the course of the Zimbabwean people's struggle against the racists in Rhodesia. So long as racism exists, the people's armed force of Zimbabwe will continue to grow in strength and carry out more extensive activities.

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And the frontline countries will continue to have the right and means to provide all possible facilities and assistance for it so as to enable this great and just struggle to be carried through to the end. This is a historical trend which no one on earth can arrest. The latest criminal actions of the Smith regime will only fasten tighter the noose round its own neck and lead to an early end of its evil rule.

To enable Zimbabwe to win an early independence and liberation from the racist domination, the African countries have adopted revolutionary dual tactics to deal with the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of the Smith regime and have made efforts to try to solve the problem through negotiations while energetically supporting the armed struggle of the Zimbabwean people. But all these efforts have failed to make any headway in solving the problem. The recent evil doings of the Smith regime against Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana have showed that the obstinate racists will never reconcile themselves to quit the stage of history. Just as the OAU statement pointed out, the Smith regime "has never wanted a negotiated settlement." The development of the situation has time and again eloquently proved that armed struggle is still the only way to independence and liberation for Zimbabwe!

Soviet social-imperialism, in its tense rivalry for Africa with the other superpower, has paid particular attention to Zimbabwe, which occupies an important position and has rich natural resources. When the Rhodesian reactionary authorities were making trouble everywhere the Soviet Union raised a hue and cry, clamouring to "support" the armed struggle of Zimbabwe and "oppose" the Smith racist rule. However, it is crystal clear to the African countries and people that the so-called Soviet "support" is nothing but a bait using its "military aid" to make way for it to squeeze into a liberated and independent Zimbabwe in the future. Its so-called "opposition" is no other than to replace racism in Zimbabwe with its neo-colonialism. Of course, this is only its own wishful thinking. With the support of the people of various countries in Africa, the Zimbabwean people will achieve the independence and liberation of Zimbabwe through their own effort and in accordance with their own will.

The liberation movements in southern Africa are developing swiftly. It will not be long before the Zimbabwean people overthrow the racist rule. Just like darkness before dawn, Smith and its ilk will certainly make more frenzied trouble before their doom. And the superpowers, Soviet social-imperialism in particular, will surely play more tricks of sabotage. But all these will be of no avail. Victory will surely belong to the Zimbabwean people who are fighting in unity and to the great African peoples.

NCNA Report

CW041518Y Peking NCNA in English 1503 GMT 4 Jun 77 OW

[Text] Maputo, June 4, 1977 (HSINHUA)--The Rhodesian racist aggressor troops were forced recently to withdraw from their occupied Mozambique territory following the heroic counter-attacks of the Mozambique Armed Forces and strong condemnation of the African progressive public opinion.

The Rhodesian Smith regime constantly sent troops from mid-May to harass the boundary areas of Mozambique under the pretext of "pursuing" Zimbabwe guerrillas. On May 24 it sent bombers to intrude into Mozambique.

TAB D

ANALYSIS OF COMMUNIST MEDIA TREATMENT
OF AFRICAN DEVELOPMENTS



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SOUTHERN AFRICA

CASTRO VOWS CONTINUED AID TO ANGOLA, DENIES ROLE IN ZAIRE

Speaking at a 27 March Luanda rally, Cuban President Fidel Castro promised to continue providing military and economic aid to Angola and said that such support was not a matter to be negotiated with "Yankee imperialists." Castro also declared that Cuba was not supporting the invasion of Zaire by Katangan rebels, thus repeating the assurances he gave last week in a Tanzania press conference. Going beyond his Tanzania remarks, Castro even implied that he disapproved of the events in Zaire because "any fighting between peoples of black Africa helps imperialism."

LUANDA SPEECH Without referring directly to U.S.-Cuban negotiations, Castro told Angolans on 27 March that Cuba "will never negotiate with the imperialists" on the question of Cuban aid to Angola.* The text of his speech is not available, but, as reported by Havana media, Castro said that the numbers and kinds of weapons and the numbers of "Cuban combatants" in Angola had been agreed upon by Havana and Luanda. He maintained that "we do not have to discuss this with the Yankee imperialists" and promised that Cubans would remain in Angola "for the period agreed upon by the Angolan and Cuban governments."

In contrast to his strong reaffirmation of Cuba's role in Angola, Castro seemed anxious to indicate that Cuba was not involved in Zaire. He said that "there is not a single Cuban fighting alongside the Katangans"--the rebels who have invaded southern Zaire--and added that Cuba has supplied "neither arms nor training" to the rebel forces. As if indicating his desire for peace in the area, Castro praised the "policy of good neighborliness" followed by Angola and said that Cuba supported this policy. Although he was critical of Zaire's "aggressions" against Angola--aggressions which he said were "encouraged" by the United States--Castro said that "we will never incite fighting between peoples of black Africa" because such fighting helped only "imperialism." Castro had first denied Cuban involvement in the Zairian incursion during a 21 March Tanzania press conference, but in Tanzania he made no general criticism of fighting among black African groups.**

* Castro did not refer directly to ongoing U.S.-Cuban discussions, but PRENSA LATINA on 24 March had reported the opening of talks between the two countries on the question of fishing zones.

** Castro's Tanzania press conference is discussed in the TRENDS of 23 March, pages 10-11. Earlier Cuban media treatment of the Zairian invasion is treated in the TRENDS of 16 March, page 18.

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ANGOLA VISIT Castro arrived on 23 March in Angola, the eighth state he has visited in the course of a tour of the Middle East and Africa which began on 1 March. Angolan President Agostinho Neto said on the 27th that the "official" part of Castro's visit to Angola would end that day; Luanda radio added later that Castro had remained in the country "for a rest." And Havana radio reported on the 30th that Castro and Neto had held meetings with Joshua Nkomo of Rhodesia and with leaders of the "national liberation" movements in South Africa and Southwest Africa.

Although he had never previously visited Angola, Castro had met with President Neto on two occasions during the past year. In March 1976, Castro joined Neto and two other African presidents for a "minisummit" in Guinea where the four leaders vowed to support Angolan "independence" and expressed solidarity with the "struggles" going on in Southwest Africa, Rhodesia and South Africa. Later, Neto was guest of honor at Havana's major annual celebration, the 26 July anniversary of the Moncada Barracks assault.*

Castro's high-level delegation includes a number of Cuban leaders with ties to Angola and Africa. Among them are Abelardo Colome, chief of staff of the Cuban armed forces during part of the Angolan war; Osmany Cienfuegos, the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee member in charge of Africa and the Mideast; and Raul Valdes, who may have helped to lay the groundwork for Castro's present tour when he visited Libya and headed a Cuban delegation to Mozambique last year.** Juan Almeida, a black Cuban leader who was a pivotal member of Castro's entourage during an earlier African trip, in 1972, was reported by Havana radio on the 30th as having "just arrived" in Angola--apparently joining Castro's delegation just before the meeting with the southern African revolutionary leaders. And Castro's chief foreign policy adviser, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, was also with the group during the first part of the trip but later left for a visit to Moscow. Havana domestic service reported on 23 March that Rodriguez had met with Brezhnev in Moscow and, according to Algiers radio, Rodriguez arrived in Algiers on the 30th.

* Castro's trip is discussed in the TRENDS Supplement of 26 March 1976, pages 1-4; for Neto's visit to Cuba, see the TRENDS of 28 July 1976, pages 6-7.

** Valdes was in Libya late last summer for the 1 September revolution anniversary; his later visit to Mozambique as head of a Cuban Communist Party delegation is discussed in the TRENDS of 1 December 1976, page 1.

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PODGORNY REITERATES MOSCOW'S SUPPORT FOR AFRICAN LIBERATION

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Podgorny has used the occasion of the first trip to southern Africa by a Soviet leader to reaffirm Moscow's commitment to the southern African liberation movement and to rebuke Western and Chinese criticism of Moscow's African policies. Podgorny is currently in Mozambique after concluding official visits to Tanzania and Zambia. The joint statements signed in Tanzania and Zambia, according to available Moscow media versions, do not go beyond previously stated Soviet positions and predictably register Moscow's support for the two African states' lead on southern African issues. While the atmosphere surrounding Podgorny's trip has generally been cordial, the joint statements and banquet speeches in Tanzania and Zambia suggest some areas of disagreement.

TANZANIA Following his 23 March arrival in Dar es Salaam, Podgorny began three days of talks with Tanzanian President Nyerere, who feted the Soviet delegation at a state banquet that same day. According to the 26 March joint statement, carried by PRAVDA on the 27th, the talks were marked by "trust, friendship and mutual understanding," included a "detailed exchange" of opinions on African and international issues, and resulted in agreement on "most" of the issues discussed. The statement also reported that a trade agreement and a cultural and scientific cooperation agreement and protocol were concluded. Despite the presence of Soviet General and First Deputy Defense Minister Sokolov and Tanzanian Defense Minister Kawawa at the talks, the statement made no mention of Soviet military aid to Tanzania. However, the statement's reference to "enhancing" the role of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in the "struggle" for peace may presage further Soviet aid to African liberation groups through the OAU.

In his 23 March banquet speech, Podgorny paid tribute to Tanzanian accomplishments since independence and to Soviet-Tanzanian relations, which he described as "developing fruitfully." He also extolled the Soviet Union's role as a "shield" for the young African states against "imperialist aggression and tyranny" and attributed the Third World countries' independence and progress to Moscow's pursuit of detente. In reply, Nyerere expressed appreciation of the Soviet Union's historical role and went on to defend Tanzania's nonaligned policy and friendship with both socialist and Western countries. Nyerere emphasized the Third World's need for economic as well as political independence and decried alleged economic exploitation by the "rich" nations--a thesis endorsed by Peking in media criticism of Soviet policy on the developing states. According

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to the 24 March PRAVDA version of Nyerere's speech, he stated that he "should like to feel that all communist states" understood the developing states' need for economic independence, but REUTER on the 23d reported the Tanzanian president as saying he "was not sure that the communist countries fully understood" this need.

At a 24 March dinner in Zanzibar hosted by Tanzanian Vice President Jumbe, Podgorny rejected Western and Chinese criticism of Moscow's African policies, singling out the "hackneyed slogan of anticommunism" and the "notorious concept of the two superpowers" as attempts to "foster distrust in Soviet foreign policy." He also repeated Moscow's stock claim that it has no bases in the Indian Ocean, re-affirmed Soviet willingness to solve the question of making the Indian Ocean a "zone of peace," and asserted that the key question in this regard was the elimination of "imperialist" bases from the region.

ZAMBIA Podgorny arrived in Lusaka on 26 March, began talks with Zambian President Kaunda the same day, visited the Zambian-Rhodesian border on the 27th, and returned to Lusaka to continue talks with Kaunda and meet with leaders of the Rhodesian, Namibian, and South African liberation movements on the 28th. The Soviet-Zambian joint statement, carried textually by TASS on the 29th, said that the talks were marked by "friendship, sincerity, frankness, mutual understanding and respect," and noted that agreement was reached on "many" important issues. An agreement on establishing air links between Moscow and Lusaka and a cultural and scientific cooperation accord for 1977-78 were concluded. On southern African issues, both sides joined in condemning the existing regimes in Rhodesia and South Africa and vowed "all-round support" for the struggle of the southern African peoples.

In his remarks at the 28 March banquet hosted by Kaunda, as reported by TASS, Podgorny defended Moscow's support for the African liberation movement, declared that the notion of Soviet aggression in Africa was a reactionary attempt to deprive the liberation movement of "reliable international support," and reaffirmed that Moscow seeks no bases or special concessions in return for its support. In a pointed jab at previous Western diplomatic efforts to negotiate a peaceful solution to the Rhodesian crisis, Podgorny defended the African people's right to choose the "forms and methods" of struggle.

Against the background of Western attempts to evolve guarantees of security for Rhodesian whites under black majority rule, Podgorny suggested, according to the TASS account, that white Rhodesians renounce the "racist order." And in an unusual

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departure from the standard Soviet practice of avoiding specific proposals in the African context, Podgorny went on to indicate Soviet endorsement for "program statements" by the African liberation groups ensuring whites' democratic rights under black majority rule. However, according to a 30 March New York TIMES report on the banquet, Podgorny departed from the prepared text and omitted this reference to security guarantees for southern African whites.

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AFRICA

PODGORNY CAPS AFRICAN TOUR WITH SOVIET-MOZAMBIQUE TREATY

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Podgorny's 23 March-1 April official tour of southern African countries was highlighted by the conclusion of a Soviet-Mozambique treaty of friendship and cooperation. The treaty is closely patterned after a friendship and cooperation pact the Soviets signed with Angola in October 1976.* Arriving in the Mozambique capital of Maputo on the 29th, after having first visited Tanzania and Zambia on his scheduled three-nation tour, Podgorny began three days of talks with Mozambique President Samora Machel, which the final joint statement characterized as marked by "full mutual understanding, cordial friendship and international solidarity." After departing Mozambique, Podgorny retraced his steps to Tanzania on 1 April when he again met with President Julius Nyerere. Before returning to Moscow on the 4th, the delegation traveled to Somalia for an "unofficial" visit with President Mohamed Siad Barre on the 2d and 3d.

The military provisions of Moscow's latest friendship and cooperation treaty parallel the language of the earlier Angolan treaty. Unlike some Soviet treaties with nonaligned countries, the Mozambique treaty fails to specify the nature of military "cooperation" between the two sides in developing Mozambique's defenses and for consultations in situation that "threaten" peace. The military provisions of the treaty had been foreshadowed in the Soviet-Mozambique joint statement that was issued after Machel's May 1976 visit to Moscow. That statement said the Soviet Union would "render assistance" in consolidating Mozambique defenses and the two sides would regularly consult on bilateral and international problems.**

In addition to Mozambique and Angola, Moscow concluded friendship and cooperation treaties with Somalia in July 1974, with Iraq in April 1972, and with Egypt in May 1971--the Egyptian treaty having been abrogated by Cairo in March 1976. Moscow also concluded a treaty of "peace, friendship and cooperation" with India in August 1971. Both the Soviet treaties with Somalia and Egypt specified that Somali and Egyptian military personnel would be trained by the Russians to operate Soviet-supplied arms and equipment.

* The Soviet-Angolan treaty of friendship and cooperation is discussed in the TRENDS of 14 October 1976, pages 14-15.

** The joint statement issued at the time of Machel's Moscow visit is discussed in the TRENDS of 3 June 1976, pages 17-19.

CUBA

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CUBA REJECTS ZAIRE'S EXCUSE FOR SUSPENDING DIPLOMATIC TIES

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A Cuban Foreign Ministry note, reported by PRENSA LATINA on 5 April, has labeled charges of Cuban interference in Zairian affairs a "totally false pretext" for the Kinshasa Government's breaking of diplomatic ties with Havana. Kinshasa's move to suspend relations follows Zairian President Mobutu's charge that Cubans were involved in the invasion of Zaire and Cuban President Fidel Castro's counter-charge that the "reactionary" Zairian Government had falsely accused Cuba.

CUBAN NOTE On 4 April Kinshasa radio announced that Zaire would "suspend diplomatic relations with Cuba until further notice," citing "Cuban collusion" in the invasion of southern Zaire, as exemplified by the unspecified "subversive" activities of a Cuban Embassy official. The Cuban Foreign Ministry note issued later that day in response to Zaire's action said that the Cuban ambassador in Kinshasa had "categorically rejected" Zaire's charges, and the note asserted that Kinshasa's move "shows the falsehood of a regime which is decadent." The note did not state what additional action Havana would take; diplomatic ties between the two countries appear to remain in suspension but without a total rupture.

* Fidel Castro, in a 27 March speech in Angola, also recently reminded listeners that he did not regard Cuban involvement in Angola as a matter to be discussed with the United States. See the TRENDS of 30 March, pages 7-8.

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CUBA

CASTRO STRESSES AFRICAN ISSUES DURING UNOFFICIAL MOSCOW VISIT

Arriving in Moscow for a 4-8 April unofficial visit after an extended tour of Africa,* Cuban president Fidel Castro focused on that continent's problems in his banquet speech, remarking that African development would require "considerable international cooperation." Moscow gave Castro a warm welcome; Soviet commentators emphasized the "friendship, love and respect" felt for Castro, and Brezhnev in his 5 April dinner speech hailed the "full mutual understanding and unity" of Cuban-Soviet views. On Africa, Brezhnev said only that the recent African tours by Castro and Soviet President Podgornyy had demonstrated socialist countries' interest in helping Africa while avoiding "any interference whatsoever" in the internal affairs of other states. And the joint communique on the visit mentioned Africa only in a general expression of support for the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America "who are struggling against imperialism."

Castro in his banquet speech remarked on the "profound backwardness and underdevelopment" he had seen in Africa. Castro noted that Third World countries looked to the socialist countries for assistance in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism. And he reminded his audience that "decades of intense effort" and "considerable technical and economic international cooperation" would be needed in Africa, which he said still struggled against such "inhuman conditions" as racial discrimination and colonial exploitation.

Reflecting the warmer nature of Cuban-Soviet relations in the past few years, the communique, as broadcast textually by Moscow radio on the 8th, said there had been a "full unity of views" between the two sides and "deep mutual satisfaction" with the development of bilateral relations. The only available Cuban version of the communique, a summary broadcast by Havana's domestic service on the 8th, noted simply that the visit had "strengthened the unity

* Moscow was the last stop on a 40-day tour which took Castro to Algeria, Libya, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Yemen, Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola and the GDR. The earlier portions of Castro's trip are discussed in the TRENDS of 23 March 1977, pages 10-12; 30 March, pages 7-9; and 6 April, pages 18-19. Brezhnev, Podgornyy, Kosygin and Gromyko were present for Castro's arrival and departure, reflecting protocol requirements: Castro, since he became president of Cuba during a government reorganization last December, has served as head of state and government as well as first secretary of the Cuban

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of viewpoints" between the USSR and Cuba. While the text of the communique may appear in the Cuban party organ GRANMA, the summary version did not include a reference to Castro's praise, during his Moscow visit, of Cuba's "implementation of the tasks of the first five-year plan." The plan was approved at the first Cuban Communist Party Congress in December 1975, and since then Cuban newspapers have occasionally referred to certain projects as part of the five-year plan. But Havana has never released the text of the plan, and Western media have speculated that the fall of sugar prices has forced a complete rewriting of Cuba's economic blueprint for the next five years.

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AFRICA

TASS REJECTS "ABSURD" ALLEGATIONS OF SOVIET ROLE IN ZAIRE

The 12 April TASS statement has officially denied any Soviet complicity in the conflict in Zaire. The news agency statement, carried in PRAVDA on the 13th, rejected as "absurd" allegations that the Soviet Union was involved in the Zairian events and deplored foreign "interference" in Zaire's "internal conflict." It is customary for Moscow to employ a TASS statement as a vehicle for such a denial; a similar TASS statement was issued in January 1976 denying that Soviet warships were off the Angolan coast.

Since Zaire's southern Shaba province was invaded from Angola by exile forces on 8 March, Moscow media have insisted that the events there were an internal uprising sparked by popular discontent with President Mobutu's regime. CPSU General Secretary Brezhnev, in his 21 March trade union congress speech, had criticized NATO countries for interfering militarily in Zaire, and Soviet President Podgorny had rebuked "imperialist" interference in the Zairian events during his 23 March dinner remarks in Dar es Salaam.*

Echoing this same line, the TASS statement went on to update Moscow's stand and condemn China, Morocco, and South Africa for supplying arms, troops, and military supplies to Kinshasa in order to "impose" their own order on the Zairian "people" and to create a "new international problem." Dismissing the "slanderous campaign" alleging that Angola, Cuba, and the Soviet Union "stand behind the events in Zaire" as designed to cover up imperialist interference, TASS concluded that Moscow deemed it "inadmissible" for any external forces to interfere in Zaire's affairs.

* Brezhnev's 21 March remarks on Zaire are discussed in the TRENDS of 23 March 1977, page 12.

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PEKING SCORES USSR AND CUBA, WELCOMES FOREIGN AID TO ZAIRE

Senior PRC Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien on 6 April delivered Peking's most authoritative attack to date on Soviet involvement in the armed conflict in southern Zaire. Li's speech at a banquet for visiting Mauritanian President Daddah did not mention Cuba's role, but other Peking propaganda has scored reputed Cuban intervention in Zaire and even attacked Cuban President Fidel Castro by name. Peking media have welcomed Moroccan and French assistance to Zaire, but have not reported U.S. aid. Peking media have also failed to confirm news reports that the PRC will send assistance to Zaire.

LI SPEECH Using the occasion of the first visit by a high-level African delegation in almost four months, Li denounced "social-imperialism's" involvement in Zaire as a "new round of offensives of political and military aggression in Africa" and a "major move in its rivalry" with the United States "to seize Europe." Following the usual practice of Peking leaders in addressing African guests, Li did not attack the USSR by name. But he scoffed at the "various lies" spread by Moscow "to misrepresent its premeditated aggression as a Zairian civil war," adding that Peking "firmly believes" that the "Zairian people" will win final victory. NCNA drew unusual attention to Li's denunciation of Soviet involvement in Zaire by excerpting those portions of his speech and releasing them as a separate dispatch ahead of its release of the full text of the speech.

Peking's last authoritative comment on the Zaire conflict was in a 19 March PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator article which had attacked Moscow as the "organizer and commander" of the "mercenary" force invading Zaire and had similarly expressed support for Zaire's "just struggle."* Low-level Peking media attention to Zaire since then has focused primarily on foreign official and press charges of Soviet and Cuban involvement in the invasion of Zaire by Angola-based Katangan forces and on statements of support by African leaders for the Zaire Government.

**ANTI-CUBAN
POLEMIC** Peking media attacks on Cuban involvement in Zaire, even criticizing Castro by name, contrast sharply with Chinese restraint in reporting on Cuban involvement in the Angolan civil war. Direct mention of "Cuban" involvement in Zaire came early in Peking's reporting on the conflict--the first reference appearing on 19 March, three days after NCNA's first report on the fighting. References to Cuban

* The 19 March PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator article was discussed in the TRENDS of 22 March 1977.

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involvement were made principally in repeating foreign allegations that Cubans were "commanding" the Katangan invasion force. The first reference to Castro came in a 23 March NCNA dispatch reporting Zaire President Mobutu's denunciation of Castro for Cuban complicity in the invasion; since then the Cuban president has been mentioned several times in NCNA reports. A 9 April dispatch on Castro's 4-8 April visit to Moscow cited the contentions in foreign news accounts that recent African tours by Castro and Soviet President Podgorny were the "result of joint planning," that Castro's visit to Moscow was "probably aimed at coordinating Soviet-Cuban action in southern Africa," and that Castro "has turned Cubans into a nation of Soviet hirelings" sent out to do Soviet "dirty work."

AID TO Zaire
While Peking has not confirmed an announcement by a Zairian Government spokesman on 7 April that China has agreed to send "special aid" to Zaire, PRC media did report on the 9th that the Chinese ambassador to Kinshasa had a "warm and friendly" talk with Mobutu on the 7th. Peking has favorably reported the decision of Moroccan King Hassan to send troops to assist the Zaire Government and the French agreement to provide transportation for the Moroccan troops. Peking reporting has taken pains to show that the introduction of Moroccan troops into Zaire is in accord with the request of President Mobutu to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and legitimately conforms to the OAU charter. NCNA's 11 April dispatch reporting French agreement to provide air transport for the Moroccan troops carefully pointed out that French assistance is limited solely to logistical support and is in response to requests by the governments of Zaire and Morocco.

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C U B A

CASTRO INTERVIEW TOUCHES ON U.S., STRESSES AFRICAN RELATIONS

President Fidel Castro, in an interview with Simon Malley, director of the Paris weekly AFRIQUE-ASIE, has again denied Cuban involvement in Zaire. But in doing so he went on to warn that Cuba would respond in the strongest possible fashion should the Zairian fighting spill over into Angola. The interview--text of which is not yet available--apparently covered a wide range of foreign policy issues, from criticism of Moroccan and Chinese support for the Mobutu government to praise for Ethiopia and the Palestinian cause. A summary of the "20-hour," undated interview was carried by the Buenos Aires news service IPS on 6 May; while Havana domestic media are not known to have reported the interview, Havana radio's international service the same day broadcast a short account which touched on some of Castro's remarks about the United States.

Judging from the available accounts, Castro sounded an approving note in referring to President Carter as the first U.S. president in 16 years who had not engaged in a "policy of hostility" toward Cuba. Citing favorable signs from the United States, Castro noted Carter's and Vance's statements expressing an interest in holding talks with Cuba, as well as the lifting of the U.S. travel ban to Cuba and the "cessation of reconnaissance flights" over the island. Castro added, however, that such actions did not mean that the two countries could open talks on diplomatic relations, because the ending of the U.S. economic blockade was still the "key question" in this regard.

ZAIRE, ANGOLA In attempting to lay to rest charges of Cuban support for the Katangan rebels in Zaire, Castro again insisted that it was the "absolute truth" that there were no Cuban soldiers or instructors in Zaire and that Cuba had not participated in the training, equipping or formation of the rebel forces.* Castro said that Cuba felt it had no right to use its presence in Angola as a launching pad for an attack against another black African government, "regardless how reactionary it may be." And to dissociate Cuba from any action Angola may have taken on its own, Castro said "we took special care not to encourage" any move against Zaire, adding, however, that "Angola is not Cuban territory."

* For discussions of Castro's previous denials of involvement in Zaire, see the TRENDS of 23 March, pages 10-11 and that of 30 March, pages 7-8. Other recent Cuban statements on Zaire are discussed in the TRENDS of 16 March, page 18; 6 April, pages 12-13, and 27 April, page 18.

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As he had done previously, Castro implied that Cuba was not pleased with events in Zaire, saying that black African countries should avoid internecine conflicts that blurred the true lines of battle between black Africa and the "colonialist, fascist" forces in southern Africa.

Castro coupled his denial of involvement in Zaire with his strongest reaffirmation of Cuba's commitment to Angola since the invasion of Zaire began. Responding to a question, Castro said that he was aware that Zaire's "imperialist" supporters were considering plans to carrying the fighting over into Angola, but warned:

We will regard any attack against Angola as an attack against Cuba. Let this be clear: along with the Angolan people, we will defend Angola with all the means available . . . if those forces of aggression dare to attack Angola under any pretext, they will receive a lesson they will never forget.

CRITICISM OF MOROCCO, CHINA Castro also denounced countries which have aided Zaire, particularly Morocco and China. Much as in the 21 April Cuban Foreign Ministry statement responding to Moroccan charges of Cuban interference in Zaire, Castro assailed Morocco for sending troops to fight "at the service of imperialism," while Arab territories remained occupied.*

Turning to Peking, Castro criticized it for sending weapons to the Kinshasa government and giving "full approval" to the intervention by Morocco and "French and Yankee imperialists." He blamed the "cult of personality" for China's problems, and charged that the PRC was carrying on a "truly infamous" campaign of slander against Cuba. Much as he had done last December, at the opening of the Cuban National Assembly, Castro accused the Chinese of acting in alliance with "reactionaries and imperialists" in the Middle East, Europe and Africa. (The already poor Cuban-Chinese relations were particularly strained by the Angolan civil war and the invasion of Zaire. Culminating a series of critical reports, NCNA on 23 March cited Zairian President Mobutu's charge that "Fidel Castro has a guilty conscience" over the sending of Cuban troops to Zaire. While Cuban-Chinese media exchanges have been frequent since 1975, this was NCNA's first--albeit indirect--criticism of Castro by name since the war began in Angola.)

* For a discussion of the Cuban foreign ministry note, see the TRENDS of 27 April, page 18.

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ETHIOPIA Castro had warm words for Ethiopia, which he visited for the first time in March. He said that a "profound revolution" was taking place in Ethiopia and described Prime Minister Mengistu as a revolutionary leader of "exceptional qualities." Cuban media have in the past devoted little attention to Ethiopia, but during his visit Castro had praised the Ethiopian revolutionary process and said that his meeting with Mengistu had been characterized by "deep friendly sentiments."

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SOUTHERN AFRICA

MOSCOW REITERATES STOCK CRITICISM OF U.S. AFRICAN DIPLOMACY

Soviet media comment has predictably disparaged the latest diplomatic efforts of the Carter administration to achieve a peaceful solution to southern African problems. Routine comment pegged to Vice President Walter Mondale's 19-20 May Vienna meeting with South African Prime Minister Vorster and to UN Ambassador Andrew Young's just completed tour of black African states has reiterated standard Soviet charges that Washington's diplomacy aims at preserving white domination and Western economic interests in southern Africa. Moscow media had directed similar criticism against former Secretary of State Kissinger during his mediating mission in Africa last September.*

MONDALE-VORSTER
MEETING

Asserting that the Vice President's meeting with Vorster was the "highest ever level of contact" and that it served to impart a "semblance of respectability" to the "racist regime," reportage and comment expressed skepticism concerning the Carter administration's "alleged" new "hard line" toward Pretoria's apartheid policy. TASS' Kulik on 19 May divided as a "propaganda screen" Western press reports that Washington was considering "penalty measures" against the Vorster regime and suggested that the meeting was really intended to insure Vorster's support for the British-American settlement plan for Rhodesia and Namibia. Kulik asserted that Mondale and Vorster would also agree on "cosmetic measures" for liberalizing apartheid as a means of preserving the racist system and Western investments in South Africa. A 20 May TASS report on the conclusion of the talks cited Vorster's Vienna press conference remarks upholding apartheid as demonstrating that the meeting was "no attempt at a settlement, but the latest stage of collusion" between the "racists" and their "imperialist guardians."

YOUNG TOUR,
MAPUTO MEETING

UN Ambassador Young's recent African tour, including his participation in a 10-13 May conference in Abidjan of American ambassadors to Africa and the 16-21 May UN conference on southern Africa held in Maputo, drew similar critical Moscow comment. TASS' Ponomarev on the 13th took issue with a Young statement

* Moscow media treatment of Secretary of State Kissinger's African mediating mission is discussed in the TRENDS of 29 September 1976, page 1; 22 September 1976, pages 1-3; and 15 September 1976, page 21.

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at an Abidjan press conference on the 11th, asserting that Young was "clearly confused" if he claimed that Moscow only supplied "arms and ideology" to Africa. The commentator suggested that Young's efforts to distract attention from the "concealed intrigues" of British-American diplomacy in Africa would "fool no one" and that the ambassador was embarked on a "thankless mission" to "whitewash" the "expansionist and colonialist" U.S. policy toward Africa. TASS' Kulik on the 21st characterized Young's 19 May speech to the Maputo conference advocating non-violent tactics as a "rather strange statement" which revealed Young to be a "zealous defender" of "imperialist" interests in southern Africa. And IZVESTIYA's Pilyatskin, in a 22 May report, noted that Young's failure to mention in his Maputo speech any "concrete contribution" the United States intended to make toward implementing UN decisions on southern Africa had "disappointed" southern African liberation movement representatives at the conference.

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MOSCOW ISSUES TASS STATEMENT TO PROTEST RHODESIAN RAID

Moscow media's initial, routine reportage and comment condemning the 29 May-2 June Rhodesian raid deep into Mozambique was capped by a 2 June TASS statement which serves to put the Soviet Union on record as officially protesting the incursion.* Earlier Rhodesian forays into Mozambique, such as the August 1976 attack on Nyazonia, had drawn only routine Moscow media criticism.

Labeling the incursion a "crying outrage" which might engender "grave international consequences," TASS stated that news of the raid was received in the Soviet Union with "profound indignation" and went beyond initial comment in recalling that Maputo and Moscow were linked by a treaty of friendship and cooperation. The statement vaguely warned that "all responsibility" for the consequences of the invasion fell on the "racist regime" and their "sponsors." (The Soviet-Mozambique treaty, signed on 31 March during Soviet President Podgorny's 29 March-1 April state visit to Maputo, provides for USSR-Mozambique military cooperation and for joint consultations to work out "coordinated" positions in situations that "threaten" or "break peace.")** The statement also drew on stock criticism in charging that Britain's disavowal to use force against the Ian Smith regime was "direct encouragement" for such attacks and that the Western states' "endless negotiations" with Salisbury served to legalize a regime which had no right to be in Rhodesia, much less Mozambique.

Moscow on 30 May began noting the Rhodesian incursion with a flurry of brief TASS reports based on announcements from the Mozambique Defense Ministry. The scant media comment that preceded the TASS statement included a Viktor Glazunov commentary--broadcast by Moscow radio to Africa on 1 June--which reported UN General Secretary Kurt Waldheim's call for an end to the "aggression" and which charged that the Salisbury action showed that the Anglo-American plan for settling the Rhodesian problem would not work. Another Moscow radio commentary by Vladislav Chernukha, broadcast to Africa on the day of the TASS statement, acknowledged the 31 May Washington and

* TASS statements dealing with Africa have frequently been pegged to specific events, such as the Soweto riots in South Africa in June 1976; or they have served as denials of charges against the USSR, as with the accusations of Soviet complicity in the Katangan incursion into Zaire last April. See the TRENDS of 23 June 1976, page 25, and the TRENDS of 13 April 1977, pages 9-10.

** The treaty is discussed in the TRENDS of 6 April 1977, pages 9-10.

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London condemnation of the raid but belittled the sincerity of the Western protests by charging that Salisbury was using arms supplied by the West and that the United States and other Western countries continue to maintain "close economic ties" with the Smith regime.

Followup comment to the TASS statement also dwelt on the charge of Western culpability for Smith's actions and seemed intended to minimize the impact of the American and British official protests to Smith, which were favorably cited by Mozambique media on 2 June. TASS' Kulik, in a commentary of the 3d, ridiculed the Western protests as only expressing "disagreement" with Smith's actions after the raid had proved to be a "fiasco" for the Rhodesians and typically asserted that Smith intended the raid to provoke a reaction by the African states which would serve as a pretext for "military intervention by Britain and the United States" on Smith's behalf.