

British Sabotage African Peace

Britain has so far successfully sabotaged efforts by the Carter Administration to launch negotiations between all parties concerned in the Rhodesian crisis, and has thereby escalated the possibility of war in southern Africa. This leaves the faction in the U.S. government committed to peace no choice but to move forcefully, and quickly, with a program for full economic and industrial development for the entire region.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young travelled to Dar es Salaam, Tanzania last week to meet with leaders of the Patriotic Front guerrilla organization to work out some thorny negotiating problems prior to a full meeting of the British, Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and his black puppet coalition on the one side, and the Patriotic Front and its front-line state backers on the other.

During the two-day meetings, Patriotic Front leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe granted a key concession on the military issue, agreeing for the first time to interim military supervision which would include the Patriotic Front forces, UN peacekeeping forces, and elements of Ian Smith's military. The agreement promised to be a decisive factor in pressuring Smith into full negotiations, which he has so far refused to do.

British Foreign Secretary David Owen (overseeing the British interest in maintaining the area as a U.S.-USSR confrontation issue) tagged along during the meetings, and when faced with formal British agreement on the military issue, pulled out of the negotiations.

Patriotic Front leader Mugabe charged that the conferees had reached what he thought was an acceptable compromise at one point during the talks, "but when we were drafting the final statement, the British backed out." He added that if the British want to go in and back Smith's "internal solution" — a government

with token black participation — "we will meet them on the battlefield."

Owen then returned to face the British parliament, calling for a full negotiating conference. The new British design to protect the "internal settlement" also is an attempt to force the U.S. to go along with Owen's strategy of splitting the Patriotic Front leadership — a ploy which will make war inevitable.

If the U.S. stalls on economic development initiatives, the only possible resolution to the crisis, the danger of war is greatly heightened. Already, a plan for an escalation of military action against the Smith government is now being considered by the Patriotic Front and the frontline states. The plan calls for a military occupation of part of northeast Rhodesia preparatory to declaring a government there under Patriotic Front auspices. Nigerian Foreign Minister Garba reportedly agrees with the strategy.

Andrew Young Calls For Economic Development To End Rhodesian Crisis

Exclusive

Following are excerpts of a report appearing in the Italian Communist Party daily Unita last week, which covers a press conference held in Dakar, Senegal by UN Ambassador Andrew Young. Young's remarks at the conference have so far been covered nowhere else in the U.S. press:

...Concerning Angola, Young restated his belief in the stabilizing role of the Cubans... "My government," Young said, "didn't recognize the MPLA (the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola), but most of the rest of the world did.... I believe that the solution of the Angolan problem must be a political and economic solution." Young said at this point that he had praise for Senegal's President Senghor and "everyone putting political pressure on (Angolan President Agostinho) Neto and (Jonas) Savimbi (head of the southern Angolan guerrilla movement) to reach some kind of agreement."

...He added that "The Cubans do not represent a long-term threat in Africa." For Young, the problem is one of development and in particular the development of technology. "The Cubans," he said, "did not succeed in industrializing Cuba. How could they industrialize Angola or Ethiopia? The Russians didn't solve their problems of technology and management. How could they answer the enormous needs of Africa? To the Africans, Western capital and technology are more useful. They can call their development what they want, but technology, management and markets will come from the West."

Unita then discusses Young's disputes with National Security Coordinator Zbigniew Brzezinski on American foreign policy, in particular toward Africa:

Soviets Charge British Conspiracy; Maintain Commitment to Africa

The *New York Times* reported on an April 19 meeting between Angolan President Agostinho Neto and Leonid Brezhnev as the latest of a series of consultations apparently aimed at coordinating Soviet policy in Africa. The Soviet news agency TASS was reported as stating that Mr. Brezhnev has assured the Angolan President that the "Soviet Union would go on rendering the heroic Angolan people all-out support."

The April 10 London *Times* writes:

"Britain alone pushed Somalia into the 'absurd adventure' of fighting in Ethiopia's Ogaden Province by promising arms supplies," *Izvestia* said last night. It was commenting on the warning given by Dr. David Owen, Foreign Secretary, on Wednesday about the risks of Soviet and Cuban military intervention in Eritrea, Namibia and Rhodesia..."

"I told Carter and Cyrus Vance," said Young, "that every time they think I am too controversial, they can ask me to be silent, or to resign... If I say something to my friends, I say it to my enemies as well. People can think these remarks are gaffes, but you can be sure about it, they are intentional. I say things I think should be said, that no one has the courage to say."

Kissinger Backs British "Internal Solution"

In a speech to the International Radio and Television Society yesterday, Henry Kissinger claimed that a "race war of tremendous proportions" was about to erupt in Rhodesia if Smith's internal solution was not implemented. He went on to say that Soviet activities in defense of Ethiopian sovereignty in the Horn of Africa was a direct "geopolitical challenge" to the U.S. "to outflank the Mideast, to demonstrate that the U.S. cannot protect its friends, and to raise doubts in Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Sudan and Iran."

We must make clear to other countries that we will not be blackmailed by Cuban troops or Soviet arms. I don't see how detente can survive if they continue their aggression. I don't see how any (SALT — ed.) agreement can be made. And that should be made clear to the Soviet Union.

We have the right to remove illegitimate causes of unrest and instability in Africa and elsewhere.

It's time to dissolve the ridiculous myth of an invincible Cuba.

Zambians, Tanzanians, Patriotic Front Blame British

The Zambian government newspaper, the Zambia Daily Mail, reported that country's assessment of the situation in the following editorial appearing April 5:

The Western countries and their press have been feeding a false and malicious report that the frontline countries support the Anglo-American proposals in order to find a quick solution to the Rhodesian problem.... The truth of the matter is that when the frontline countries accepted the Anglo-American proposals, they have done more than even the British and Americans themselves to press for their implementation.... There was even a time

when the frontline countries even went so far as accusing the British and Americans of employing delaying tactics over their own proposals on Rhodesia in order to give the internal settlement talks a chance. When these charges were made, neither the British nor the Americans denied them. They remained silent. And for anyone to suggest that it is out of Zambia's economic problems that the frontline countries are pressurizing for action from the British and the Americans, is not only absurd but downright dishonest.

The British and the Americans had better be reminded that they have told the world that they intend to implement their own proposals by getting going a conference to be attended by the Patriotic Front, leaders of the internal settlement and the colonial power, which is Britain. What they must concern themselves with now is that the conference cannot take place. Smith and his cowboys declared UDI (Unilateral Declaration of Independence) in 1965 after the British had assured him that he would get away with it if he did. And he declared UDI and got away with it. Smith went ahead with internal settlement early this year after he had been assured by the British that they would not oppose any agreement reached between him and the black stooges inside Rhodesia...

What we consider is important now is for the British and the Americans to show the world they mean business by putting in everything they have to get Smith to attend the conference, and when he is there to get him to give up his foolish ideas of using blacks to perpetuate white rule in Rhodesia.

Owen: Britain Will Support Internal Solution

Financial Times, "Owen Sees Room for Hope in Rhodesia Negotiations," April 19:

Leaders of the Patriotic Front were given a clear warning by Dr. David Owen, Foreign Secretary, in the Commons yesterday that if they boycott fair and free elections, Britain will not be deterred from accepting the result should it reflect approval by the people as a whole, for the internal settlement.... (He said) there was also more understanding in Salisbury that UN involvement gave an assurance that sanctions would be lifted *prior* to independence.... (emphasis added — ed.).

...There are suggestions (i.e., from Owen — ed.) that Mr. Joshua Nkomo and Mr. Robert Mugabe might go their separate ways if they were to get deeply into the negotiation process.