

receive an energetic response, warned the President of the Council of State of Cuba, Fidel Castro, in a long interview given to the review *Afrique-Asie*.

The Cuban leader said that he is not ignorant of the fact that plans exist for aggression against Angola under the pretext of the so-called "right of pursuit."

"If these aggressive forces dare to attack Angola, under whatever pretext they use, they will learn a lesson they will never forget. We will defend Angola with all the means at our disposal," he said.

"We understand perfectly," said Castro, "that Mobutu repeats that Cubans are participating in these confrontations because his regime is faced with a desperate political, economic and social situation. He is forced to do this in order to justify his appeal for aid from the imperialists.

"The struggle developing in Zaire," the Cuban President reaffirmed, "constitutes a purely internal question of that country. We do not practice the politics of lies, duplicity and deceit.

"The strict and rigorous truth," said Fidel Castro, "is

that we have not participated neither in the training nor in the organization of cadre of the revolutionary forces which started the struggle in Shaba."...

Referring to the general situation in Africa, Fidel Castro said that excellent opportunities exist to be able to pass from tribalism to socialism.

He said he considered it necessary and indispensable to create an anti-imperialist front in the continent, which would group the most progressive governments....

"We also feel," he said, "that the success and consolidation of the Ethiopian revolution have an enormous importance for Africa...."

Speaking of the present contradictions between capitalism and socialism, Fidel Castro specified that these conflicts could not be resolved by way of war.

"We don't live in the era of the bow and arrow," he said, "but in a nuclear era, when a war could wipe out the entire world.

"In one way or another, the regimes with different social systems must learn to coexist," declared the President of the Council of State of Cuba.

Mondale And Young Play Amos 'n Andy In Africa

U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations and Trilateral Commission member Andrew Young arrived in Abidjan, Ivory Coast this week on the first stop of an African tour in which Young will peddle from one country to the next the Carter Administration "soft line" to Africa. Young's particular target is Nigeria, the most powerful African state.

With support work from the U.S. East Coast press which claims that the Administration is still figuring out its African policy, Young asserted in Abidjan: "As we attempt to put together an African policy, the State Department felt it was important for the policy not only to come from Washington but to come from Africa itself."

Young has further earned his "soft" credentials by the impolite threats from the Republic of South Africa government that he may not be permitted to visit there. Young wants to meet with black leaders in South Africa. The UN Ambassador had been invited to South Africa by Wall Street-associated mining magnate Harry Oppenheimer. Prior to his arrival, Young will attend a conference in Mozambique which will also be attended by southern African liberation movements.

While Young appears as Jimmy Carter's nice guy, the hawkish looking Walter Mondale, also a member of the Trilateral Commission, has declared that he is "enraged" over Young's activities in Africa. Mondale claims that Young's actions will make it more difficult for Mondale to get South Africa to make concessions and support a Rhodesia settlement, implying that if Young keeps it up South Africa's war party will go out of control. Mondale will meet with South African Prime Minister Vorster in Vienna May 19.

The Carter Administration hopes that the frontline African states will splinter in the face of the threat of

military invasion from South Africa on the one hand (Mondale), and friendly protection from the U.S. on the other (Young). The pro-Soviet MPLA government of Angola would thus be isolated and primed for attack.

The South Africans have not hesitated to foster the idea that they are fully prepared for war.

South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha declared this week: "I am prepared to die for our right to exist," and urged the population to stop bickering about apartheid rules and face up to the threat of a race war. "if American demands from us majority rule in South Africa, then in my opinion it is misleading itself. We are not Mississippi, Georgia or Alabama. We can make changes to eliminate racial friction, but not in a hundred years will we negotiate our own destruction." Threatening to break away from the West, he said if majority rule is demanded by the U.S., "then there is no hope of success in our negotiations with them — we go it alone and we will stand alone."

Further indication of South African intentions to seemingly break with the West and go to war are reliable reports that there have been high level talks between South Africa and the People's Republic of China. Linked by their common anti-Moscow paranoia, a turn toward Peking is considered to be a desperation move in anticipation of an imminent break with the west.

Anglo-American Plan for Rhodesia Announced

British Foreign Secretary David Owen announced on May 11 the Anglo-American plan for achieving a settlement in Rhodesia, going out of his way to emphasize that he and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance were in

full agreement on this initiative. The U.S. and Britain will each establish representatives, most probably in Lusaka, Zambia or Dar es Salaam. Tanzania to begin a phase of intensive consultations with the parties seeking majority rule, as well as with the Rhodesian Smith government itself. Their ostensible goal is some form of majority rule by Sept. 1978, and the plan foresees and undefined British presence in Rhodesia during the interim period.

Patriotic Front leader Joshua Nkomo has strongly denounced, both before and after meeting with Vance last week, the Carter intervention into what Nkomo has termed a problem to be resolved between Britain, the

colonial power, and the population of Rhodesia. Nkomo's denunciation of U.S. participation was considered a serious setback to the Owen plan, according to the *London Times*. While African countries not directly involved in the crisis, such as the potentially influential Nigeria, have taken no steps to denounce the meddling by Carter, Zambian Foreign Minister Mwale stated Nkomo's rejection of the Owen plan was "a step in the right direction." Mwale saw no sense in the proposed Anglo-American sponsored conference. He said Zambia supports the Patriotic Front stand, and would continue to support them as the only fighting force in Rhodesia.

—Douglas DeGroot