

Wanted, Soul Music In The Soviet Union

By Raymond H. Boone
NNPA Foreign Correspondent
MOSCOW — Tunes by Ella Fitzgerald and the late Louis Armstrong are among the most popular recordings. Young people really dig jazz, sing Negro spirituals and like to march to the theme of the black American Civil Rights Movement of the Sixties. "We Shall Overcome." When a record was released here that featured the predominantly black Shaw University choir of Raleigh, N.C. several years ago, it was in great demand.

Three Soviet experts on American affairs gave the National Newspaper Publishers Association these examples in an interview to illustrate the popularity of black music among the Soviet people. They gave them in response to an NNPA question about whether current music by black American recording artists would be a hit in Russia — if improved U.S.-Soviet trade relations would allow for its distribution in this huge Communist nation of 266 million people.

"There would be a crash at the shops" if current black music were made available in the Soviet Union, predicted Dr. Svetlana Chervomaya of the Institute of U.S. Studies, Academy of Sciences of the USSR. "There's a lot of interest" in black music that goes back many years.

The other two experts, Dr. Igor I. Geevsky, Section Chief of the USSR Institute of U.S. Studies, and Dr. Vladimir A. Yulin, Senior Researcher specializing in economics at the USSR Institute of U.S.-Canada Relations, agreed that the Soviet Union would open its doors to black American businessmen just as it would others to discuss trade matters — if there were no objections by Washington.

The Soviet experts blamed U.S. trade restrictions on Russia for keeping the American recording industry out of the Soviet market and for depriving the Soviet people of the opportunity to purchase current American recorded sounds, including soul music. Oddly, this time it was the Soviet Union which was charging the United States of curbing the dissemination of culture and expression.

The unavailability of current records with American labels in the Soviet Union reflects in small part the strained trade relations between the two superpowers. U.S.-Soviet trade volume has declined drastically in the last year, from 2.8 billion rubles in 1979 to 1.5 billion rubles in 1980.

Dr. Yulin, the economist, said he saw no immediate improvement in trade relations because, he said, the United States continues to follow an unfair, discriminatory trade policy against his country although Washington has promised to give Moscow the most favored nation status in trade and credits.

For example, he explained, Washington requires Moscow to pay on Soviet-manufactured goods an import duty that is "two or even four times as big as that paid by Western European or Japanese exporters." Such discrimination, he pointed out, violates principles of the most favored nation status which are accepted internationally.

Until this kind of policy is changed, "there is no future for stable, regular Soviet-American trade," Dr. Yulin said, calling for a non-discriminatory trade policy that would enable both countries to benefit from the exchange of raw materials and manufactured products.

Dr. Yulin said that the United States' policy of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union is "doomed to failure" because Russia is not alone in the world of trade. "We are now trading with 139 countries," he said. "So if the United States proves to be an unwilling partner in

trade, we can easily find some alternatives among the other 138 countries."

This is what the Soviet Union did to beat the Carter Administration's 15-month grain embargo which was lifted April 24 by President Reagan. Dr. Yulin said the embargo had little effect on food supply in the Soviet Union since his country was able to find grain elsewhere. "We had some difficulties making arrangements with other countries, but not to the extent expected by the United States," Dr. Yulin said.

He said the biggest embargo losers were American farmers who have lost "for years to come the access to the USSR market." He explained that American farmers would not be able to sell grain immediately in the Soviet Union "because the American share of the market has been taken by Argentina, Australia and Western European countries."

The Kremlin is "optimistic" that the

business-oriented Reagan Administration will review and change its current hard-line trade policy, but Moscow will not be waiting for this to happen, Dr. Yulin said. "We can do business in France, Great Britain, West Germany, Italy — and that's the point."

Dr. Yulin indicated that the Soviet Union has no hang-ups about trading with capitalistic countries and suggested that Moscow looked with favor on capitalists who spoke out for trade based "on equality and mutual benefits." Said Dr. Yulin: "Our present position is that we give due credit to many capitalist countries and businessmen for their constructive approach to the question of trade with the Soviet Union. We shall develop our trade first with those countries which do not discriminate against us. We do not have this sort of problem in Western Europe and in Japan — except when certain restrictions are imposed by the American side."



A Weekly Digest

Some three months after Mozambique filed a number of indictments against the United States for alleged CIA activities, two other southern African governments have raised further questions about U.S. intelligence operations and covert links with South Africa.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON TRIAL FOR CIA LINKS

[AN] Webster Kayi Lumbwe, who worked in the Africa section of Zambia's Foreign Ministry, went on trial last week in Lusaka for offenses "affecting the security of the state." Lumbwe, who was arrested in late June concurrently with the expulsion of two U.S. diplomats, is said to have admitted working for the CIA since 1979.

Lumbwe reportedly confessed to supplying information concerning weapons deployment, views of top military and political officials, and visits by Eastern bloc officials. The most serious point contained in Lumbwe's statement, as released in late June by a spokesman for President Kaunda, was that the CIA allegedly had "examined the possibility of an alternative leadership in the country."

The two U.S. diplomats, First Political Secretary John Finney and Public Affairs First Secretary Michael O'Brien, left Zambia on June 24 after receiving a 48-hour expulsion notice. At the same time Zambia declared four other U.S. citizens *personae non gratae* — diplomats Norman Smith, Robert Simpson and Frederick Lundahl, and businessman William Lowther. None of the four were in Zambia at the time of the order.

Lundahl had been expelled from Mozambique, charged with espionage, in March this year. At that time the picture of his activities emerging from testimony was that of an energetic recruiter of information sources in both Zambia and Mozambique, making extensive use of sports and flying club contacts.

Immediately following the expulsions, U.S. Ambassador to Zambia Frank Wisner was recalled to Washington for "urgent consultations." He has not yet returned to Zambia, but no long-term break in U.S./Zambia relations is expected.

SUSPICIONS RAISED ON AIRCRAFT EXPORTS

[AN] In February 1981, American pilot Geoffrey Harrison Tyler landed a small Piper Cherokee Arrow aircraft on a road in the southern Angola province of Cuando Cubango. Tyler, who was

reported to be delivering the airplane to a buyer in Cape Town, South Africa, was arrested by the Angolan authorities, who accused him of providing support for UNITA, the South African-backed opposition guerrilla movement in Angola. Tyler is suspected by the Angolans of links with the CIA, and he now faces espionage charges.

So far few details either confirming or refuting the charges have emerged. But in its current issue, the Washington-based *Covert Action Information Bulletin* has published the results of an investigation

into Globe Aero Ltd. Incorporated, the company employing Tyler. And while the investigation did not turn up an obvious intelligence connection for the Florida-based firm, it did reveal a startlingly high number of planes being delivered to South Africa — raising the possibility that Globe is violating the UN arms embargo against the Pretoria government.

Globe Aero operates by purchasing small aircraft from manufacturers in the United States, and flying them to the Globe hangar, where modifications and alterations are made according to clients' specifications. Then the

planes are flown by Globe Aero pilots to the customers abroad. According to the Federal Aviation Administration, during the past year Globe Aero has delivered more than 400 aircraft to clients in at least fifteen countries, with a staff of 21 regular pilots on contract.

Twenty-one out of a total of 58 aircraft delivered between March and May of this year, according to FAA records, went to South African buyers, making that country Globe's leading overseas client. Many of the aircraft, *Covert Action* charges, are adaptable to military use.

United Nations sanctions, agreed to by the United States, prohibit the export of military equipment to South Africa. But small aircraft ostensibly for civilian use, although they can be modified for military purposes, have generally been considered 'gray area' items, and their export is not prohibited by the government.

According to *Covert Action*, the Piper, Beechcraft and Mooney aircraft delivered by Globe Aero are ideally suited for aerial surveillance and reconnaissance. And additional fittings, for photographic equipment or ammunition

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The political cover for the operation is the powerful and emotionally exhilarating cry to combat terrorism. A State Department official has called Colonel Qaddafi a

"Patron Saint of Terror." For millions this designation rings true. But what are the real reasons behind the Haig effort to topple the Qaddafi government?

The primary reason is that Libya presents a real danger to the left flank of the Egyptian-Israeli bloc. This bloc is being carefully nurtured as a pro-Western outpost at an important junction of the eastern Mediterranean and Red Sea. With the Sudan, also on the Red Sea, Somalia on the Indian Ocean and South Africa at the junction of the Indian Ocean and the South Atlantic, the establishing of a pro-Western chain of allies astride vital sea lanes becomes very attractive in a raw material hungry world.

With Libya on the left flank providing aid and comfort to the Palestinians on the right flank, Colonel Qaddafi must indeed seem like a very dangerous man. The second reason for wanting Qaddafi eliminated is that Libya is an active member of those Arab states standing in opposition to the old feudal ways of the oil Sheiks of the Arabian peninsula.

The Sheikdoms tend to be pro-Western, whereas Algeria, Western Sahara, Libya and Southern Yemen are not so inclined, believing that Arab feudalism offers aid and comfort to neocolonialism.

The third reason for wishing Qaddafi away is the presence of Libyan troops in land-locked Republic of Chad. Chad borders on the Sudan. Qaddafi has long regarded the Sudanese leadership as "reactionary" and a puppet of Egypt's Anwar Sadat. Moreover, should "reactionary" Sudan ever attempt to invade "progressive" Ethiopia, then Libya would be in a position to put pressure on Sudan's western flank.

Chad also borders oil rich Nigeria, across Lake Chad, so that Libya, Chad and Nigeria would form a continuous land route be-

ween the Mediterranean and the Atlantic and at the same time unite the richest oil producers on the African continent, with far reaching consequences, not thought to be favorable to the West.

Eliminating Qaddafi would severely weaken the "progressive" Arab states. It would enhance the power of the Sheiks in the councils of the oil producers and make the establishment of a Western military presence easier to achieve.

Resulting complications from eliminating Qaddafi are numerous and fraught with grave dangers to Africa and the Middle East. But the most immediate danger may come from Egypt which might attempt a pre-emptive strike against Qaddafi, similar to the many Israeli, pre-emptive strikes against Syria and Iraq, which are becoming suicidal in nature.

Planning the demise of Qaddafi will certainly arouse the suspicions of France. Already the French are fearful that the American desire to topple Qaddafi may be the first step in a grand strategy to establish a firm American presence in North Africa. Such a presence would be viewed by the French as a direct threat to their own neo-colonial interests in the former French colony. To forestall this threat France, under its new socialist President Mitterand, may in fact strengthen its ties to Algeria and through Algeria to Libya.

The political killing of Colonel Qaddafi, made to seem desirable, to the multitude by branding him a "Patron Saint of Terror" may backfire. There are those in Africa who are wondering why the State Department planners show little or no zeal in helping the world community topple the apartheid system in South Africa. And why have the bright boys at State failed to discover who the "Patron Saint of Apartheid" might be?

The Killing Of Colonel Qaddafi

By Laura Parks
NNPA United Nations Correspondent

A major strategic effort is now under way to eliminate Colonel Qaddafi of Libya from his role as



Durham Youth—State Federation Winners

Pictured (left to right) are: Mrs. Edith M. Johnson, National Association of Girls' Clubs supervisor; Mrs. Marcie Williams, Sharon Green, Kimberly Melton, Sonya Bell, Felicia Barbee, members of the Duchess of Utopia Club, and Ms. Edith M. Allen, club advisor, who attended the North Carolina Federation of Negro Women and Girls' Club Convention in Hickory recently. They participated in various contests, arts and crafts. Winners are Arts and Crafts, first place trophy, Ms. Sharon Green; first place plaque, Ms. Edith Allen; first and second place ribbons, Ms. Sonya Bell; contests, Ms. Kimberly Melton, Miss Federated Teenager; and Ms. Sonya Bell, second place talent.

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