

“brother” Andrew Young, the Carter Administration’s UN Ambassador, who recently misquoted and distorted statements of Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere to imply that Nyerere was pushing for an *apolitical* race war. Young’s comments directed at South African ambassador Roelof Botha according to the New York Post, quoted Nyerere as saying that South African whites — in general — were “the enemy” and had to “be destroyed.” Such remarks are calculated to feed the paranoia of South Africans, and can only bolster the right wing militarist faction there.

The Cuban initiatives, which may very well move the Soviets off dead center on the related issues of the Transfer ruble and the new world economic order, will also strengthen the hand of Great Britain’s Callaghan govern-

ment, freed last week by a parliamentary vote of confidence to continue its initiatives toward a peaceful transition to Rhodesian majority rule.

Foreign Secretary Owen is scheduled to go to southern Africa on Easter for an extended round of diplomacy. In addition to the mandate given him by the vote of confidence for Callaghan, Owen’s trip received a mandate from a faction of the Conservative Party, which this week issued a policy paper on Rhodesia. That document ruled out any U.S. veto over British initiatives on Rhodesia in consultation with the front line states, and to include British troops if necessary to keep the peace and escort the Smith government out of office. The conservative position paper also called for “persuading South Africa to close off its borders with Rhodesia.”

Castro Press Conference In Tanzania

The following is excerpted from a Prensa Latina dispatch covering the new conference given by Cuban President Fidel Castro just before leaving Tanzania for Mozambique.

DAR ES SALAAM, March 22 (PL) — The President of the Council of State and of Ministers of Cuba, Fidel Castro, categorically rejected Zairean accusations on the presence of Cubans in the south of that country....

Castro affirmed that there is not a single Cuban involved in the recent confrontations in Zaire, confrontations which constitute an internal problem.

The Cuban President said that to his knowledge, neither did the government of Angola have anything to do with this situation, and emphasized the efforts of the Angolan authorities to improve relations with Zaire and create a climate of peace in the region, despite (Zairean) aggression against Angola.

He emphasized the solidarity and assistance of the Cuban Revolution to the liberation movements of Africa....

The leader of the Cuban Revolution said, nevertheless, that the independence struggle is the task of the people themselves.

He said that independence does not come from outside, it is won from within, with the assistance of progressive countries, citing as an example the People’s Republic of Angola.

The President of the Council of Ministers said that the direct, external aid (to Angola) was sent when there was external aggression against this country, specifying that the Angolans had already gained their independence. In regard to southern Africa, Fidel Castro asserted that the principal role of solidarity concerns the

countries of the so-called front line, and said that his government will offer its collaboration to the extent of its ability.

Fidel Castro referred to the situation of the underdeveloped countries, and emphasized that socialism is a question of life or death for these countries.

He asserted that “these peoples will not resign themselves to die, they will fight for progress, and fight for their lives.”

During the press conference, the Cuban President also covered the problems over possible re-establishment of relations between Cuba and the United States.

He affirmed that while the United States is said to be disposed toward bettering relations with Cuba, sometimes they have conditions, as for example, the cessation of Cuban solidarity with the African revolutionary movement.

Fidel Castro emphasized that such questions were not subject to negotiation.

He cited the numerous aggressions perpetrated against his country coming from the United States, the blockade imposed on Cuba, the existence by force of a North American naval base on Cuban territory.

“We,” he said, “have no blockade against the United States, nor any base, neither do we organize subversion or mercenary invasions. It is they who must cease this type of activity.”

The President said that Cuba would not make any concession of principal for the betterment of relations with the United States.

Fidel Castro made reference to the usefulness for both peoples of the cessation of this state of hostility, “We,” he said, “will not tell them to renounce capitalism, but at the same time, we will not accede to any concession of socialist and revolutionary principals.”