

South Africa Admits Breaking Mozambi

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By ALAN COWELL

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CAPE TOWN, Sept. 19 — Amid conflicting reports about its latest invasion of Angola, South Africa acknowledged today that its forces had also violated a nonaggression pact with neighboring Mozambique.

The agreement with Mozambique had been seen as a cornerstone of United States regional diplomacy.

Foreign Minister Roelof F. Botha, at a meeting with Mozambican officials at Komatipoort on their common border, was reported to have countered word of South African violations by accusing Mozambique of infringing on the agreement too.

The admission of South African violations was made shortly before President Samora M. Machel of Mozambique met in Washington today with President Reagan.

The United States helped arrange the 1984 nonaggression treaty between South Africa and Mozambique, which commits the two sides to withholding support for each other's internal foes. It was billed by United States officials as a break in regional peace efforts. Despite the treaty, called the Nkomati Accord, the insurgency in Mozambique has widened.

In Angola, meanwhile, the Defense Ministry in Luanda said South African forces had advanced more than 150 miles into southern Angola in support

of guerrillas loyal to Jonas Savimbi, who are fighting to overthrow the Luanda Government.

The Defense Ministry said a direct clash with Angolan forces seemed imminent, and accused the South Africans of bombing Angolan troops pushing toward Mr. Savimbi's bush headquarters in a remote southeastern corner of the country, at Jamba.

In Pretoria, the South African Army said that the operation had been successfully concluded and that troops would be withdrawn "to their bases" by the weekend.

South Africa acknowledges that it has sent 500 soldiers into southern Angola, but maintains that they are pursuing guerrillas from the South-West Africa People's Organization, who are base in southern Angola. The guerrilla group is fighting for independence for the former German colony of South-West Africa, the territory also known as Namibia, which is administered by South Africa in defiance of United Nations resolutions.

Mr. Savimbi's headquarters are hundreds of miles to the east of areas where the South-West Africa People's Organization is thought to have its bases. The South African military declined to comment on whether there were two operations under way — one against the South-West Africa group and one in support of Mr. Savimbi's anti-Marxist rebels, who are report-

edly facing the biggest army onslaught in a decade of fighting the Cuban-supported Government in Luanda.

Only a year ago, South Africa made peace agreements of differing kinds with Angola and Mozambique.

But the agreement with Angola has collapsed and the pact with Mozambique has brought no benefit to the Maputo Government, which is also Marxist. The image South Africa sought last year of a regional power whose might was acknowledged by ideologically opposed black neighbors has crumbled, replaced by accusations of aggression and duplicity.

President Machel seemed certain to use Pretoria's admission of South African violations to seek American pressure on South Africa to observe the terms of the accord and, probably, United States help in ending the insurgency.

The Mozambican leader summoned Foreign Minister Botha to Maputo on Monday and gave him what was called evidence of South African infringements of the nonaggression treaty.

Under the terms of the agreement South Africa was to withdraw all support for the rebellious Mozambique national resistance fighting President Machel's Government. The Maputo Government was, in turn, to cease military support for the African National

Congress, a Government in Africa.

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