

and Washington acting as guarantors, can largely serve as an example of a peaceful political settlement of conflicts in the other parts of the world.

Anyone can see the changes for the better in Soviet-American relations have made the international situation more favorable for political solutions of this kind. There have been signs of a movement toward peace in Nicaragua. Ethiopia is normalizing relations with Somalia and improving them with Sudan. And the Chad-Libyan conflict, too, is being settled. Southern Africa has remained the world's most troubled spot. The apartheid regime with its aggression against Angola and other Frontline States keeps jeopardizing peace, security, and international stability. But there, too, is some movement toward a political settlement.

Proof are the talks between Angola, Cuba, and South Africa, with the United States acting as go-between. The whole of Africa hopes that at the Moscow talks the two great nations will be able to help the conflicting sides reach mutually acceptable decisions. It is definite a settlement in the region could be prompted by a United States renunciation of support for the antigovernment UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] group in Angola. The view is held in both Moscow and the African capitals. Nonetheless, Washington has continued to refuse to reconsider both its interference in Angolan affairs and virtual support for South African aggression. As for the Soviet Union, it is in favor of settling the conflict politically, with due regard for the interests of all the parties concerned. And, of course, with the strict observance of the right of nations to a social, economic, and political choice.

The Soviet Union will support the decisions that will suit Angola, Cuba, and Namibian freedom, ('upholding') SWAPO [South-West African Peoples' Organization]. The Soviet approach meets the all-African position, as we can see this from the resolutions adopted by the OAU Ministerial Council. [passage omitted] These are the hopes. In a few days we'll see how real they are.

**African Groups Pin Hopes on Moscow Summit**  
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[Excerpts] And now Andrey Dolgov analyzes the African aspect of the Moscow summit between the Soviet Communist Party leader Mikhail Gorbachev and the United States President Ronald Reagan:

Political groups in Africa have pinned hopes on the Moscow summit. They hope the Soviet-American dialogue will improve the international situation and relax tension. If the world is rid of tension it will be easier for Africa to solve its problems—writing an end to apartheid and colonialism in the south; coping with the economic crisis around the continent; or getting action on the idea of a nuclear-free zone in Africa. What's more, the African and other developing countries could more energetically influence the world events and uphold their lawful interests and hopes.

The questions of war and peace, the aversion of a nuclear catastrophe and the curbing of the arms race have been given prominence in the policy of both separate African countries and the Organization of African Unity. [passage omitted] The elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles holds out (?no) promise of much funds released, whereas fairly impressive funds could be used for people if strategic offensive arms were cut by half. Of course, African politicians will focus attention on the results of a Soviet-American discussion of regional conflicts. The Geneva accords on Afghanistan, with Moscow