

A WEEKLY DIGEST OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

NEW FIGHTING EXPECTED IN AFRICA'S HORN

military stalemate between war, Ethiopian soldiers and guer-

Liberation Front. the Front wrested control of Somalia itself. The arms race up to 90 per cent of Ethio- is clouded by secrecy and pia's Ogaden region, border-ing neighboring Somalia, from Soviet supplies are reportedly the Ethiopian army. But its reaching both nations, but the drive to capture the three bulk of Soviet aid is said to be Ethiopian strongholds in the going to Ethiopia, rather than Ogaden - the towns of Dire long-time Soviet ally, Somalia. Dawa, Harar, and Jijiga - has Somalia is therefore turning to apparently faltered.

most reports from the area Arabia. say regular Somali units are

[AN] Ethiopia claims to probably involved in the have shot down five Somali fighting. Both Ethiopia and MIGs last week, in a counter- Somalia are shopping for weaoffensive designed to break the pons in anticipation of a wider

Somalia makes no secret rillas of the Western Somali of its support for the Western Somali guerrillas, and says it During July and August, fears an Ethiopian attack on arently faltered. Arab regional neighbors, in-Despit denials by Somalia, cluding Iraq, Syria, and Saudi

Mediation efforts have had

little apparent effect, although a Mozambican delegation visited South Yemen and Somalia, and a Malagasy team went to both Somalia and Ethiopia, carrying messages to the part-ies. Formal Organization of African Unity efforts are also stalled.

Somalia's President Siad Barre returned last week from a two-day visit to the Soviet Union, but there has been no sign of an improvement in the recently-strained relations.

The United States is trying to distance itself from the conflict by announcing that an earlier offer of arms for Somalia refers to "defensive" weapons only, and will not be for use in the Ogaden fighting.

CHILLY RECEPTION FOR RHODESIA PEACE PLAN

[AN] Bolstered by a resounding election victory, Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith last week raised serious objections to the latest Anglo-American plan during a meet-ing Thursday with British Foreign Secretary David Owen and American UN Ambassador Andrew Young. The following day, Smith told reporters he had been skeptical before the meeting and was "no more optimistic now."

The Rhodesia leader characterized various points in the plan as "crazy," "ill-con-ceived," and "disastrous," but he said his cabinet would give the proposals "long and careful consideration."

The settlement bleprint reportedly involves the resignation of the Smith regime and its replacement by an interim government headed by a British commissioner. Security would be handled initially by a most likely involves negotia-UN peacekeeping force, pro-bably with a large Nigerian months with the two nationcontingent. Then defense re- alist leaders who have dissponsibilities would be turned over to a new Zimbabwe army guerrilla armies, Bishop Mubased on the guerrilla force of zorewa and Ndabaningi Sithole the Patriotic Front but in- as well as talks with the councluding some elements of the try's traditional tribal chiefs.

Cuando-Cubango on the border with Namibia. An Angolan transport plan was shot down over Cuangar on July 13, and

the town was reportedly occu-pied for some time by UNITA

liberation movement, SWAPO.

These sources, however, assert

border in that area.

Rhodesian army as well.

supervision, an electoral pro- negotiate with Smith. cess would be set in motion to choose a new government on the basis of one man, one vote.

Similar to earlier peace packages, the latest Anglo-American iniitiative features a \$1 billion Zimbabwe Development Fund as an incentive for the whites to stay after independence.

In his Friday press conference, Smith criticized the notion of dissolving the Rhodesian army: He also asked how the British could expect his government to step down before knowing the type of Constitution offered to replace

The Rhodesian leader was expected to reject the Angl-American proposals, and to proceed instead with his 'internal settlement' plan. This associated themselves from the

Both Muzorewa and Sit-During the period of UN hole have so far declined to

> According to British journalist David Martin, Owen believes that escalating guerrilla war will make an 'internal settlement' impossible and that Smith will be forced to reconsider the Angl-American proposals. Writing in the London Observer. Martin says Owen regards the new plan as the actual basis for a Rhodesian solution and is not willing to alter it except in respect of details. The British Foreign Secretary is forwarding the plan to the UN Security Council for review later this month.

It appears that some adjustments must be made, however, if the plan is to win African support. A spokesperson for the Patriotic Front said in Lusaka last week that the proposals were designed to protect the white minority and give a British commissioner too much power to protect British interests there.

The front-line countries have neither endorsed nor rejected the proposals.

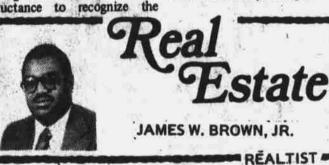
ANGOLAN GUERRILLAS CLAIM CAPTURE OF BORDER TOWNS

[AN] The Angolan oppoDash's description of his government of Angola led by sition guerrilla group UNITA is trip, eyewitness accounts of President Agostinho Neto. But claiming new military successes several guerrilla attacks, and his many details contained in the against the MPLA-led government of that country. The claims have been reported in a series of communiques released several guerrilla attacks, and his articles may well embarrass unit of that country. The claims have been reported in a series of communiques released several guerrilla attacks, and his articles may well embarrass unit of the country are contradict the image of the guerrillas as a disciplined moveseries of communiques released in recent weeks in Paris, and in broadcasts from Johannesburg.

The claims refer to attacks in the southern provinces of Huambo, Bie and Cuando-Cubango, most notably the capture of several towns in

strength and contribute to U.S. tical and military strength. reluctance to recognize the

national impression of UNITA ment capable of greater poli-



FUTURE SHOCK!!!

forces. In August, UNITA also reported taking Calai, a border Who would have thought that we'd ever look forward to an town some fifty miles to the annual inflation rate of 6% with an emotion close to ecstacy? Yet, today that's what we're doing. The reason, of course, is Fighting in this border that after three successive yearly hikes averaging better than 9%, 1976's 6% increase looks pretty good. Don't be fooled - 6% area is confirmed by reports from Angolan government sources and from the Namibian inflation is high. At that rate prices double in 12 years.

What would happen to housing prices with a 6% yearly costof-living increase? A home that cost \$45,000 now would increase to \$90,548 in 12 years. In 20 years it would cost \$144,320. In 30 years it would sell for \$258,456.

that UNITA guerrillas are supplied, trained and joined in plied, trained and joined in What does all this mean? Whatever your age, you must find their operations by South a way to create an income in addition to your pay check. Al-African troops in Namibia. In though there is no such thing as the perfect investment, real particular, the downing of the estate may be the nearest thing to it. It can be an income protransport over Cuangar is attri- ducer, a shelter from high taxes, and an ideal protection from buted to a South African anti-the ravages of inflation. Real estate values historically increase aircraft battery just across the faster than general inflation prices and maintain a higher value Cubango river, which forms the than most assets in depression. The ideal hedge.

Recent visitors to Huambo and Bie provinces, including Basil Davidson, long-time Angola observer, describe UNITAs military activities in those pro-vinces as isolated banditry and harassment rather than a serious military threat. The Benguela Railway, which runs through Huamba and Bie, is operating within Angola, he re-ports. (Lack of an agreement with Zaire has prevented inter-national operation of the railway, and Zambia and Angola are planning a new road to connect the Zambian copperbelt directly with the Angolan railway town of Luena-formerly Luso.) However, UNITA's claims WENDELL HAYNES

to wider control and plans to proclaim a "Black Socialist Republic" in the south of Angola received a major boost last month from a seven-part series of front page articles in the Washington Post. The articles relate a sevenmonth trip inside Angola with UNITA guerrillas by Leon Dash, a reporter who had also travelled with UNITA and written a similar four-part series in 1973.

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Museum of Art Receives \$12,12 The North Carolina Cen-

Art has received a \$12,120 grant from the National Endowment for the Arts to support a November exhibition of works by William E. Artis, Romare Bearden, and Selma Burke.

tral University Museum of

E. L. KEARNEY

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Joins Ilderton

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The three artists were born

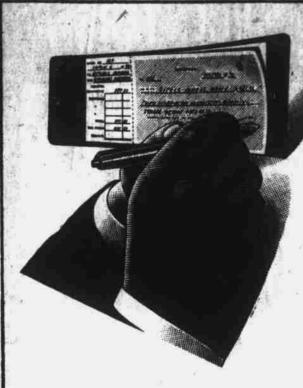
in North Carolina, Each is Afro-American. Bearden, a painter, was also born in 1914 in Char-lotte, He has worked most recently in colleges and mixed media.

Burke was born in Moores-

ville in 1900. Her profile sculpture of Franklin D. Roosevelt was chosen by the president's widow for the ten-cent piece commemorating Roosevelt.

The show will open on the afternoon of NCCU's Foun-

will continue through the month. Honorary Doctor of Fine Arts degrees will be awarded to the artists. Bearden and Burke are expected to be present for the



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