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ON PAGE A-4

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# Cuba Promotes Angola-Zaire Peace; Carter Denies 'Back-Door' Arms Plan

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Cuba has expressed a policy parallel to the U.S. effort to establish normal relations between Zaire and Angola, while President Carter disavows any intention of arming rebels in Angola.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca said yesterday that his country opposed the recent Katangan invasion of Zaire's Shaba province. Carter has accused Cuba of supporting the invasion.

Malmierca said at a news conference in Algiers that the invasion did not promote African unity and was injurious to Angola. He said Angola needs peace and stability to recover from the wounds of war and to develop its economy.

At a news conference here later yesterday, Carter said he had never had any intention of sending arms directly or indirectly to rebels fighting the Angolan government.

Carter denied any knowledge of an approach that CIA Director Stansfield Turner made to Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, to explore the possibility of arming Angolan rebels.

AFTER THE SHABA invasion, Turner discussed whether arms could be supplied legally to the rebels as a way of distracting Angola from supporting the invasion. Clark told him that a 1975 amendment which the senator sponsored would prevent it.

Carter said the administration never had any plan "to send backdoor weapons" to Angolan rebels.

Last week the administration sent its deputy ambassador to the United Nations, Donald McHenry, to the capital of Angola for talks on stabilizing relations between it and Zaire, which has been a channel for arms supplies to the rebels. Senior officials said it was necessary to stop both nations from interfering in each other's affairs if progress was to be achieved in the region.

McHenry was en route back to the United States as Carter spoke to the press. Because of lack of communications, he had not reported directly from Angola on the results of his talks.

But Malmierca's statement indicated that Cuba was urging Angola to support an international arrangement to quiet down its Zaire border.

MUCH OF CARTER'S news conference was devoted to foreign affairs.

He said last week's Israeli answer to questions about the future of occupied Arab lands "was very disappointing." This was the strongest official statement so far about Israel's refusal to make any commitment on relinquishing its military control of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip after a five-year period of local self-rule that it has proposed.

Carter also commented negatively on the Israeli Cabinet's rejection Sunday of a still-incomplete Egyptian counterproposal. It calls for an Israeli withdrawal from the territories as part of an agreement on peace and good relations with neighboring states.

Carter said he had noticed that Israel rejected the idea before it had even been finished and formally presented to it. Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel said yesterday the plan would be completed in a few days and given to the United States for transmission to Israel, Cairo Radio reported.

With Vice President Walter F. Mondale visiting Israel next Friday and Egypt on Monday, and with Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance trying to arrange a meeting with the Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers, Carter said he could not predict the rate of progress on Arab-Israeli negotiations.

ANY PROGRESS will require "good faith and some flexibility on both sides," Carter noted.

The president rejected an accusation by Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist Party general secretary, that the United States was trying to play China off against his country. He is not doing that and never will, Carter said, but it is in basic American interests to have good relations with China.

In a speech Sunday, Brezhnev said that "recently attempts have been made in the United States of America, and at a high level and in quite a cynical form at that, to play the Chinese card against the U.S.S.R. This is a short-sighted and dangerous policy.

"I hope its authors do not too bitterly regret it," Brezhnev said.

Carter was asked about reports that a National Security Council member, Dr. Samuel P. Huntington, recently advocated to a West Point conference the use of American trade for leverage on Soviet political and military policies.

He had not heard of such a proposal, Carter replied, but he did not believe in such linkage. He supported the idea of more trade, except in items of security importance, but noted that the recent arrest of an American businessman in Moscow had caused concern among companies trading there.

AT MALMIERCA'S news conference, he said Cuba advocated a political solution of Ethiopia's secessionist problem in Eritrea province. This solution should be within the framework of the recognition of the rights of the people in a united Ethiopia, the foreign minister said.

Cuba had last month rejected Ethiopian requests that its estimated 17,000 troops in Ethiopia help fight the Eritrean secessionists.

Malmierca's statement was one of the clearest public declarations that his government was pressing the military junta in Addis Ababa to negotiate with the rebels.