

ANGOLA-GENERAL

1986

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Savimbi going to US in bid for aid

WASHINGTON — Dr Jonas Savimbi, the leader of Angola's Unita rebel group, will travel to the United States later this month to try to influence Congress over US funding for his anti-communist insurgency.

Mr Figueiredo Paulo, a Washington-based spokesman for Unita, told Reuters that Dr Savimbi would meet Reagan Administration officials and members of the US Congress.

Mr Paulo said Dr Savimbi's arrival date had not yet been fixed but a spokesman for a US fund-raising group, the Conservative Political Action Committee (C-PAC), said the rebel leader would speak at its annual conference on January 31.

Unita has waged a bush war since 1975 against the Marxist government of Angolan President, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, which is backed by some 35 000 Cuban troops.

The Reagan Administration, which supports Nicaraguan and

Afghan rebels, is considering some form of aid for Unita.

While President Reagan has said he has not yet decided whether to ask Congress to grant the aid, or whether it would be humanitarian or military, he has said he would prefer a covert programme to open funding.

Many members of Congress support the aid, which they see as a logical extension of Mr Reagan's support for other anti-communist insurgencies.

The issue is likely to come up soon after Congress returns from its Christmas recess on January 21.

The State Department has for years attempted to bring about a peaceful settlement that would involve the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Recently published reports have said the State Department opposes aid for Unita, believing it would jeopardise the peace-seeking effort. — Sapa-Reuter.

allegations because, he said, nobody had lodged such com...
 "People see the of... and are asking wh...
 ... a considerable profit and that the inland...
 ● See Page 11. ... vincial council.

SWATF kills four Swapo in Angola

By Sheryl Raine

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A military spokesman in Windhoek has confirmed that units of the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) have returned to the country after a short follow-up operation into Southern Angola.

He said four Swapo insurgents were killed and three AK rifles, a 60 mm mortar and uniforms had been seized.

The security forces suffered no casualties during the mission, which took place over the weekend.

Military spokesmen have also dismissed Swapo claims that the organisation was planning a big offensive in Northern Namibia this rainy season and had opened up a "military corridor" to the south of the territory.

A Swapo spokesman said recently Swapo would be able to strike deep into the territory, including in Windhoek.

A SWATF officer said during 1985 security forces in Namibia had killed 599 Swapo insurgents for a ratio of one member of the security forces to 19 Swapo fighters.

About 200 workers from the Post Office's Lewisham engineering yard, near Krugersdorp, walked out yesterday morning in protest against poor wages and alleged unfair dismissals.

The General and Allied Workers Union (Gawu) said labourers and technical assistants were involved.

"Most of the workers are being paid R216 a month," said Mr Samon Ndou, Gawu president.

A spokesman for the Post Office in Pretoria confirmed the walkout but said some employees had returned to work. "The department has taken note that some people are unhappy about their salaries and is investigating," the spokesman said.

"For several months the workers have tried to talk to management, but without success. They then walked out in protest," said Mr Ndou. "Officials have said the Post Office regarded the matter as a domestic affair and did not wish to talk to the union."

The Post Office spokesman said workers could present their grievances through labour committees.

Toti victims still in hospital

Five victims of the Amanzimtoti bomb blast in December are still being treated in Durban's Addington Hospital, but all are in a satisfactory condition.

They are: Mr J L Elliot (60), who owns a gift shop in the shopping arcade which was bombed; the Bothma brothers from Benoni, Gavin (13) and John (22); and Mrs Anna Hogan (45) and her daughter, Sarah (9), of Amanzimtoti.

The hospital's deputy medical superintendent, Dr R McCarter, said another victim, Mrs Lynnett Latt, was being treated as an outpatient.

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Crocker wants results from Angola trip

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Reagan Administration's Africa specialist, Dr Chester Crocker, will be expecting "substantive" replies from the Angolan government during his southern African visit starting tomorrow.

Dr Crocker, who last met representatives of Angola's MPLA regime in Lusaka on November 27 and 28, will meet them again amid a raging debate in Washington on whether to aid the Angolan rebel movement Unita.

Conservative interests in the US capital are hopeful that cov-

ert American government support for Unita will be flowing within a few weeks. Estimates of the possible aid vary between \$5 million (about R13,5 million) and \$15 million (about R40,5 million).

Congressmen on Capitol Hill have proposed a Bill defining dollars \$27 million (about R72,9 million) worth of overt, humanitarian assistance to Dr Jonas Savimbi and his rebels, or the same amount in military aid to the movement.

The Unita issue is likely to continue in the next sitting of Congress later this month as a prime issue.

Analysts are reluctant at this stage to predict with any certainty that the US will aid Unita if Dr Crocker returns without the responses he needs.

A senior State Department official said recently the South African Government had issued a "substantive" reply to US proposals last March concerning the nuts and bolts of a Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

Pretoria's reply to plans on the timing and scheduling of the proposed exit of about 35 000 Cuban soldiers from Angola had given the Reagan Administration something concrete.

The official described this as a "moment particularly for the Angolans to act decisively so that we can turn away from this military dynamic and move towards a diplomatic dynamic".

A State Department spokesman said yesterday that Dr Crocker visited Cairo on Friday and at the weekend for consultations with Egyptian officials on a broad range of African issues.

The spokesman said Dr Crocker would travel to Europe today and on Wednesday to Southern Africa. His itinerary there had not yet been worked out, he said.

Crocker seeks 'substantive' replies on Cuban withdrawal

ARGUS 7/1/86
 The Argus Foreign Service WASHINGTON. — The Reagan administration's specialist on Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, will be expecting "substantive" replies from the Angolan government during his Southern African visit.

Dr Crocker, who last met representatives of Angola's MPLA regime in Lusaka on November 27 and 28, will meet them again as debate rages in Washington on whether to aid the Angolan rebel movement, Unita.

Conservative interests in the US are hopeful that covert American Government support for Unita will be flowing within a few weeks. Estimates of the possible aid vary between R12.5-million and R37.5-million.

Reluctant

Congressmen have proposed a Bill defining R68-million-worth of overt, humanitarian assistance to Dr Jonas Savimbi and his rebels or the same amount in military aid. The Unita issue is likely to continue in the next sitting of Congress later this month.

Analysts are reluctant to predict that the US will aid Unita if Dr Crocker returns without the responses he needs. A senior State Department official said recently the South African Government had issued a "substantive" reply to US proposals in March last year concerning a Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

Pretoria's reply to plans on the timing of the proposed exit of about 35 000 Cuban soldiers from Angola had given the Reagan administration something concrete to work with, he said.

Itinerary

The official described this as a "moment particularly for the Angolans to act decisively so that we can turn away from this military dynamic and move towards a diplomatic dynamic which will reduce the risks".

A State Department spokesman said Dr Crocker visited Cairo at the weekend to consult Egyptian officials on African issues.

Army units hit Swapo in Angolan operation

Argus Africa News Service WINDHOEK. — A military spokesman in Windhoek has confirmed that units of the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) have returned to the country after a short operation in Southern Angola.

The SWATF spokesman said four Swapo insurgents had been killed in the exercise, and three AK rifles, a 60mm Mortar and quantities of uniforms had been seized.

The security forces suffered no casualties during the mission, which took place over the weekend.

The operation was launched, according to the military spokesman, following the killing by Swapo insurgents of a civilian in the northern Owambo area.

Military spokesmen have dismissed Swapo claims that the organisation was planning a big offensive in northern SWA/Namibia this rainy season and had opened up a "military corridor" to the south of the territory.

The claims were made in Harare recently by a Swapo spokesman, who also said Swapo would be able to strike into the heart of the territory, including into Windhoek itself.

A SWATF officer said the Swapo claim was "cheap propaganda" and an example of the organisation's tactics of inflating its abilities.

During 1985, the spokesman said, security forces in Namibia had killed 599 Swapo insurgents for a loss ratio of one member of the security forces to 19 Swapo fighters.

He added "Swapo is warned that it will probably suffer more than last year".

So far, with the annual rainy season well under way, there have been reports of sporadic Swapo activity.



Picture: HANNES THIART, The Argus
 Elizabeth Ferreira, 18, helping at her father's fresh-produce stall in Long Street.

Meat and veg prices still high

Staff Reporter

SEVEN days into the new year seasonal price increases are still eating into consumers' pockets.

In addition to the increased milk price, vegetable and meat prices which soared over the Christmas period have not yet dropped.

Prices for first-grade large potatoes at the Salt River market this week ranged from R14 to R15 a pocket, compared to R6 to R7 at the beginning of December.

A spokesman for the market, Mr Deon de Goede, said the increase was a result of last year's poor prices which caused farmers to plant fewer potatoes and a shortage inland which meant produce was being sent to inland markets.

Lettuces, cauliflower, cabbage and carrots are also in short supply.

Warning on attacks sent to Botswana

The Argus Africa News Service

GABORONE. — Botswana today acknowledged, without comment, receipt of the South African warning that its Government reserved the right to take appropriate measures to protect the lives of its citizens.

However, Radio Botswana today repeated yesterday's government statement that Botswana did not allow anybody to use its territory for operations against neighbouring states — including South Africa.

"ILLEGALLY"

"As we have frequently explained", the statement said, "anybody who may have

crossed our country's borders could only have done so illegally and without our knowledge.

"Whenever any illegal activity on the part of anybody has come to our knowledge, we have taken appropriate action."

Botswana Cabinet Ministers do not return from their Christmas break until next week, so the initial public response to the South African warning can be expected to be muted.

However, while the Botswana Defence Force maintains a highly visible presence in the north-east, there is clearly growing public anxiety that South African forces will cross the border for a retaliatory attack.

4 die in Sikh attacks

NEW DELHI — Four people were killed and 15 wounded in a wave of attacks by Sikh extremists in Punjab — Sapa-Reuters.

Blasts hit post offices

SAN JUAN. — Explosions damaged US post offices in three separate areas in Puerto Rico. No injuries were reported — Sapa-AP.

Dutch take lead

AUCKLAND — The Dutch yacht Philips Innovator took the overall lead in the 1985-86 Whitbread round-the-world race when France's L'Esprit d'Equipe failed to reach Auckland by midnight.

The deadline for L'Esprit d'Equipe's arrival passed with her becalmed off the Poor Knights islands on New Zealand's north east coast, victim

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8/1/86

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'Wild spree' to Angola: Man fined

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — A self-styled mercenary pleaded guilty here yesterday to impersonating an SADF officer in a bid to free Captain Wynand du Toit of the SADF from prison in Angola.

Nino Landro, 35, was arrested last month after he entered the SWA Territory Force headquarters and presented himself as a Major Landro of the 4th Reconnaissance Regiment, Durban, with five men he recruited for the operation.

After introducing himself, Landro and the five were arrested.

Charges against the others were dropped later.

Mr C Liebenberg, the magistrate, fined Landro R100 (or 60 days). He described the planned operation as a "wild spree".

Landro told the court a woman and a "certain high officer of the Transkeian Defence Force" had approached him to rescue Captain Du Toit.

Captain Du Toit was reportedly leading an SADF reconnaissance group in an alleged sabotage attempt on oil installations in the Cabinda enclave last May when he was captured by Angolan forces.

He declined to name the people involved but the name of Captain Du Toit was mentioned in statements to the police.

Landro said he had served in a reconnaissance unit of the SADF and had experience of such operations.

He had to recruit five men and an amount of R150 000 was offered to each man upon completion of the mission.

Grinning through evidence

"I took it upon myself to free (Captain Du Toit) as he is a friend of mine and I had also been imprisoned where he now is outside Luanda. I know he would have done the same for me," said Landro, grinning through most of his evidence, given without taking the oath.

Asked about his army career, Landro refused to detail operational experiences.

After the trial, one of the men "recruited" by Landro told reporters Captain Du Toit's wife telephoned him after she saw a newspaper report of the court case.

According to a Sapa report Mrs Du Toit told him she had never heard of Landro and certainly never spoke to him.

SADF

in ^{CAPE TOWN} 10/11/86
Angola
claim

LUANDA. — An Angolan army spokesman said yesterday that South African soldiers have moved 150km into Angola and kidnapped two Angolan militia members.

He said the forces, which crossed the border at the weekend, had been advancing throughout the week and were now inside Cunene province.

On Tuesday they kidnapped two militia members at Mupa, some 150km north of the border.

The spokesman said South African military aircraft had been making frequent flights over Angola's southern provinces in the past few days.

In Pretoria, a spokesman for the Defence Force said he had no comment to make on the report.

Crocker

The reported move by South African troops came as the United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, was holding a second round of talks yesterday with Angolan leaders.

Dr Crocker, chief architect of President Ronald Reagan's Southern Africa policy, met Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos soon after his arrival on Wednesday and yesterday held discussions with the Interior Minister, Mr Alexandre Rodrigues Kito.

According to the Angolan state-run news service Angop, President Dos Santos welcomed Dr Crocker's visit but asked if an upcoming visit to the US by Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi would amount to "a declaration of war" by Washington.

Angop said Dr Crocker had replied that he had come to Luanda to help "end a sad time for the peoples of Angola and Namibia" through negotiation.

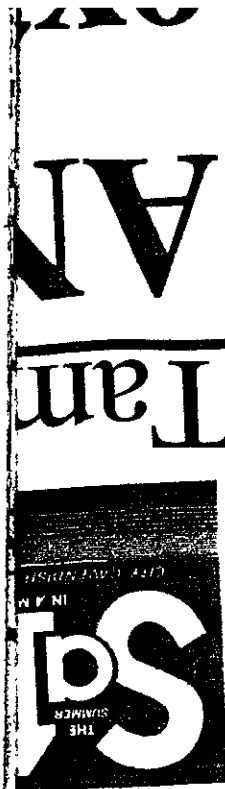
● Dr Crocker will arrive in South Africa on Sunday for talks with government leaders, businessmen and academics.

He said he might see black leaders during his three-day stay. — Sapa, UPI and Own Correspondent

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Not 'Crocker's Last Stand'

10/1/86

STAR

US plays down Angola talks

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United States Government is not counting on a major breakthrough in Dr Chester Crocker's talks this week with Angolan leaders, aimed at pushing American plans for a phased withdrawal of Cuban troops.

"There have been some interesting developments, but not of a breakthrough sort," Dr Crocker's boss, Secretary of State Mr George Shultz, said here yesterday.

Dr Crocker is to visit South Africa after his Luanda talks.

Some commentators here are referring to his trip to Southern Africa as "Crocker's Last Stand" — a comment on his opposition to US aid to Unita rebels and his need to achieve some sort of agreement with the MPLA to pre-empt a drive in the US Congress to approve the aid.

The State Department has argued that American aid to the Savimbi forces will upset any chance of getting the MPLA to agree to a Cuban withdrawal, but unimpressed congressmen say they want to assist the Unita rebels who are in danger of being wiped out by combined communist forces.

The pro-aid congressmen appear to have sufficient support to get a Bill passed.

At a news conference yesterday, Mr Shultz said: "I don't know where this 'last chance' lingo came from. There is never a last chance in something like this.

"It is clear that if we are going to have peace and stability in Southern Africa, it has got to come about through negotiations among the key people involved. That is the way in which these things are going to be resolved."

Mr Shultz said Angola had shown interest in US proposals and Dr Crocker was exploring the situation.

"We will continue working at it in trying to bring about the kind of negotiation that will get the foreign forces out of Angola and get Namibia made independent in accordance with UN Resolution 435," Mr Shultz said.

"In our judgment, by standing up to the Soviet/Cuban-sponsored and -supported regime, we think we that we are on Savimbi's side on that. At the same time, we are quite prepared to see some sort of negotiated outcome."

UDF man murdered before Crocker talks

CAPE TOWN 13/1/86
According to sources in the area, rival groups of black armed youths were still patrolling the township yesterday afternoon.

On arrival at D F Malan Airport at 11pm, Dr Crocker said he would be seeing "all the top people in the South African Government" and may include President P W Botha.

He would also hold meetings with political leaders from extra-parliamentary groups — but he would not disclose any details of these meetings.

Dr Crocker arrived in Johannesburg early yesterday and his first visit was to Duduza on the East Rand.

But his planned meeting in Leandra, near Leslie in the Eastern Transvaal, with UDF leader Mr Ampie Mayisa, 58, was cancelled after Mr Mayisa went missing following a petrol-bomb attack on his home on Saturday night.

He was chairperson of the Leandra Action Committee, a UDF affiliate.

Police last night confirmed his body had been found. He had been stabbed to death and the body was then apparently set alight. An unidentified village elder was also killed.

The Anglican Suffragan Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Simeon Nkoane, who helped to arrange the meeting with Mr Mayisa as well as other community leaders, claimed the group which attacked the Mayisa house were members of Inkatha.

According to sources in the area, rival groups of black armed youths were still patrolling the township yesterday afternoon.

In Duduza, Dr Crocker was mobbed by blacks who shook his hand.

As he continued his tour of the area, reporters and photographers were chased out of Duduza by troops in armoured personnel carriers.

Last major obstacle

Our political correspondent, Anthony Johnson, reports that one of Dr Crocker's aims in Cape Town will be a bid to refloat the SWA/Namibian independence issue.

In talks with the South African Government, State Department officials are expected to propose a new plan for getting the estimated 30 000 Cubans out of Angola — supposedly the last major obstacle, in the view of the US and South African governments, in the way of implementing UN Resolution 435 for independence.

However, repeated invasion of Angolan territory by SADF troops — the most recent reportedly last week — have reduced Luanda's receptiveness to negotiations over the withdrawal, as have recent moves by President Ronald Reagan and the US Congress to join South Africa in aiding the rebels. — Political Staff, Own Correspondent, UPI and Sapa-Reuter

● 'Mixed' troops in Angola, says Angop, page 7

13/1/86

'Mixed' troops in Angola, (5) says Angop

LISBON. — Angola yesterday accused South Africa of forming mixed battalions of South African troops and Angolan rebels to fight government forces and said South African units killed six soldiers and wounded 47 in an ambush.

The official Angolan news agency Angop said in a dispatch received in Lisbon that the mixed battalions of South African regular troops and rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Un-

ita) were operating inside Angola's south-eastern province of Cuando Cubango.

Angop said South African units attacked a military supply column between Menongue and Cuito Cuanavale in Cuando Cubango province on January 6, killing six soldiers and wounding 47.

It also repeated allegations made on Friday by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos that three battalions of South African regular troops, backed by armoured vehicles and air support, were currently in Angola's south Cuneene province.

South Africa says its troops are hunting guerrillas fighting for SWA/Namibian independence.

US envoy Dr Chester Crocker held two days of talks with Angolan leaders in Luanda last week on the question of SWA/Namibian independence and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

'Unfriendly'

Luanda officials said Mr Dos Santos bluntly told Dr Crocker that Angola would view as an unfriendly act a resumption of aid by the US to Unita rebels.

The US officially ended aid to Unita in 1976, but in recent months several members of President Reagan's Republican Party have made moves to renew it.

Unita leader Mr Jonas Savimbi is due to visit Washington soon.

In Pretoria, an SADF spokesman said he had no comment on the report that South African forces were deployed deep inside Angolan territory. — Sapa-Reuter

SA told to get out of Angola

WINDHOEK — If government wants the Cubans to withdraw from Angola, it should do the same and stop supporting Unita leader Jonas Savimbi.

That was the message yesterday from Moses Katjuongua, chairman of the Cabinet in Windhoek.

"The South Africans, the Cubans and the Soviets — all of them — should go home and leave the Angolans to sort out their own problems," Katjuongua said.

"You cannot allow a situation where by one party can depend on foreign support for the extension of its activities and viewpoints, and still say that other parties should not look for foreign aid or

(S) BUSDAY
NOEL BRUYNS 17/1/86

find mechanisms for defending their own interests".

Katjuongua said it would be more consistent for those opposing SA support for Savimbi to boycott SA goods, railways and harbours.

The Unita leader had the right to speak for a section of Angola's people, he said.

If more countries helped Savimbi and encouraged reconciliation in Angola, they would reduce his dependence on SA, said Katjuongua.

US plan for Unita expected this week

WASHINGTON — The Reagan Administration is expected to notify Congress this week of a decision to provide anti-communist Angolan rebels with 15 million dollars (about R35 million) in covert military aid, according to Congressional sources.

They said the administration's request was likely to be made in closed hearings of the House and Senate intelligence committees, forestalling a full-scale Congressional battle over US aid to the guerilla group.

President Ronald Reagan has said he favoured a covert programme.

The intelligence committees, which must be notified of any new administration covert aid plan, had no immediate comment.



Dr. Jonas Savimbi

Red carpet — but will Savimbi get guns?

By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi is to get red carpet treatment when he arrives in Washington next week looking for American moral support, dollars and weapons.

The treatment he is to receive means he has already achieved the first objective — moral support. Money is a strong possibility, but weapons may be more difficult for the Reagan Administration to provide.

Already arranged is a meeting with the Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz. A meeting with President Ronald Reagan at the White House is possible.

Dr Savimbi is to address the National Press Club in Washington — an honour usually accorded visiting heads of state — and will speak to gatherings of the Heritage Foundation, the American Security Council, the American Enterprise Institute, and Georgetown University's Centre for Strategic and International Studies, all respected and influential bodies.

A senior US official said: "He is seeing all the right people, and being seen with them. He will go to all the right parties, get his picture in the papers. It is a form of US aid."

What the official was referring to was the public relations struggle between Unita and the Marxist MPLA Government for influence in Washington.

TREATMENT

The red carpet treatment will give Dr Savimbi an edge and confer legitimacy on him in US eyes as a national leader.

His tour is being handled by a high-powered lobbying company — Black, Manafort, Stone and Kelly.

What has improved Unita's fortunes in Washington in the past year is the repeal of the Clark Amendment, a measure imposed by the US Congress in 1976 when, still recovering from the Vietnam War, it became alarmed at the prospect of the US getting militarily involved in the Angolan civil war. The amendment stopped all US arms supplies.

Encouraged by President Reagan, Congress repealed it last year and conservatives have been pushing for aid to Dr Savimbi since then. They have reminded the President repeatedly that he has committed himself to supporting anti-communist struggles all over the world.

But the question of aid is a tricky diplomatic problem for Mr Reagan. He wants to honour his commitment, but he also has to heed the advice of the US State Department, which is trying to win a delicate negotiated settlement in Angola and which fears military aid to Unita will make that impossible.

The Soviets have been watching developments in Washington with concern. They have made it clear that they have important interests in Angola and are not about to walk away from their massive military investment there.

According to sources here, demonstrations against Dr Savimbi made be staged in Washington during his visit.

Why Angola could become Russia's African Afghanistan

RUSSIA'S AFRICAN AFGHANISTAN

27/11/86

27/11/86

THE shadow of Henry Kissinger spreads long and dark over Angola's rain-soaked tushveld, while in Washington the Americans make a peculiarly public display of deciding how to aid Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement.

The question is no longer if they should support him, but how — whether overtly (as Congressional lobbyists propose) or covertly (as the Reagan administration suggests). Should it be military or humanitarian — or both?

Reports say the White House is angling for a CIA-run \$10m covert military programme to stave off the movement in Congress towards overt action.

Savimbi's promotional visit to the US, beginning this week, could tip the scales in favour of the Reagan group and raise the budget substantially.

But mention of such a small figure recalls US intentions in July 1975, when then US Secretary of State Kissinger launched the CIA into the Angolan civil war with a \$10m preliminary budget for covert aid to Holden Roberto's FNLA and Savimbi's Unita against the Cuban-backed MPLA.

Five months later the total allocation of \$31.7m from the CIA's contingency reserve fund had been exhausted and the US Angolan operation was in trouble.

The result was a fiasco — with the US renegeing on its assurances of support for SA, whose troops were then forced to make an undignified retreat from their positions deep inside Angola.

CIA Angola Task Force Chief John Stockwell described 1975 as "the economy-size war," an operation designed not to win nor keep out the Cubans and Soviets, but to make their imperial efforts as costly as possible.

This is surely the key to understanding the rationale behind the Reagan administration's new ap-

Ten years after the CIA's abortive military adventures into Angola, the US is poised once again to give military assistance to Unita. The stakes are the same but the profiles of the players have changed. This time the outcome will be more decisive for SA and Namibia



□ SAVIMBI... US stip



□ KISSINGER... covert aid



□ CROCKER... compromised

PETER HONEY reports

proach towards Angola and Unita. But this time it enters the fray with considerably more odds in its favour.

The Soviet Union is said to have injected more than \$2bn in military hardware into Angola in the last few years — expenditures which far outweighs the intended US commitment or, for that matter, Pretoria's capabilities.

The White House would undoubtedly welcome a Unita victory in Angola, but it hardly expects that. Right now it is prepared simply to wait with a finger on the pulse.

State Department analysts believe that Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos most recent purge of his Marxist party's extreme radical ideologies presages an era in the medium/long term of closer co-operation with the West.

"We have had the era of Neto, now we are about to see the Dos Santos era," an aide told me recently.

So long as national reconciliation in Angola seems unlikely, Washington would be content to turn Angola into another Afghanistan for the Soviet Union. In that kind of war, time is usually on the side of the guerrillas as the US itself found out in Vietnam.

But in Namibia, the long delay of independence appears to be working against the Swapo nationalist guerrillas.

Swapo's military progress has been largely contained by an extensive, although costly, military operation funded by Pretoria. The liberation movement itself is beset with severe internal divisions which hamper effective decision-making.

The SA-installed interim government — although threatened with permanent changes — is still too immature ideologically to face any fatal divisions.

It is generally accepted that the Namibian interim government has little popular support. But if it is able to eradicate white supremacy, improve the lot of Namibians and develop an image of strength, it can only gain popularity.

A constitutional council will shortly begin work on a two-year programme to draw up an independence constitution for Namibia.

Two years could be long enough to see a dramatic realignment of political forces inside the territory — with Swapo, or at least some of its leadership, denouncing the armed struggle and opting for negotiation.

Pretoria could hardly have hoped for a better shift in US policy on Angola than the latest move towards Savimbi.

But the shift has compromised the constructive engagement policy espoused by US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker.

Constructive engagement means talking with all sides in the Southern African conflict. As far as the MPLA is concerned, this is impossible while Washington is handing guns to its sworn enemy.

Crocker tried valiantly this month to salvage the US' ailing relations with the MPLA and persuade Luanda to agree to send home the Cuban troops which have supported the regime for more than 10 years.

The MPLA makes Cuban withdrawal contingent on a SA troop withdrawal from Namibia and while SA says it will only withdraw if the Cubans leave Angola.

Cuban withdrawal is Washington's first priority, but it is unlikely to roll back the Soviet proxy while Unita poses a threat to the Angolan government.

The Crocker camp believes that the MPLA makes Cuban withdrawal contingent on a SA troop withdrawal from Namibia and while SA says it will only withdraw if the Cubans leave Angola.

But, as usual, the real losers are likely to be the people of Angola, who find themselves caught in the middle as the superpowers' battle for influence in Southern Africa.

Reagan to ask for aid for Unita

From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON. — President Ronald Reagan has decided to ask the United States Congress for an unspecified amount of aid for the Unita rebels, according to White House spokesman Mr. Larry Speakes.

This is the first confirmation that the administration intends to back Dr Jonas Savimbi with more than words.

Mr Speakes declined to disclose details of the Unita aid plan, leaving it unclear whether assistance would technically be covert or overt, humanitarian or military.

CIA?

Previous indications have been that the White House was leaning towards a CIA-run military programme of about \$15-million (about R34-million).

The Speakes announcement indicates that Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Dr Chester Crocker's last-ditch efforts to persuade Angola to accept the US Cuban withdrawal-SWA/Namibian independence plan have been judged a failure.

Congressional sources said the aid package would likely have the support of Senate majority leader Senator Robert Dole and Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

'Welcome'

In addition, White House officials predicted that President Reagan would personally welcome Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi when he travels to Washington next week.

"It looks like a major turning point," said a Senate aide familiar with the US Government's lengthy debate over whether or not to provide aid to Unita.

Last Friday, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence for Africa, Mr Noel Koch, made it clear to reporters that the administration was interested in making a vigorous show of support for Dr Savimbi during his stay here.

Arrangements are being made for the guerilla leader to sit in the guests' gallery when President Reagan delivers his State of the Union address on Tuesday.

'Force'

Sources familiar with the administration's thinking said the White House would argue that its support for Unita was not designed to overthrow the Luanda government, but rather to force it to accept Cuban troop withdrawal.

The situation will likely become clearer on Tuesday when the Senate Foreign Relations Committee holds hearings on the issue.

Though he will be in town, Dr Savimbi will not be permitted to testify at these proceedings because he is not an American citizen.

Reagan cash for rebel Savimbi

Bl- DAY 23/11/84 (5)

SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has decided to ask Congress for an unspecified amount of aid for Unita, according to White House spokesman Larry Speakes.

This is the first hard confirmation that the administration intends to back Jonas Savimbi with more than words.

Congressional sources said the assistance package would likely have the support of Senate majority leader Robert Dole and Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the Foreign Relations committee.



● SAVIMBI

In addition, White House officials predicted that Reagan would personally welcome Savimbi when he travels to Washington next week.

"It looks like a major turning point," said a Senate aide familiar with the US government's lengthy debate over whether to provide backing for the Angolan rebels.

Speakes refused to disclose details of the Unita aid plan.

Previous indications have been that the White House was leaning towards a CIA-run \$15m military programme.

Last Friday, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence for Africa, Noel Koch, made it clear that the administration was interested in making a vigorous show of support for Savimbi during his stay in Washington.

"He's going to touch all the important bases," Koch said.

Arrangements are being made for the guerrilla leader to sit in the guests' gallery when Reagan delivers his State of the Union address on Tuesday.



● DOLE

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Reagan moves closer to aid for Savimbi

STW

The Star Bureau

(S)

23/1/86

WASHINGTON — The Reagan Administration yesterday moved a notch closer towards providing aid to Dr. Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebels in Angola — thus placing the delicate peace initiative of the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr. Chester Crocker, in question.

At a White House meeting, President Ronald Reagan won an assurance from Senator Robert Dole, the Republican Majority Leader, that he would push for Unita aid approval in the Senate.

White House spokesman Mr. Larry Speakes said afterwards that the President wanted to assist Unita, while at the same time continuing the United States effort to secure a negotiated settlement on the withdrawal of foreign troops. Asked if the aid would be overt or covert, Mr. Speakes said

the administration was still consulting Congress.

Yesterday's statement was the first confirmation that the White House intends going ahead with its plan to help Unita. President Reagan has spoken in favour of such aid in the past, but he left it an open question whether or not he would actually provide assistance — either humanitarian or military.

The move is being resisted by liberal Democrats in Congress, and there are also mixed feelings in the State Department.

Mr. Noel Koch, the President's chief adviser on military affairs for Africa, said he believed aid to Unita was a probability rather than a possibility.

Dr. Savimbi, who is to meet senior US officials in Washington soon, has appealed for US weapons. His plea is being supported by US conservatives, who say that they want to help him in his struggle against communism.

Savimbi heads for US in bid to win aid from Reagan

WASHINGTON. — Angola's rebel leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, is due to arrive in the US today to make a direct appeal to the Reagan administration for aid.

The issue of whether the United States should aid Unita has been hotly debated since Congress last year overturned an amendment prohibiting US support for the Angolan factions.

With conservative groups competing for his attention, Dr Savimbi will spend 10 days here, making his case for US assistance in meetings with President Ronald Reagan, members of Congress, private groups and the Press.

Seldom has an African leader generated so much attention in the capital.

Meanwhile key congressional leaders are questioning the type of aid the United States should provide to the rebels.

The chairmen of the Senate and House intelligence committees have said they will op-



Dr Jonas Savimbi

pose covert aid to Unita and want the administration to prove to Congress that overt assistance is warranted.

In comments in today's Washington Post Mr David Durenberger, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on In-

telligence, said he felt "fairly strongly" that aid should be overt.

After a meeting with the Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, Dr Savimbi will meet Mr Reagan on Thursday.

Opponents of aid for Unita say by assisting the rebels, the United States would damage its credibility in Africa because Dr Savimbi's principal backer has been South Africa.

They also question his democratic credentials and say an assistance programme would prolong rather than shorten Angola's 10-year-old civil war.

And they contend that assistance would deal a fatal blow to assistant Secretary of State Dr Chester Crocker's attempts to negotiate the withdrawal of Cuban troops in Angola in return for a South African agreement on independence in SWA/Namibia.

Meanwhile an aide to Mr Mark Siljander, a Michigan Republican in the House of Representatives, said: "We're going for weapons — We're going to pursue that until we get the guns." — Sapa-Reuter.

Group pressuring US oil company to pull out of Angola

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Pressure on an United States oil giant to sever operations in Angola mounted yesterday with the announcement that 25 American groups had joined a powerful conservative movement to force the corporation out of the African country.

The Conservative Caucus made the announcement in welcoming Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of the Angolan rebel guerrilla movement, Unita, who arrived in Washington yesterday for talks and meetings with US leaders.

Conservative Caucus chairman Mr Howard Phillips yesterday also urged President Reagan to support overt military aid to Dr Savimbi and to end the Chevron-Gulf Corporation's "alliance with the Soviet Union".

He said 25 groups had joined his in a growing campaign to stop the taxes of Chevron-Gulf from financing the communist Angolan Government. These dollars were paying for the presence of about 35 000 Cuban soldiers in Angola, he charged, thereby aiding the Soviet war machine.

CONTROL OF SEA ROUTES

"Mikhail Gorbachev's objective is not simply to drive Jonas Savimbi from Jamba (his headquarters in south-eastern Angola)," said Mr Phillips. "It is to extend Soviet hegemony over Angola, Zaire, Zambia, Botswana, Namibia, and South Africa itself.

"It is to control the sea routes around the Cape, the passages from the Indian Ocean through the South Atlantic, the ports of Walvis Bay and Cape Town, as well as Luanda," Mr Phillips said.

His organisation claims a membership of 800 000.

Mr Phillips called on the shareholders and employees of Chevron-Gulf to "pledge their allegiance to America's best interest and join in seeking a change in the pro-Soviet policies being pursued by their corporate executives."

The Conservative Caucus launched a million-dollar pressure campaign on Chevron-Gulf late last month.

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Capt. Thomas 27/1/86
**Reagan reverses
Unita aid pledge**

From **SIMON BARBER**

WASHINGTON. — In a startling reversal, the Reagan Administration has decided to grant Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi nothing more than moral support when he arrives here this week. Secretary of State Mr George Shultz told the New York Times at the weekend.

According to Mr Shultz, President Reagan will oppose any congressional effort to give Dr Savimbi military or economic aid, and will push instead for a toothless congressional resolution expressing United States solidarity with Unita's cause.

Last Tuesday, White House spokesman Mr Larry Speakes announced that Mr Reagan would be asking Con-

gress for Unita aid money.

Symbolically, Dr Savimbi will still get star treatment on his visit here, including meetings with President Reagan, Mr Shultz and congressional leaders. He is to give a private speech at the State Department and is to brief the National Security Council at the White House.

A media blitz has been arranged by Unita lobbyists Black, Manafort, Stone and Kelly.

The administration's apparent about-face is a remarkable vindication for Mr Shultz and Dr Chester Crocker who have been arguing that aid to Unita could derail their negotiating efforts to secure a peaceful withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola and of South Africa from SWA/Namibia.

Kompolo falls to NRA rebels

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Savimbi to meet Reagan today for crucial talks

WASHINGTON — Angolan rebel leader Dr Jonas Savimbi has held an inconclusive first round of talks with United States officials, but his talks today with President Ronald Reagan are likely to be crucial in his quest for military aid.

Dr Savimbi, who arrived on Tuesday for 10 days of lobbying for US support, met Secretary of State Mr George Shultz and Defence Secretary Mr Caspar Weinberger yesterday but few details emerged from those talks.

A US official said the administration was waiting until after Dr Savimbi's meeting with Mr Reagan, who has said he favours covert aid for the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita).

COVERT OR OPEN AID?

"I am satisfied and I hope there will be progress," the 51-year-old Unita leader told reporters yesterday after his meeting with Mr Shultz.

Unita, supported by South Africa, has waged a 10-year bush war against the Angolan Government which Washington says is backed by 30 000 Cuban troops and about R4.5-billion in Soviet equipment.

Congressional sources have said the administration has notified the intelligence committees of the House and Senate of its plan to provide about R34-million in covert aid.

But that has met opposition among some members of Con-

gress who want to pass legislation for open US aid in the form of either military support such as weapons and ammunition, or humanitarian support like food and transportation.

Congressional sources said the administration favoured covert aid because it offered the advantage of "plausible deniability" that could allow progress in a five-year US effort to negotiate a regional peace settlement.

That effort involves the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola together with independence for Namibia.

But the State Department said yesterday the Angolan Government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was blocking those negotiations and escalating its civil war against Unita.

Congressional opponents of the aid argue that supporting Unita would place Washington in a *de facto* alliance with South Africa which could be viewed by black African states as tacit support for apartheid.

Proponents, however, say Unita must be helped in its effort to fight what they view as Soviet expansionism in southern Africa. They argue that a strong Unita will force the Angolan Government to negotiate seriously.

Angola has said that open US support for Unita would be viewed as an act of war and has pledged to seek more aid from Cuba and the Soviet Union.

HAGAR the Horrible

ARE YOU AWAKE TOO, HAGAR?

YES, HELGA, AND I CAN'T UNDERSTAND IT...

IT'S S...
I KEEP...
TIME T...

Dispute over form of US aid to Unita

WASHINGTON — Unita leader Jonas Savimbi has arrived in Washington virtually assured of receiving the US aid he seeks.

But President Ronald Reagan and Congress are at odds over whether the US should aid Unita overtly or covertly.

Savimbi arrived on Tuesday for 10 days of intensive lobbying, including talks yesterday with Secretary of State George Shultz and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

The charismatic rebel leader was to have met Reagan at the White House yesterday afternoon.

Unita, supported by SA, has waged a 10-year bush war against the Angolan government, which is backed by 30 000 Cuban troops and \$2bn (more than R4bn) in Soviet equipment.

The official White House position is that no decision has yet been made on the aid issue.

Reagan has said he favours covert military aid for the rebels and congressional sources say the administration has already notified congressional intelligence

committees of a planned \$15m secret programme to be administered by the Central Intelligence Agency.

The leaders of those committees, however, told the *Washington Post* on Tuesday that they opposed covert aid, preferring open support for the Unita rebels Reagan calls freedom fighters.

"If we're going to get involved in those kinds of activities, then we should do it overtly, not covertly," Patrick Leahy of Vermont, ranking Democrat on the Senate intelligence committee, was quoted as saying.

There are also Bills pending in Congress that would provide between \$27m and \$50m in overt aid to Unita, but it is not clear whether there is enough support in both chambers for the Bills to pass.

In response to Savimbi's call for political backing, the administration is also working with the Senate leadership to draft a non-binding resolution offering Unita the moral support of Congress. — Sapa-Reuter

Jonas — a brilliant orator and a shrewd bush warrior'

By Richard Hall

LONDON — Dr Jonas Savimbi, this week feted by Washington conservatives as an anti-Marxist freedom fighter, once pinned his hopes for support on the Chinese communists.

In his 25-year political career, he has also been helped by international big business, by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and by President Botha of South Africa.

"In our position we take support from wherever we can find it," says this 51-year-old son of an Angolan station master. He is first and last a black nationalist, implacably resolved to win total control of his homeland.

The world has learnt to see Dr Savimbi as a dedicated anti-Communist and he was once introduced to a select group of guests in London's exclusive Carlton Club as the "Mrs Thatcher of Africa". But his politics are naturally left-of-centre — although by no

means doctrinaire Marxist. He is likely, should he achieve the leadership of Angola, to give his US backers some shocks.

He has friends in Africa, mainly among former French colonies and in some conservative Arab states. To win acceptance again from his black neighbours he will need to move a long way from his present cosy links with South Africa, his principal arms supplier.

UNIVERSITY

But Dr Savimbi's credentials as a guerilla fighter in Africa have a remarkable history. He began his jungle hit-and-run career in 1961, after attending universities in Lisbon and Lausanne, with nationalist groups trying to oust the Portuguese from their Angola colonies.

The life was tough. Dr Savimbi recalls: "The Portuguese used helicopters and horse-mounted troops and dogs, but they could never catch us." It was in those early years that Dr Savimbi went to Peking,

seeking aid for his newly-formed Unita movement.

As the Portuguese found the tide of war running against them, Unita grew in power.

But there were rivals in the battle to inherit the Portuguese mantle in Angola. Principal among them was the ideologically committed MPLA, led by Moscow-trained mestizo (mixed blood) Marxists.

In the early 1970s, the CIA backed Dr Savimbi as a more flexible prospect and his allegiances — and image — moved further Right after the Portuguese withdrawal from Angola.

As Dr Savimbi went on fighting, he was ostracised in Africa for his Pretoria connection. His old friend, Dr Kaunda, also closed his Unita office in Lusaka. But some admirers stayed firm: Mr Tiny Rowland, head of the huge Lonrho conglomerate, has always helped with planes and money. "Jonas is one of Africa's greatest leaders," says the tycoon.

Dr Savimbi is a brilliant ora-



Dr Jonas Savimbi

tor and a theatrical host to visiting politicians and journalists at his Jamba headquarters in southern Angola. He is also courageous and a shrewd bush warrior. But there are now ominous signs of divisions inside Unita: his 30 000 guerillas are on the defensive militarily against an MPLA strengthened by the Soviets and Cubans.

Many of his followers are also unhappy about the ties with South Africa. Dr Savimbi's pragmatism has taken him a long way, but he may finally have pushed it too far. — *The Observer*.

Savimbi hints strongly at US aid

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi emerged from a meeting with President Reagan at the White House yesterday with a comment that he was satisfied with the progress of his talks with US officials concerning help for the Angolan rebel movement.

Dr Savimbi's remark gave weight to speculation that the US Government has already decided to supply Unita with covert military assistance worth between R24 million and R36 million.

Contributing to the speculation was a report in yesterday's *Wall Street Journal* which quoted intelligence sources as saying the Reagan Administration had notified Congress secretly last month that it would assist Dr Savimbi's forces from funds available to the CIA.

However, well-informed sources told The Star Bureau that there were still opposing opinions within the administration about the ways in which the US could assist Unita in its fight against the Marxist MPLA regime.

There was still a possibility that the US could shy away from military aid — secret or open.

US officials said yesterday that President Reagan was pleased when Dr Savimbi told him that his goal was to bring about peaceful conciliation in Angola.

The President replied that this was also the goal of the the United States and added: "We want to be supportive. We are seeking a way to be of help."

While President Reagan and Dr Savimbi were conferring, members of Congress were being briefed by a top CIA official on the situation inside Angola.

The briefing was closed to the Press, but it is understood that Congressmen were given details of the Russian military build-up — estimated by America to have cost about \$2 billion (R4,5 billion) in the past year — and South Africa's role in the war

Also on Dr Savimbi's schedule in Washington is a meeting with CIA director Mr William Casey, with whom he is said to enjoy a warm relationship.

At a meeting with US Secretary of Defence Mr Gaspar Weinberger, Dr Savimbi listed the military equipment he needed for his war against Angola's Fapla forces and the 30 000 Cuban troops backed by Russian advisers, who support them.

High on the list are portable missile launchers to be used against Russian armour and helicopters — especially the formidable Hind helicopters.

Mr Weinberger gave him no commitment but said the US wanted to see an end to Angolan problems.

US officials have stated repeatedly that the Reagan Administration wants to help Dr Savimbi in an "effective and appropriate" way, but have refused to explain further.

Crocker's call for 'pressures'

Some analysts have seen these words as signals for covert aid and have also cited Dr Chester Crocker's statement at a news conference this week that there should be "pressures" in the diplomatic process in Angola to make a negotiated settlement possible.

By "pressures", Dr Crocker meant military aid, the analysts say. Dr Savimbi has tried to steer clear of the heated dispute between liberals and conservatives in Washington over whether the US should help Unita.

The liberals say there should be no aid and the conservatives maintain there should be open aid to demonstrate a US commitment against communism. The Reagan Administration appears to be heading towards covert aid.

Dr Savimbi told US officials this week that how Americans made their decisions was the business of their government and Congress.

All he wanted was help in his fight against the communists in his homeland.

Three-way squabble over Savimbi

By Neil Lurssen of The Star's Washington Bureau

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This week's visit to Washington by Unita leader Jonas Savimbi has sparked a three-cornered political squabble with congressional conservatives pitted against their liberal colleagues, and powerful figures in the Reagan Administration pitted against both.

To a large extent, the dispute has as much to do with the exercise of power in Washington as it has to do with the civil war in distant Angola. Conservatives want the Congress to vote aid, preferably military assistance, to Unita. The liberals say no. And the Administration says it favours some sort of aid — but it does not want the Congress to tell it what form that aid should take and thereby take charge of foreign policy.

The man at the centre of the storm, Dr Savimbi, arrived in Washington Tuesday for a high-profile week-long visit that included meetings with President Ronald Reagan yesterday and Secretary of State George Shultz on Wednesday.

The US right wing has built up an heroic image of the Angolan rebel African nationalist who, for a decade, has been doing America's dirty work, standing up to the communists. The liberals have a less favourable view. They see him as a South African puppet, an unprincipled man who switches ideologies when it suits him, and a terrorist who takes hostages and shoots down civilian planes.

IMPORTANT FACTOR

The State Department regards him as an important factor in the Angolan situation, but worries that US aid to Unita will destroy any chance of getting the Marxist MPLA regime to agree to Dr Chester Crocker's proposals for a phased withdrawal of Cuban troops.

The White House, responding to conservative pressure and the President's own inclinations, wants to help Unita — but on White House terms and without endangering US interests in Southern Africa.

One formula worked out by the Administration and its allies in the Congress is for the Congress to approve a joint resolution expressing US recognition and support for Savimbi as a demonstration of moral support.

This would enable the Administration to make its own decision about aid to Unita, and possibly use it as a bargaining chip with the MPLA. But, in explaining the Administration's position, Mr Shultz said: "The Administration does not believe that legislation mandating aid to Unita would be an effective way to proceed."

A State Department spokesman explained later that the Administration had in mind "clearly more than just moral support for Unita" — but that all it wanted from Congress was an expression of public support.

If the Reagan Administration does decide to assist Unita, it will still have to ask the Congress to approve the money involved. But congressional approval is different from the Congress actually deciding what form the aid should take.

Savimbi in US: Africa bloc at UN⁵ 3/11/86 seeks meeting

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — African nations have called for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council designed to heighten the Southern African problem — while the Unita rebel leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, is in Washington.

Although African ambassadors denied their request for a meeting had anything to do with Dr Savimbi's visit, diplomatic sources said the Africans wanted to use the council to show their displeasure over the Savimbi visit and what they see as outside support for South African aggression.

Over the past year, the council has repeatedly condemned South Africa for raids into neighbouring countries such as Angola, Botswana and Lesotho.

ONSLAUGHT

It was not precisely clear whether the council would begin its debate today or on Monday, but diplomats said they expected a general onslaught against South Africa's internal policies.

At the same time, the African group said it had learned with "deep concern" of the Savimbi visit.

There were no details available as to whether he would visit UN headquarters. But he will be in New York towards the end of next week at a seminar organised by Freedom House, a private institute that espouses Western political values.

The African group described Dr Savimbi as "a known agent of apartheid South Africa" who was responsible for the "wanton killings of civilians, the destruction of the economic infrastructure of the country and the destabilisation of the legitimate government" of Angola.

● See Page 13.

Chit. Times 31/1/86 (5)

White House talks 'satisfy' Unita leader

From SIMON BARBER
WASHINGTON. — The Reagan Administration has been holding direct talks with the Soviet Union on Angola, and "these talks will probably continue", a senior US official said yesterday after a White House meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi.

Dr Savimbi had told President Reagan he supported this initiative — which began at the Geneva summit last November — and would cooperate with US efforts to assist an internal settlement in Angola after a negotiated withdrawal of Cuban forces, the official said.

'Enthusiastic'

President Reagan gave Dr Savimbi an enthusiastic welcome, but left open the question of whether he intends to give Unita material assistance.

"We want to be very helpful to what Dr Savimbi and his people are trying to do and what we're trying to arrive at is the best way to do that," President Reagan said.

Before leaving the White House, Dr Savimbi said: "I am satisfied."

Pressed on whether President Reagan had given him any specific

undertaking, he replied: "It is the president who knows what he is going to do."

The senior official, who was briefing reporters after the talks, ruled out overt military support for Unita.

"How are you going to get the aid in there?" he was asked. "It is not the desire of any of us to send aid through South Africa."

A new aspect in the administration's emerging psychological offensive against Luanda is public pressure on US firms to "reconsider" their activities in Angola.

'Build-up'

For the first time, officials are openly accusing Chevron and other US oil companies of providing the Angolan Government with money which is paying for the major Soviet build-up in the country.

Meanwhile, Mr John Stockwell, the former CIA officer who helped co-ordinate US covert operation in Angola in 1975, charged that the agency was already helping Dr Savimbi and had provided him with money to hire a prestigious Washington lobbying firm for \$600 000 (R1.5-million) a year.

The firm, Black, Manafort, Stone and Kelly, vigorously denied the charge.

BUS DAY 31/1/86

BUSINESS DAY Friday, January 31 1986

3

US wants to help Unita — Reagan



● SAVIMBI

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said yesterday the US wanted to be "very helpful" to Angolan rebel leader Jonas Savimbi, who is seeking US support for his struggle against the Cuban-backed government in Luanda.

Reagan, posing for pictures with Savimbi in the White House, did not specify whether US aid would be given openly or whether it would be covert assistance.

"We want to be very helpful to what Savimbi and his people are trying to do, and what we're trying to arrive at is the best way to do that," Reagan said.

Reagan, in a dark business suit, and Savimbi, in a Nehru jacket, posed for pictures before a low-burning fire in the fireplace.

The *Wall Street Journal* reported yesterday that the US administration

had secretly notified Congress that it intended to proceed with covert military assistance to anti-government guerrillas in Angola.

The newspaper attributed the report to unidentified intelligence sources.

The action allowed the administration to tap existing reserves available to the Central Intelligence Agency, the journal said.

"Initial funding of between \$10m and \$15m could be found in these reserves, while the administration seeks to build its case in Congress for much larger sums," the journal added.

Savimbi has long been troubled by the benefits the Marxist authorities have received from Angola-based US firms. — Sapa-AP

In a dark time

A MAGGOT, by John Fowles (Jonathan Cape, 460pp, R25,95).

"A maggot is the larval stage of a winged creature; as is the written text, at least in the writer's hope. But an older though now obsolete sense of the word is that of whim or quirk... I would not have this seen as a historical novel. It is maggot."

So writes John Fowles in his prologue to this haunting, marvellous tale. The mood is autumnal, sombre even. This is the opening: "In the late and last afternoon of an April long ago, a forlorn little group of travellers cross a remote upland in the far south-west of England. All are on horseback, proceeding at a walk along the moorland track. There lies about them, in the bleak landscape, too high to have yet felt the obvious effects of spring, an aura of dismal monotony, an accepted tedium of both journey and season."

The travellers and their bizarre relations with each other, the purpose of the journey — these are mysteries. And in the short space of some 50 pages, Fowles creates further mysteries. Are the travellers all they seem? Why the extraordinary sexual scenes involving the sole woman and a mute manservant? Who is the leader of the party, and what is his purpose?

After various fairly weird events, told mainly, and effectively, in the difficult present tense, the travellers are dispersed — and the manservant found hanged in a wood with a posy of violets growing out of his mouth. Witchcraft? Something more terrible still?

All this, on the face of it, is inexplicable. But then enters one Henry Ayscough, a brilliant lawyer acting for one of the great figures in the land, whose son led the quest (for such it was) and who has totally and impossibly vanished. Much of the rest of the book consists of interrogation sessions or interviews between Ayscough and those of the party he can find — including the woman, whose strange character is the heart of the book — and a few related figures. The spoken language of the 18th century is expertly conveyed.

(Let me quickly add that the entire book is compelling reading, drawing one deeper and deeper into, ultimately, cosmic issues. That may sound like intellectualism, but isn't. The novel is an entertainment with, one could say, resonances.)

Interspersed between the various interrogations and linking narratives, Fowles has reproduced actual pages from the Historical Chronicle of *The Gentleman's Magazine* of 1736, the year of the dark events he recounts. These give the terrible flavour of the time — the hangings at Tyburn, what the King was doing, who had been made Governor of the Bank of England, and so on. They serve to complete one's immersion in the period.

No Merrie England this: instead a class-riven society, bitter animosities, the vile conditions of prostitutes (to whose company the heroine at first belongs); a world of levellers and ranters, cruel punishments for minor offences, witchcraft, ghosts, and the terrible loneliness of a sparsely populated, unlit countryside with hidden dangers and sudden fears. The scenes at Stonehenge are particularly hallucinatory in their effect, though surpassed by those in a desolate cave where, it seems, the quest ends in a truly demonic (or divine) manner.

Enigma variations

You will have noticed that I have not really revealed very much about the plot. All I can fruitfully add — without revealing what you would not wish revealed — is that Fowles is a past master at making one read on compulsively, but that no sooner is one mystery "solved" (and no one of the many he gives us ever completely is) than another is presented — and yet another.

Yet, by the end of the book, one has learnt a great deal about a particular historical epoch and, odd as this may seem, the origins of the women's movement. The novel has a shape that (to refer back to the first sentence of the prologue) flies. I used the word haunting about the tale, to which one could add eerie — a kind of metaphysical unease that lingers on long after the book is ended.

This kind of novel represents British fiction at its best. Given the right director, it would make a stunning film — better, I daresay, than *The French Lieutenant's Woman*, with which it has affinities. I intend laying it aside for a while and then reading it again.

Peter Wilhelm

In the bushes

THE NEW MERCENARIES, by Anthony Mockler (Sidgwick & Jackson, 374pp, R37,95).

The Angolan civil war did for mercenaries what Waterloo did for Napoleon — destroyed their reputation for ever. After the revelations of desertion and massacre perpetrated by Callan's British and American troops, the traditional view of the freelance adventurer testing his courage in foreign lands demanded reassessment.

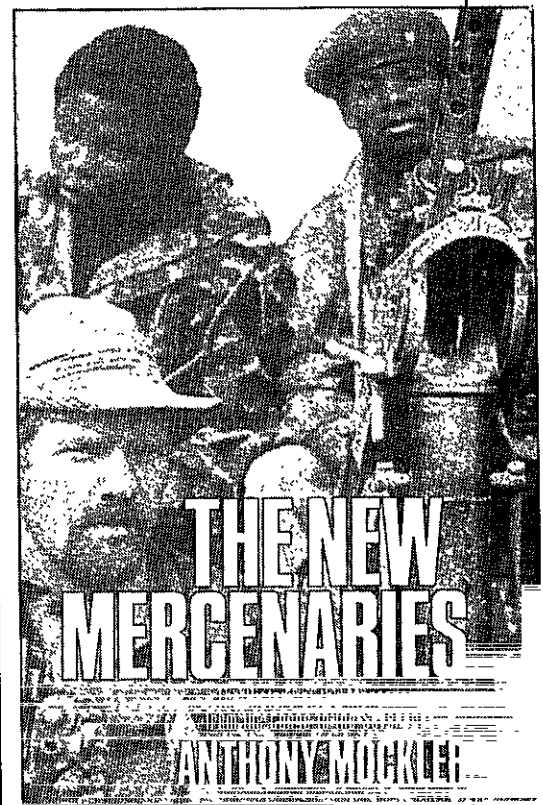
According to Mockler's survey of mercenary wars from the Congo to the Seychelles, the 120 recruits who volunteered for duty on the side of Holden Roberto's FNLA in late 1975 regarded themselves as soldiers of fortune. No one, least of all the agents who hired them in London for a commission of £200 a head, bothered to tell them what they were letting themselves in for.

They knew that Roberto, covertly backed by the CIA, was trying to win control of the country from Agostinho Neto's MPLA movement, which enjoyed Russian and Cuban support. They had no conception of how hopeless Roberto's position was.

Not so happy

The recruiting agents made plenty of propaganda from the exploits of Callan — real name Costas Georgiou. Callan and two Portuguese mercenaries had been making lightning strikes against MPLA camps and tank columns, causing much damage and always escaping. New recruits were thus given the idea that Angola was a happy hunting ground for he who dared.

The first batch of 19 soon realised that the Cypriot was not quite the hero they had been led to believe. On the day after they arrived they witnessed 20 black soldiers of the FNLA being executed by firing squad, on



Callan's orders, for threatening mutiny.

There was no denying Callan's courage or his skill in battle; nor was there any doubting his indiscriminate cruelty. No sooner had the second consignment of mercenaries — 96 this time — arrived to reinforce Callan's tiny army than 25 of them, convinced that an MPLA victory was imminent, tried to desert by crossing the border into Zaire. Callan responded by drafting some of their col-

Savimbi

hints at success

WASHINGTON. — Angolan rebel leader Dr Jonas Savimbi indicated yesterday that his quest for US aid had been successful and said US backing for his group would lead to progress in resolving wider conflicts in Southern Africa.

Dr Savimbi arrived on Tuesday for 10 days of meetings with top US officials. He met President Ronald Reagan on Thursday and held talks with Secretary of State Mr George Shultz and Defence Secretary Mr Caspar Weinberger on Wednesday.

Asked if he had received promises of material aid, the 51-year-old Swiss-educated guerilla smiled and said: "Let us say I had a one-hour, 10-minute discussion with Secretary of State Shultz. People were saying he is one who was opposing us. It went very well. I think that's the answer."

He told reporters that "the American interests are the same as our interests — fighting Soviet expansionism". — Sapa-Reuter

STAR 11/2/81 (5)

United States accused of being 'in league' with SA

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A slashing attack on the United States, which was accused of being in league with South Africa in fomenting instability in Southern Africa, marked the end of the SADCC annual meeting in Harare yesterday.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the nine independent black states, Mr Peter Mmusi of Botswana, said in his closing address that delegates had learnt "with dismay and disbelief" that President Reagan and several of his senior administration colleagues had received Mr Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the rebel Unita group which is fighting the MPLA in Angola.

"This act, together with moves currently on the floor of the United States legislature to extend assistance to Unita, run counter to American professions of friendship and cooperation with the independent states of Southern Africa.

IN LEAGUE

"This now places the United States clearly in league with South Africa in fomenting instability in this region," Mr Mmusi said to applause.

Furious American delegates said afterwards that they had been set up for the attack after agreement had been reached on the final communique which, while damning South Africa, was written in relatively mild tones and made no mention of sanctions.

sunrise news

SADCC says 'destabilisation' cost R24 bn

SA blamed for smuggling losses

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The Star's Africa
News Service

JH HARARE — Smugglers have made R450 million out of South Africa's "destabilisation" policies in Mozambique and Angola, according to an SADCC document.
This is the estimated value of diamonds, semi-

precious stones, ivory and timber smuggled out of Angola and Mozambique by groups supported by South Africa.

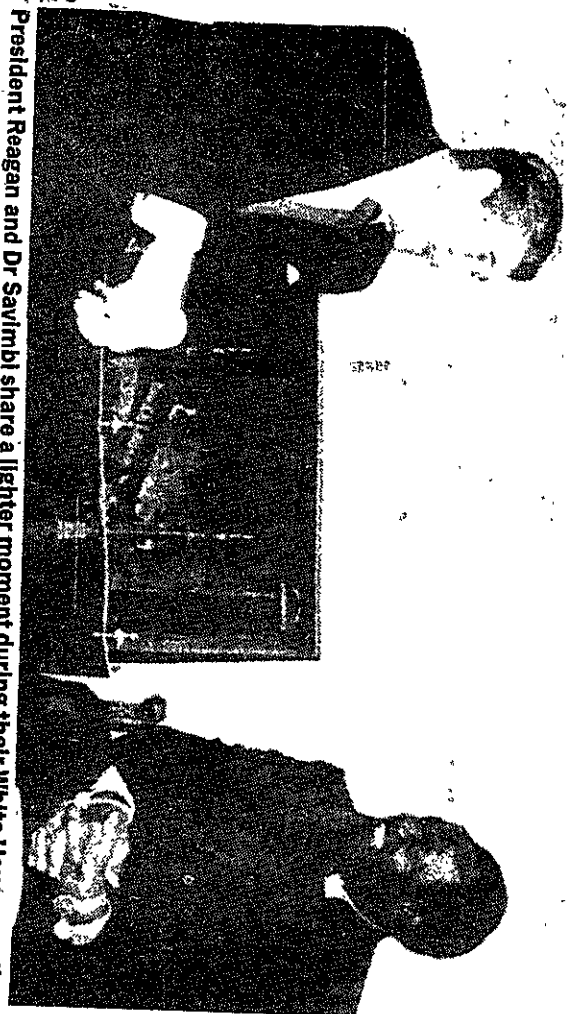
The goods, according to the Southern African Development Conference's macro-economic survey of the region, were sold in South Africa.

The losses are part of the nearly R24 billion which the SADCC secretariat estimates is the

cost to the member states of Pretoria's alleged destabilisation attempts.

The survey says the "staggering" cost is equal to almost one-third of all SADCC exports or a tenth of the total gross domestic product over the past five years.

The figure includes damage to physical assets, loss in productive capacity, extra defence expenditure and losses from declining exports, tourism and other industries.



President Reagan and Dr. Savimbi share a lighter moment during their White House meeting

US conservatives acclaim 'hero' Savimbi

By PATRICIA CHENEY, Washington

CONSERVATIVE America loves Jonas Savimbi.

On Friday night, guests at the annual Conservative Political Action Conference gave the leader of the Angolan rebel movement, Unita, a boisterous standing ovation that they believe is 10 years overdue.

Ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick, former US representative at the United Nations, called Savimbi "one of the few authentic heroes of our times" and called on the US Government to give him "real assistance."

"Real assistance means real weapons," said Mrs Kirkpatrick. "Men and women who fight communist governments need shoes, medical care, uniforms. They need housing, they need what we call humanitarian aid, and they need weapons. They need

real helicopters, real ground-to-air missiles, real intelligence."

Obstacle

In return, Savimbi, who is in the United States to add momentum to the drive for American assistance, told the gathering of about 500 top conservatives what he wanted to hear — that Jonas Savimbi is not a communist, that Jonas Savimbi is engaged in the same battle as the Contras in Nicaragua and the guerrillas in Afghanistan, and that Jonas Savimbi deserves their help.

The Angolan leader called on conservatives to defeat the House Africa

Sub-committee chairman, Representative Howard Wolpe, in the next election because "he is an obstacle in African affairs", and he rallied against the black congressional caucus for refusing to meet him.

"The black caucus does not want to talk to me, but I want to because I have truth with me. Why do they run away? Why don't they give me a chance to explain what I have in my mouth," said Dr Savimbi.

Ambassador Kirkpatrick, who was MC at the Washington Hilton ceremony, called Unita "a real liberation movement" unlike the ANC and Svanpo which, she said, "we don't need".

Before the function, about 100 demonstrators from both sides of the debate traded insults and, in one instance, fistfights from opposite corners of one of Washington's busiest thoroughfares.

Those opposing Savimbi chanted "Savimbi, you can't hide, we charge you with genocide", and touted banners reading "No blood money for Judas Savimbi".

Support

Across the road a group, organised by the College Republican National Committee, yelled "Victory to Unita" and carried signs that read "Cuban imperialism go home" and "Gulf fuels Angolan slavery", a message, digging at Gulf Oil which operates under Cu-

ban protection in Angola.

Yet, despite being received by President Reagan like a head of state, and cutting a highly visible swathe through Washington's political circles, Savimbi's visit might still result in little material assistance.

Runners continued to circulate that the President might opt to persuade congress to vote a joint resolution of "moral support" for Dr Savimbi, while obtaining from actually offering cash or arms support.

The State Department is said to back this tactic because it keeps the pressure on the Uganda Government to negotiate without actually wrecking the five-year-old process orchestrated by Assistant Secretary of State Dr Chester Crocker.

Confidence on new deal for neighbours

By MAX DU PREEZ
Political Correspondent

SOUTH African Government sources are confident that at least some neighbouring states will accept proposals for a joint regional security commission to reduce border tensions.

The proposal by President Botha on Friday marks a dramatic switch of policy on security commissions from the bilateral Nkomati Accord with Mozambique and the Lusaka Agreement with Angola, to the multilateral.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha believes the chances of South Africa's neighbouring states accepting

the proposal are better now than ever before because apartheid is being done away with.

"It is significant that the proposal was made in the same speech in which the President announced a new era for South Africa," the Foreign Minister said.

"Apartheid is dying, and that is what kept our neighbours from openly dealing with us in the past."

President Botha invited neighbouring states to "come to an agreement on the specific rules of the

game regulating the conduct of neighbours towards one another".

But, he warned, if the offer was rejected, South Africa would have no option but to take effective measures in self-defence.

Observers believe the Government of Swaziland and the new rulers of Lesotho may well be keen to join a regional body.

Botswana and Mozambique will be less keen, with Zambia and Zimbabwe rejecting the offer.

Angola rejects Botha's offer on Mandela's release

LISBON — Angola yesterday flatly rejected a South African offer to free black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela in exchange for a captured SA commando. But the Marxist government said it was prepared to swap the commando for Angolans and a Cuban allegedly held in SA.

Angola also accused the SA-backed rebel movement Unita of slaughtering more than 150 civilians in a southern Angolan village last week and condemned a visit by rebel leader Jonas Savimbi to Washington.

The Angolan news agency Angop said in a report monitored in Lisbon that the

Angolan Foreign Ministry categorically rejected Botha's proposal to free Mandela on humanitarian grounds if Angola released Captain Wynand du Toit, who was seized last year during a failed SA commando raid on US-Angolan oil installations in the northern Angolan enclave of Cabinda.

The Angolan Foreign Ministry said it was prepared to release Du Toit, and return the bodies of two SA soldiers killed in the raid, in return for the release of an unspecified number of Angolans and a Cuban soldier, it said.

Angop said SA troops and Unita

rebels, Angop reported.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has made no mention of Botha's offer to swap Nelson Mandela for imprisoned dissident Anatoly Shcharansky and exiled Nobel Peace Prize laureate Dr. Andrei Sakharov.

The official Soviet view is that Shcharansky, convicted on charges of anti-state activities in 1978 and given a 13-year sentence, was a criminal who must serve out his prison term.

Sakharov, who was sent to the closed city of Gorky in 1980, has never been formally accused of any crime, nor tried.

The official Soviet news agency Tass published brief reaction from the African National Congress to Botha's speech. Neither report mentioned Botha's offer.

While Botha's suggestion of a swap involving the Russians for Nelson Mandela's release was widely scoffed at at the weekend, it comes after many months of serious rumour.

Reliable sources in London claimed there was also high-level diplomatic contact shortly before Christmas and earlier last year in efforts to involve Mandela and the jailed Simonstown spy Dieter Gerhard in a swap. — Sapa-AP

Aid for Unita ⁵ upsets SADCC ^{4/2/86}

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — The annual consultative meeting of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) has ended in Harare on a sour note for the West.

Representatives of the nine member states applauded a bitter attack on US support for Unita rebels in Angola, but the week-long meeting provided evidence of positive Western backing for plans to lessen the nine's economic dependence on SA.

SADCC Council of Ministers chairman Peter Mmusi, Vice-President of Botswana, told the 500 delegates — representing 32 countries and 20 international aid agencies — that by receiving Unita leader Jonas Savimbi in Washington last week, President Ronald Reagan had contradicted the US's professed support for SADCC efforts to achieve economic liberation.

"This now places the US clearly in league with South Africa in fomenting instability in this region," Mmusi declared.

Reagan promises aid to Unita

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The Star Bureau

Washington

President Ronald Reagan, declaring that "freedom is on the march", last night promised not only moral support but also material help to anti-communist rebels in Angola and three other countries.

He said to applause: "We say to you tonight: You are not alone, freedom fighters."

It was the clearest indication yet that Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement is soon to join anti-Marxist insurgency forces in Afghanistan and Nicaragua as recipients of United States covert aid.

The President's promise came during his State of the Union address, delivered to a joint sitting of Congress and broadcast live to millions of viewers on major television networks.

The address, delivered just two days before the President's 75th birthday, had been delayed a week because of the space shuttle Challenger disaster in which six astronauts and a schoolteacher died.

Mr Reagan said: "I hope we are now ready to do what they would want us to do — go forward America, reach for the stars. We will never forget those brave seven, but we shall go forward."

His promise to anti-communist freedom fighters comes while Dr Savimbi is on a controversial mission to Washington seeking US weapons and money and warning of a massive assault to be made on Unita by combined communist forces in Angola at the end of the rainy season in April.

Until last night, Mr Reagan and his top officials had promised only to provide "effective and appropriate" assistance to Unita but the State of the Union address makes it clear that the assistance will be more than moral and political.

Critics have warned the Administration that aiding Unita will further anger South Africa's black neighbours who, they say, are already dismayed by the policy of constructive engagement.

Moral challenge

But the President's new commitment confirms that he has taken the advice of conservatives in the White House to go ahead with a direct assistance plan.

His words were: "To those imprisoned in regimes held captive, to those beaten for daring to fight for freedom and democracy — for their right to worship, to speak, to live and prosper in the family of free nations — we say to you: You are not alone, freedom fighters."

"America will support with moral and material assistance your right not just to fight and die for freedom, but to fight and win freedom — in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia and Nicaragua."

"This is a great moral challenge for the entire free world."

He added: "We strengthen the family of freedom every time we work with allies and come to the aid of friends under siege."

The President was interrupted by applause often during his 20-minute speech — a reflection of his personal popularity rather than of support for most of his programmes.

'You are not alone,' Reagan tells freedom fighters in four

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From NEIL LURSSSEN
The Argus Foreign Service

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'Challenge'

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Pictures: PETER STANFORD, The Argus

Disconsolate chief warden Mr Gerald Wright surveys the devastated vegetation in the Cape of Good Hope Nature Reserve at Cape Point.

'Worst fire in its history' destroys third of Cape Point nature reserve

By JOHN YELD
Environment Reporter

THE bushfire which devastated more than a third of the Cape of Good Hope Nature Reserve at the weekend was the worst in the reserve's history, says chief warden Mr Gerald Wright.

The reserve is one of the biggest tourist attractions in the Cape.

For almost 13km along the northern boundary fence and more than 6km into the reserve, all that remains of the rare indigenous fynbos are wind-swept sandy wastes, pockmarked by blackened stumps.

The fire — believed to have been started deliberately — swept perilously close to the reserve's headquarters and rangers' houses at Klaasjagersberg before being turned by 75 fire-fighters.

However, three counter-burns were ineffective and the fire swept unchecked to the Atlantic coast.

Mr Wright, who has served in the reserve for 22 years, said almost 3 000ha of the land area of 7 750ha was destroyed by the very hot and deep-burning fire and there was "nothing left".

"You can see why it's so heart-breaking," he said, pointing to an unburnt area, densely packed with pink ericas, yellow leucadendrons, red watsonias, cream everlasting and green



This vlei rat was one of the few small animals to escape the raging fire. Hundreds of tortoises, snakes, lizards and rodents died.

stands of aliens, particularly Australian acacias, and this work is now threatened.

"The indigenous vegetation doesn't grow as quickly as the aliens," Mr Wright explained.

Part of the burnt area near Ollifantsbos was a control-block set aside to study the effects of a fynbos area not subjected to fire for 50 years or longer.

"Now all that experimental work has gone to hell," Mr Wright said.

Apart from the loss of hundreds of small animal species like tortoises, snakes, lizards and rodents, another major potential problem is erosion. The exposed soil is extremely thin and sandy and already patches of sand have started blowing across the roads and choking the small rivers.

Future grazing for the bigger animals has also been threatened.

"I don't want to be an alarmist but we're not quite sure what we're going to do," Mr Wright said.

"Some of the animals like bontebok and ostriches are territorial and don't want to leave the area, but there's nothing for them to eat."

The entire management plan for the reserve will have to be redesigned and work on combating erosion will start immediately.

"The heart-breaking thing is that my rangers have worked so hard and now they've seen all these years' work gone," Mr Wright said.

However, the rangers were not "just sitting back moaning" but had

Aussie rebels fail to beat club ban

The Argus Foreign Service
MELBOURNE. — Two cricket clubs have failed to overturn the club cricket ban placed on the Western Australian rebels who are in South Africa.

Scarborough, the team of Shipperd and Tom Hogan for, put a motion before Western Australian Cricket Association council asking the rebels be allowed to

It was supported by Floreat, the team for Kim Hughes and Terry A man play, but it was narrowly, 8-7.

It now appears certain players will be forced to legal action if they want ban lifted.

All mainland states banned the rebels from ranks. Only Peter future is unclear and that be decided soon at the Tasmanian Cricket meeting

Opens Steve Smith John Dyson gave the rebels a bright start in one-day series at Boro Park, Pretoria

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WHEN YOU come right down to it, there is no mystery over the Reagan administration's policy towards Unita, just a teeming pond of canards. Washington has no intention of turning Angola into Mikhail Gorbachev's Viet Nam, much less of putting Dr Jonas Savimbi in power, for one very simple reason. It can't. This one was lost in 1975.

Publicly, the administration pretends it ain't so, delivering stirring calls to arms as it parades the doughty Savimbi around town as though he were some Count Belisarius on his way to retrieve a lost empire from the Goths.

"You are not alone, freedom fighters — America will support with moral and material assistance your right not just to fight and die for freedom, but your right to fight and win freedom... this is a great moral challenge for the free world."

So said President Reagan, in his annual State of the Union address on Tuesday night. If words were Redeye anti-aircraft missiles, Unita would be at the gates of Luanda by the end of the week. But what we have here is a Potemkin policy. Looks fearsome. Isn't.

It's not so much that the US administration is infirm of purpose. It would dearly love to heed the urgings of conservatives and sort out the MPLA and the Cubans once and for all. But in the real world — the place to which presidents are introduced the day they take office — there just isn't the wherewithal, the public demand or even the rationale. And now less than ever.

So 1986 looks set to be the year of limits and, therefore, priorities. The Gramm-Rudman Deficit Reduction Act, as long as it survives, is imposing constraints not just on how much can be

Why the US want a diplomatic peace for Angola

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SIMON BARBER in Washington

spent but — more importantly — where.

In dollars and cents terms, helping Savimbi is theoretically a nickel and dime proposition. Politically, however, it's a big ticket item, especially for the Democrats bitterly opposed to it. This makes it an excellent bargaining chip: something the White House can let go in turn for concessions in other, more critical, areas — such as increased funding for the Nicaraguan Contras.

The truth is that when priorities really start to be enumerated, helping establish "freedom" in Angola is way down there. Hell, when the National Press Club invites its members to hear "Johannes Savimbi, Angolian rebel leader," you know this isn't an issue that's keeping people awake nights.

In fact, the only people it seems to be causing real insomnia to are the liberals who persist against all the evidence in thinking the Reagan administration is serious, and the fire-breathing conservatives who know it's bluffing.

The status has been pretty much quoad in Angola for the past decade and, discounting the indigenous population and the oc-

casional Cuban sent home in a body bag, it hasn't done anyone very much harm. No delicate strategic balances have been upset, not even by the latest "massive" Soviet buildup. The Angolans and their hired help haven't tried to invade anyone. And not that it matters much in these days of glut and depressed prices, the oil has kept on flowing.

Only a committed Utopian could find much to complain about. Yes, it would be nicer if the Cubans went home with the rest of the gang, and the civil war ended, and the resulting government orientated itself with the West, and the South Africans got Namibia out of their systems and stopped stomping over the border.

Sure, all those things would be nicer. But does it matter much whether they happen today or 10 years from now?

The US administration's rhetoricians will tell you that it does, as will Dr Chester Crocker, whose footnote in history depends on the regional millennium dawning while he's in office.

It takes cooler, less impatient

heads to put things in their proper perspective. One of them is Noel Koch, the principal Deputy Secretary of Defence and chief Pentagon liaison with the State Department.

As the great Unita aid debate got under way last year, Koch observed in a little-notice speech that nothing of unusual importance was at stake in Angola — or most of Africa for that matter — and that, on the whole it would probably be better to let the Angolans work it out for themselves.

"Strategic," he said, "is a term we use rather casually". The Cape sea route was "a consideration, but not a grave concern".

Or Leonid Brezhnev's much-quoted dictum that a key Soviet goal was "the mineral treasure house of Central and Southern Africa," that, in all likelihood, was "globaloney": "There is not presently, nor foreseeably, a serious prospect of denial."

With that in mind, the official continued: "We must not, in a rash miscalculation of the Soviet threat to US interests in Africa, over-react to that apparent threat, nor doubt the capacity of Africans at length to deal with it themselves ...



□ ALL SMILES . . . Dr Jonas Savimbi with US Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger in Washington this week

"It has occurred to me from time-to-time that if we had a longer familiarity with Africa and so knew her better, we might be more confident that in the end African soil will prove most infertile to Soviet ambitions and the Marxist model for social and economic development.

"It may be that we need do little to assure that by the end of this century Africa will have spat out the last residue of Soviet influence on the continent. Thus, we might better chart our course in Africa with greater attention to our mutual interests, and less concern for the Soviet threat."

No one has ever accused the Reagan administration of speaking with a single voice, least of all on the Unita issue. Yet when all the internal forces are resolved into a single direction, they head where Koch is pointing.

Beneath the rhetoric, Washington is not marching off on some grand new Kissingerian safari in Southern Africa. It knows a quagmire when it sees one and has learnt from the Mozambique experience that what Koch says is true: history is not on the Soviet side down there, and need not be rashly hurried by interventionism.

The administration likes Sa-

vimbi, to be sure — what's not to like? — but not to the extent of helping him fight his interminable fight. Instead, Crocker and Co are using him as a pawn to win a peace by diplomatic means because it is not worth American treasure or lives to win it any other way.

Their belief is that showing Savimbi a good time in Washington, and going through the paces of asking Congress for a little money to buy him a few hand-held missiles, is pressure enough on Luanda to unclog the negotiating process so that Angolans can eventually work things out for themselves.

What about the Soviets? Well, the administration has thought of them too and, according to Crocker, is talking to them independently about why it would be in everyone's best interests for the superpowers not to have a battle of wills over such a worthless piece of real estate.

Unfashionable though it may be to say so, these talks may even be fruitful. The US has a far broader array of tools at its disposal for reaching agreements with Moscow than it has for dealing with lesser nations.

Yup, the US can live with whatever happens in Angola. After all, its companies have been doing precisely that ever since the place was lost to begin with.

WASHINGTON — The United States Government has been secretly giving Dr Jonas Savimbi's anti-communist Unita rebels limited military assistance since December, according to a report in Washington.

The "non-lethal" help, provided by the Pentagon's defence intelligence agency, has been in the form of shared intelligence and communications support in Unita's fight against Angola's MPLA regime, according to a report in the *Washington Post*.

The report comes just days after President Ronald Reagan, in his annual State of the Union address to a joint sitting of the Congress, promised America would give material assistance to Unita and anti-communist freedom fighters in three other countries.

Aid to Unita has become a major ideological battle in Washington with liberals pitted against conservatives and some State Department diplomats worried about the effects it will have on their troubled peace efforts in Southern Africa.

According to the *Post* report, which quoted intelligence sources, President Reagan and officials of his national Security Council decided as long ago as last November to provide the shared intelligence and communications support as the first part of a two-stage covert operation.

Military alliance

It is believed in Washington that the Reagan administration wants to provide up to \$15 million (about R32.5 million) worth of assistance in its covert operation.

However, some conservative critics argue that this is not enough and want to raise the amount to at least \$27 million (about R58.5 million).

Liberals protest that any aid is too much and a support operation will be disastrous for the US position in Africa, where it will be seen as a de facto US military alliance with South Africa, one of Unita's main backers.

Meanwhile, Dr Savimbi is starting to wind up his \$600 000 (about R1.3-million) controversial visit to Washington during which he has had pri-

US is secretly backing Unita rebels - report

SECRET (5)

STAR 7/2/86.

SECRET

vate meetings with top US officials.

According to the *Post*, he has also had meetings with Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA) officials who provided him with the latest information about the situation in Angola.

The agency, the intelligence arm of the US military, is reported to be the only one of the three major American intelligence agencies that believes Unita is capable of winning on the battlefield in Angola or of forcing the ruling MPLA into a coalition government.

The other two, the Central Intelligence Agency and the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research, are said to hold a gloomier view — that Dr Savimbi can neither win nor force a political coalition.

Again quoting intelligence sources, the *Washington Post* said the DIA feels Dr Savimbi can win if he holds on long enough to provoke disension in Luanda that might lead to a coup overthrowing the Dos Santos Government.

However, in a briefing of US Senators this week, the chief of the CIA, Mr William Casey, gave no hint that he or his staff considered Unita doomed.

He did warn, however, that the Soviet Union, under Mr Gorbachev, had "moved sharply" to strengthen its hold on bridgeheads in Angola and elsewhere, turning them into outposts for intelligence collecting, propaganda and subversion.

Informed analysts in Washington believe Unita will not succeed in its struggle if it tries to match Soviet-backed forces in set-piece conventional battles. They say Dr Savimbi should return to guerrilla tactics which are much more difficult to contain.

It is understood that Dr Savimbi may have had discussions with US experts on these matters this week.



Unita leader Jonas Savimbi.

UN chief
is opposed
to visit by
Savimbi

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, said yesterday that he had "strong reservations" about Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi visiting the UN headquarters.

Through spokesman Mr Francois Giuliani, he said he objected because Dr Savimbi represented an armed movement whose purpose was to overthrow the Angolan Government.

"The United Nations is an organisation of governments and recognises government. It doesn't recognise armed insurrections against them."

The Secretary-General also said the members of the secretariat should have nothing to do with any visit to headquarters by Dr Savimbi.

However, only hours later he turned down an invitation to UN headquarters which had been extended by members of the UN Correspondents Association.

The reason he gave was that his schedule was too full.

Meanwhile, the UN Security Council continued its debate on the situation in Southern Africa.

Mr ISG Mudenge, of Zimbabwe, told the council that African nations were "stunned" by the Savimbi visit to the United States.

He hoped that in the end better counsel would prevail in Washington, because to begin aiding Dr Savimbi was "to embark on a journey to nowhere through emotionally costly and uncharted terrain".

Court plea on Angola loan

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WASHINGTON — A group of American Congressmen has taken the debate here on Angola a step further by turning to the courts to stop US government money going there.

Six conservative Congressmen have filed a suit in a US District Court seeking to block the Export-Import Bank from providing Angola with about R200 million in loan credits and guarantees on the grounds that it is a communist country.

They say that under Ex-Im Bank rules it is illegal for the government

bank to deal with communist regimes.

"It is ludicrous for the Export-Import Bank to aid in the financing of a project for a communist nation while President Reagan publicly embraces that nation's rebel leader (Dr Jonas Savimbi)," said Representative Philip Crane of Illinois.

The bank has been a target of conservative anger. They oppose supporting US oil exploration and production, which supplies Luanda with about 90 percent of its revenue.

Also among the plaintiffs against the bank are the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and its leader Mr Holden Roberto.

Bus DAY 11/2/86. (5)

Cubans to stay in Angola as long as apartheid lives

NEW YORK — Cuban troops would stay in Angola until South Africa dismantled apartheid, says President Fidel Castro. Re-elected to a further five-year term, he told a Communist Party Congress in Havana that "as long as apartheid exists, there will be a danger to Angola".

While the US and SA have long tied

RICHARD WALKER
SWA independence to Cuban withdrawal from Angola, Castro indicated a willingness to pull out only a portion of his troops, and then only after independence was granted.

He also vowed to increase Cuban aid to

Nicaragua if US aid for the anti-government Contras was stepped up. Meanwhile advisers to leader Jonas Savimbi have predicted that American arms would be on their way to Unita in southern Angola by early next month.

But the arms — anti-tank and anti-aircraft weaponry — would not be of

American manufacture. As the Unita leader flew home his supporters in the US Congress were readying a supportive resolution regarded as key to freeing President Reagan's hand. Plans call for the Senate to begin hearings on the aid resolution on February 16, with a quick vote the aim.



● CASTRO

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) No, but it stands to reason that the broadcasts are aimed at all residents of the Republic who can understand Afrikaans.
- (3) Yes—the broadcasts are being monitored by the Overseas Service of the SABC.
- (4) Yes—transcriptions of these broadcasts are made available to the Security authorities.
- (5) No, not at this moment.

HANSWED 11/2/86
Klaas de Jonge
*9. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

- (1) Whether his Department has incurred any expenditure in connection with Mr Klaas de Jonge, who is hiding in the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria; if so, (a) what did the expenditure amount to and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
- (2) whether the negotiations with the Dutch Government in connection with Mr De Jonge have been completed; if so, with what result; if not, what is the present position;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) No, not directly with regard to Mr De Jonge himself. Naturally expenditures were incurred in respect of the travel expenses of officials who had negotiations with representatives of the Government of the Netherlands. When matters such as these arise they revolve in the first place not around the relevant individual who created the problem, but around the

different points of view that may arise between the South African Government and a Foreign Government. This is an everyday occurrence in international affairs. Travel expenses are currently being incurred in respect of officials involved in resolving a dispute between the South African Government and another government in such a manner that South Africa's interests will not be harmed. The expenses incurred are not in respect of Mr De Jonge but in respect of South Africa's interests.

- (2) No. Although in the search for a solution to the De Jonge case understanding has been reached between the Governments of the Netherlands and South Africa on several points, there still exists a difference in their points of view on certain aspects.
- (3) No, not at this time.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon. the Deputy Minister, could he tell us whether this is his personal opinion or that of the Government?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, naturally it is the Government's opinion.

Klaas de Jonge

*10. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

Whether his Department has incurred any expenditure in connection with Mr Klaas de Jonge, who is hiding in the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria; if so, what total amount had been spent in this regard on (a) salaries and allowances and (b) other expenses as at the latest date for which figures are available?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- Yes.
- (a) Police salaries and allowances are not

determined by specific tasks. These tasks are performed in the normal course of their duties.

- (b) The security wire which was furnished on the scene was not specially bought for that purpose and is reclaimable.

Vaal Dam

*11. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Water Affairs:†

- (1) What are the feeder sources of the Vaal Dam;
- (2) whether it is the intention to supplement the water supply of the Vaal Dam; if so, what steps are contemplated in this regard;
- (3) whether consideration is being given to reinforcing the main barrage of the Vaal Dam; if so why;
- (4) whether there are high evaporation losses of water from the Vaal Dam; if so, (a) why and (b) to what extent;
- (5) whether consideration is being given to keeping the percentage of water in this dam at a lower level; if so, what steps are contemplated in this regard?

HANSWED 11/2/86
Renamo

*12. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 29, standing over, on 14 May 1985, during the investigation into support or sympathy for Renamo among members or employees of the South African Defence Force certain persons, whose names have been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, were questioned and/or investigated; if so, (a) what are their names, (b) when were they questioned and/or investigated, (c) what were the findings in each case and (d) what action was taken as a result; if not, why not;
- (2) whether he has ordered or will order an investigation into the allegations of these persons; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) to (3) For as far as the conduct of three of the members mentioned, with regard to their dealings with Renamo is concerned, their conduct has never been such that their loyalty towards their country or the SA Defence Force has been under suspicion and an investigation in this regard has not been necessary. They have in fact at all times acted most professionally. In accordance with the international practice not to reveal the identity of members of the intelligence community, I am not prepared to divulge the names of the three SA Defence Force members whose names have been supplied. The fourth person is unknown to the SA Defence Force.

Renamo

*13. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question No 29, standing over, on 14 May 1985, (a) what is the (i) name and (ii) rank of (aa) the head and (bb) each of the members of the group conducting an investigation to ascertain whether any members or employees of the South African Defence Force are Renamo sympathisers, (b) what was the length of the investigation and (c) what total number of persons were investigated in that time;

- (2) whether the investigation is continuing; if not, why not;
- (3) whether any further Renamo sympathisers have been found since his reply to the above question; if so, (a) how many and (b) what action was taken as a result?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) The investigation was conducted by the heads of the sections concerned, assisted by their responsible staff officers and subordinate commanders. Because of the sensitivity of the matter I do not consider it in the public interest to disclose the names of the officers who conducted the investigation, the manner in which it was

done, or the number of persons involved.

- (2) and (3) No. No further cases of persons in the employ of the SA Defence Force who displayed Renamo sentiments came to notice. There was, therefore, no need for the continuation of the investigation.

Fuel pipelines

*14. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs: 11/2/86

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question No 6 on 11 June 1985, what are the qualifications of the persons transferred following their complaints concerning the South African Transport Services fuel pipelines;

- (2) whether the promotion opportunities of these persons have been affected by their complaints about the pipelines; if so, (a) why and (b) in what manner;

- (3) in what capacity was each of these persons employed as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) (i) Standard seven and NTS 3,

(ii) Standard eight and NTS 3.

- (2) No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

- (3) The servants concerned are at present employed as a technical supervisor and an artisan (special duties).

Fuel pipelines

*15. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether there were any losses of fuel from the South African Transport Services fuel pipelines in 1985; if so, (a) how many litres of fuel were lost

during that period, (b) what were the causes of these losses, (c) on what dates did the losses occur, and (d) what was the total estimated cost involved;

- (2) whether any damage was caused to adjacent or surrounding areas as a result of these losses; if so, (a) to what areas, (b) what was the (i) cause and (ii) nature of the damage and (c) what action was taken as a result on each occasion;

- (3) whether the South African Transport Services received any reports of (a) spillage, (b) leakage, (c) rupture, (d) sabotage and (e) any other specified damage to fuel pipelines during the above-mentioned period; if so, (i) on what dates and (ii) what was the nature of the damage in each case;

- (4) whether these reports were investigated; if not, why not; if so, (a) on what dates, (b) by whom, (c) what were the findings and (d) what action was taken as a result in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes. (a), (b), (c) and (d) Approximately 0,000175% of the volume of the product handled during 1985 was lost. The bulk leaked on 20 March 1985 as a result of corrosion of the feeder line caused by stray electrical current. The divulgence of any further information is prohibited in terms of the provisions of section 4A of the Petroleum Products Act, 1977 (Act 120 of 1977).

- (2), (3) and (4) Yes, the ground adjacent to the pipeline was affected as a result of the leakage. Suitable remedial action was taken to repair the damage, to mop up the spillage and to reinstate the affected area.

A report of an alleged surge in the pipeline was received from an oil company on 15 January 1985. Investigations, however, revealed that

Transport Services was not to blame for this incident.

Reports of minor leaks and spillages were also received in the normal course of operation from Pipeline personnel. These incidents were immediately investigated by senior officials of Transport Services and the necessary remedial steps were taken. No incidents of ruptures or sabotage occurred.

Tranскеi: consolidation proposals
*16. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning: 11/2/86

- (1) Whether the proposals for the consolidation of Tranскеi have been finalised; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that they will be finalised;

- (2) whether these proposals will be made public; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) in what manner?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) and (2) The Commission for Co-operation and Development has already put certain proposals before the Cabinet with regard to the consolidation of Tranскеi. These proposals have been approved in principle. It is anticipated that these proposals will shortly be made known via the usual procedure and in consultation with the organised agriculture.

After the necessary evidence and inputs have been obtained, considered and evaluated and the necessary consultations have taken place, a further report will be submitted to the Government.

The Government's eventual decision will be tabled in Parliament for a final decision.

India/Pakistan: immigration offices

*17. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:†

Help Savimbi — without helping South Africa

AKG 1/3/2/86

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THE Reagan administration's African policy is in a fix again. Mr. Jonas Savimbi, the Angolan guerrilla leader, has been in Washington asking for assistance in his attempt to overthrow the minority Russian-backed government in Angola. But Mr. Savimbi is a tactical ally of the South African government. How to help Savimbi-Jekyil without helping Savimbi-Hyde?

The American opposition to Mr. Reagan and most black Africans say it cannot be done. If two aims — helping Savimbi, squeezing South Africa —

clash, you decide which is more important. Besides, is he really such an admirable fellow and is the government in Angola really so wicked that it deserves to be overthrown?

Forget for the moment, Mr. Savimbi's South African liaison. He has kept going, against all odds for 18 years in the bush against Portugal's army and then that of his Cuban-aided Angolan rivals. His legitimacy as an Angolan leader is certainly as great as that of his opponents.

Had there been the election he wanted in 1975 when Portu-

gal's left-wing junta put the Marxists in power in the Angolan capital, he would very likely have won most votes. The ability of his guerrillas to roam over much of the country in spite of a punch in the eye last year, testifies to the width of his appeal.

The Ovimbundu tribe on which his Unita movement is largely based is by far Angola's biggest. The oldest truth in modern Africa is that countries with a few big tribes must involve the biggest one in government — or else you have mayhem.

Once in power, Mr. Savimbi would instantly shed his South African patronage. The ideal, of course, would be an accommodation between him and the men in the capital, but they know and so does he that once in government he would eat his coalition partners, politically for breakfast.

As Marxists go, the ruling People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola is fairly pragmatic, witness its cooperation with the Gulf Oil company. Mr. Savimbi has a claim to legitimacy.

The old formula of get-South-Africa-Out-of-Namibia as the price of get-Cuba-out-of-Angola still holds good and helping Mr. Savimbi is a lever to make the Cubans budge. And Mr. Gorbachev has been piling weapons into the government's armoury. The war for Angola is primarily an Angolan affair, but it has its wider meaning too. The defeat of Mr. Savimbi would be a signal gain for Russia.

The Savimbi-Boer knot cannot be swiftly undone. So let Mr. Reagan tell Mr. Botha that American aid to Mr. Savimbi is conditional upon South Africa itself — the freeing of Nelson Mandela, perhaps, or an end of the pass-laws system or some equivalent.

If Mr. Botha says no, he will have to dig deeper into his own pocket to keep Mr. Savimbi going. If he says yes, America could claim some of the credit — and let Mr. Savimbi have the help. The feeblest American course of all would be to dither, hover about "cover" versus "over" aid, give Mr. Savimbi a token penny, get nothing from South Africa and lose on every front.

— The Economist

Major hurdle bars release of Mandela

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN - Angola would have to release captured commando Captain Wynand du Toit before South Africa would consider freeing Nelson Mandela, senior Government sources indicated today.

However, the release of Captain du Toit would not itself necessarily guarantee Mandela's freedom.

A major hurdle which would still have to be surmounted would be either to secure a country for Mandela's exile, or to get Mandela's undertaking to renounce violence before being released inside South Africa, the sources said.

DAMAGE

It is understood that most members of the Cabinet, while keen to see Mandela free, do not want him released in South Africa if he remains committed to violence.

If Mandela did anything to warrant his arrest and another showcase trial, the damage to the country would be far greater than that caused by his continued imprisonment, the argument goes.

Under these circumstances, Government sources said, Mandela's release is not imminent and the South African position remains unchanged.

Star
13/2/86
Resolution in
UN hits at
SA threats

5
The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — A group of five countries tabled a resolution in the United Nations security council yesterday strongly condemning South Africa for its recent threats to "perpetrate acts of aggression" against the Frontline states and others in Southern Africa.

The debate, called by the African group at a time when Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi was visiting the United States to raise funds for his rebel movement, was designed to embarrass Washington for giving Dr Savimbi such cordial treatment. According to diplomatic sources, some Western countries were against a part of the resolution which would "deplore any form of assistance given by states which could be used to destabilise independent states in Southern Africa" — a clear reference to proposed US support for Unita, and Washington's relationship with Dr Savimbi.

BANTUSTANS

Many speakers have debated the resolution since it was tabled by the Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Arab Emirates last Wednesday.

As well as calling for an end to apartheid the resolution demanded: The dismantling of "bantustans"; the abrogation of the bans on political organisations, individuals and news media opposed to apartheid; and the unimpeded return of all the exiles.

Diplomats said they were uncertain when the resolution would be put to the vote.

Spanish minister begins talks with Angolans

LUANDA — Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernández Ordóñez began talks with Angolan government officials yesterday on boosting economic ties between the two countries.

Fernández held talks with his counterpart, Afonso Van-Dunem

3rd DAY 13/2/86
Mbinda, Co-operation Secretary Carlos Fernandes and Planning Minister Antonio Henriques da Silva.

(5)
The talks covered possible Spanish help in building a medical school in Luanda, the establish-

ment of air services between Madrid and Luanda and the provision of aid for Angola's fisheries industry.

Spain imports 300 000 tons of oil annually from Angola. — Sapa-Reuter.

SAVIMBI and Reagan; Savimbi and Weinberger; Savimbi and Schultz; Savimbi in the New York Times; Savimbi in the Washington Post; Savimbi on three major political chat shows — the Angolan rebel leader more than held his own in the competition for media and official attention in the USA last week.

Six years ago, Savimbi couldn't get a meeting with the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. Today, he is a fully fledged American personality.

US lawmakers and the variety of lobbyists, newspapers and corporations that seek to influence them are embroiled in an increasingly bitter debate over the question of providing aid to Unita.

The issue is complex and the subsidiary debate over whether such aid should be provided covertly or overtly provides a positively bizarre element.

Simple explanations for Savimbi's sudden rise to favour abound. The fact that somebody spent \$600 000 (R1,3-million) on the services of a leading firm of political lobbyists is one such explanation.

At a press conference in New York on Thursday, John Stockwell, a former CIA chief in Angola, said that US conservatives support Savimbi because they "make believe that he's a charismatic leader, a big man and an intellectual who controls 60 percent of the country.

"Well, he's not an intellectual, he does not control 60 percent of the country and he's below average height."

But the reasons for supporting him are more complex and important.

In the heat surrounding the current debate, the long-standing relationship between Savimbi and the USA is often forgotten. US military aid to Unita began as far back as 1974.

In fact, covert CIA aid to Unita and the FNLA is held largely responsible for the initial decision and ability of these two organisations to wage an armed struggle against the MPLA.

The CIA is estimated to have channelled aid worth \$60 000 (R133,000) to Unita and the FNLA by 1976.

After South Africa's abortive invasion of Angola in 1976, the Clark Amendment prohibited any further US aid to Unita. However, the aid between 1974 and 1976 and initial US support for South Africa's invasion accounts for MPLA's original request for Cuban military assistance.

It is continued US military intervention by South Africa — both in the form of direct SADF incursions and in the form of aid to Unita — that accounts for the continued presence of the Cubans.

WEEKLY MAIL 1/2/86 (5)

Reagan backed Savimbi to push out the Cubans. Instead he's made sure that they won't budge

Six years ago, no one in Washington would talk to Jonas Savimbi. This time round, the media wouldn't leave him alone. DAVID LEWIS reports from New York

And yet it is the presence of these troops that has become the ostensible argument in favour of renewing aid to Unita.

American conservatives have never been satisfied with the limitations imposed by the Clark Amendment on their ability to assist Unita. Their dissatisfaction was expressed most theatrically on June 1 last year. On that day, hosted by Savimbi and bankrolled by conservative millionaire Lewis Lehrman, dissidents from Laos, Afghanistan and Nicaragua met with Savimbi in Jamba to form the Democratic International. Lehrman attended, bearing a letter of support and greeting from Reagan.

Five weeks later, the House of Representatives repealed the Clark Amendment, opening the way for renewed covert aid to Unita.

Since then, there have been a number of proposals to aid Unita. In November, the Washington Post reported that the CIA and the Pentagon were seeking a massive \$200-million (R444-million) aid package.

Two bills are now coming before congress proposing humanitarian and military aid.

The apparent motivations for some of these proposals are complex and bear little relationship to Angola or Southern Africa specifically.

The Pentagon proposal for military aid immediately preceded the Reagan/Gorbachev summit and was reportedly intended as a signal to the Soviets.

The bill for humanitarian aid is sponsored by a liberal Democratic congressman, Claude Pepper, who is under pressure from the increasing

weight of virulently anti-Castro Cubans in his Florida constituency.

But the proponents of aid to Savimbi do not have it all their own way. Vocal church groupings are strongly opposed to aiding Savimbi as are some well organised Africanist and labour lobbies.

The Black Congressional Caucus is bitterly opposed and refused to meet with Savimbi during his visit.

Important liberal congressmen are also opposed. For example, New York congressman Ted Weiss has submitted a bill that would in effect reinstate the Clark Amendment by prohibiting further aid to any of the parties to the Angola conflict.

Powerful business interests are also opposed to funding Unita. Chevron, the company that owns the Cabinda oil interests, is predictably opposed.

Conservatives are so incensed by the sight of the taxes and royalties of an American corporation buying Cuban soldiers and Soviet arms that they have taken to buying Chevron stock so as to persuade the corporation to get rid of its \$600-million (R1 332-million) stake in Angola.

In July, a multinational coalition of banks, including major American banks, lent \$350-million (R777-million) for oil exploration in Angola. Accordingly, leading bankers like Chase Manhattan's David Rockefeller also oppose aiding Savimbi.

The State Department also oppose material aid to Savimbi at this stage, although its position is often highly contradictory.

For example, although Schultz is on record as opposing aid now, Crocker recently took the unprecedented step of publicly warning Chevron that its

interests in Angola were in potential conflict with US national interests.

The State Department's strategy appears to be this: don't aid Unita just yet, but let the MPLA know that if it refuses to negotiate with Unita then the State Department will stand aside and let the conservatives have their way — the rough edge of constructive engagement.

The upshot of this is the administration's strong moral support for Unita. In last week's State of the Union address, Reagan said: "...you are not alone, freedom fighters, America will support with moral and material assistance your right not just to fight and die for freedom, but to fight and win freedom — to win freedom in Afghanistan, in Angola, in Cambodia and in Nicaragua."

Conspicuously absent was any mention of South Africa.

Translating this into concrete terms, Reagan has informed the House Select Committee on Intelligence of his decision to send \$15-million (R33-million) of covert aid to Unita.

Under the law, the committee is entitled to advise the president, but it may not stop the operation. Last week, the committee asked Reagan to reconsider his decision.

If Reagan goes ahead, the committee's only option, should it wish to pursue its opposition, would be the reinstatement of the Clark Amendment, effectively tying the president's hands.

This would further intensify an already bitter debate.

But \$15-million will not win the war for Savimbi. At best it will allow him to soldier on and, given continued South African support, will necessitate the continued presence of the Cuban troops.

The aid seems to be self-defeating.

But it is also just possible that the Cuban presence in Angola suits the US administration and the South African government. The simple reason is that Soviet arms and Cuban troops are an intolerable burden for an already ravaged Angolan economy.

The subtle reason revolves around South Africa itself: as long as the South African conflict is defined in strict civil rights terms, it will become increasingly difficult for the US administration to support the South African government.

But if the conflict can be presented in global terms — another variant of "us" versus "them" — then the ability of the US administration to support the South African government is enhanced.

The continued presence of the Cubans in the neighbourhood is the only possibility for presenting the South Africa struggle as a Soviet-US conflict.

5
TUESDAY 4/21/86

Angolan Foreign Minister spurns Mandela swap offer

LISBON — Angola has rejected outright SA's proposal to release ANC leader Nelson Mandela in exchange for an SA commando imprisoned in Luanda, reports reaching Lisbon yesterday said.

In a dispatch from the Angolan capital, the Portuguese news agency Anop quoted Angola's Foreign Minister Afonso van Dunem as saying the former Portuguese colony would not even consider such a swap.

"Angola will never accept an exchange of Capt Petrus du Toit for Nelson Mandela," Van Dunem told reporters at a joint news conference with the visiting Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez.

Capt du Toit was captured by Angolan troops outside the joint Angolan-US Cabinda Gulf Oil storage depot in May in an ambush that left two fellow commandos dead.

The SA officer later stated publicly his group had planned to blow up the depot.

President P W Botha last month alluded to freeing Mandela, jailed 22 years ago, in exchange for Du Toit.



● SAVIMBI

Van Dunem also condemned the recent visit to the US of Jonas Savimbi, leader of Angola's Unita rebels.

"We condemn this visit and the reception (Savimbi) was given in the US," the Angolan minister said.

"We think the treatment (Savimbi) got on this visit was unacceptable," he said, "and we feel any similar visit to the Netherlands or any other country, Western or not, amounts to interference in our internal affairs."

Savimbi was feted by conservative pressure groups in Washington and received by President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz and Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger, all of whom expressed support for the rebels.

ANC leader's release 'not an issue'

Mandela will not be freed now - official

Secret talks to free SA commando

14/2/86

STAR

Handwritten marks and scribbles in a circle.

By Sue Leeman, Pretoria Bureau
Secret negotiations are understood to be going on to secure the release of Captain Wynand du Toit, the South African commando held prisoner in Angola.

He might be swapped for an undisclosed number of Angolan Government Fapla troops and a Cuban prisoner-of-war held by Dr Jonas Savimbi's rebel Unita movement.

The Star learnt today from diplomatic sources that negotiations were under way — but would be complicated because Unita is involved.

Angola will not negotiate directly with Unita.

The release of Captain du Toit would fulfil one of the conditions for the freeing of ANC leader Nelson Mandela laid down by President Botha in Parliament last month.

Another of the President's demands, the freeing of Soviet dissident Dr Andre Sakahrov, is understood to no longer be a major issue in the release of Mandela.

Sources indicated today that the Angolan Government had intimated that it was in favour of a prisoner swap.

But it is understood that Unita, rather than South Africa, holds the "bargaining cards" in the form of captured troops needed for an exchange that would free Captain du Toit.

The sources have indicated that South Africa might have in custody only a small number of captured Angolan troops and is not holding any Cubans.

It is understood from diplomatic sources that as far as Angola is concerned any swap would deal entirely with Angolan and Cuban prisoners on the one hand, and Captain du Toit on the other — with Mandela not being an issue.

TV mystery

A spokesman for the Department of Justice in Cape Town today firmly dismissed speculation that Mandela is to be released. But he said he could not rule out the possibility of further developments at a later stage.

Confusion still surrounds television footage, allegedly of Mandela, which was shown overseas yesterday.

The clip of about 15 seconds, taken by a CBS television crew from a closed circuit television screen at Medipark Centre in Cape Town, was verified by Mrs Winnie Mandela, who viewed it at the American television network's offices in Johannesburg.

But a spokesman for South African Prisons Services denied that Mandela had been let out of Pollsmoor Prison for a medical check-up.

"Any allegations to the contrary are untrue," he said.

He reiterated an earlier statement that it was not Prisons Service policy to comment on the movement of individual prisoners and would not confirm whether the man who was filmed was a prisoner or not.

A spokesman for the Department of Justice today firmly dismissed all speculation that Nelson Mandela was to be released.

He said this was "not true at this stage" but could not rule out further developments.

Speculation about Mandela's possible release yesterday reached fever pitch.

Reports included that Mr Pik Botha and United States Assistant Secretary of State Dr Chester Crocker discussed Mandela during their talks in Switzerland yesterday and that Israel had admitted negotiating with South Africa for the release of Soviet prisoners.

● A Randburg magistrate has banned a Press conference to be addressed by Mrs Mandela.

(5)

Deadlock over Mandela release

STAR
15/2/86

Negotiations for the release of Mr Nelson Mandela appear to have reached a stalemate but with one further stipulation. If Mr Mandela does not reject violence, he can still be released with the simultaneous release of Captain Wynand du Toit and Soviet dissident Mr Andrei Sakharov.

A further complicating factor is that the Angolans are not prepared to return Captain du Toit except for the release of Cuban and Angolan personnel captured by the SADF.

Alan Dunn of The Star's Foreign Service reports from Washington that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday pegged freedom of jailed black leader Nelson Mandela firmly to the release of Captain du Toit, the South African commando captured in Angola.

Speaking after private talks in Geneva with the Reagan administration's Africa expert, Dr Chester Crocker, Mr Botha said also the imprisoned African National Congress leader's future depended on the release of the Soviet physicist, Mr Andrei Sakharov.

Mr Botha dashed hopes of an imminent unilateral release for Mandela, setting down alternative conditions: "If he (Mandela) announces that he would not participate in violence, he goes free. Even if he does not do that, if Mr Sakharov could be released, and Captain du Toit, he goes out."

Speaking on a widely viewed morning television programme, CBS Morning News, Mr Botha indicated that the first leg of the South African conditions for Mandela's release had been met with the Soviet's re-

● To Page 2, Col 7

Angola not interested in swop linked to Mandela

● From Page 1

lease this week of Dr Anatoly Shcharansky.

He noted that this alternative involved Mr Sakharov and Captain du Toit as well.

On the alternative involving Mandela renouncing violence, Mr Botha said it was a norm applicable worldwide. "He is in effect, from that point of view, being jailed by the ANC and the South African Communist Party because the majority of the ANC's head committee are confirmed South African Communist Party members," Mr Botha said.

He said his Government believed the freedom offer to be a fair one.

Garner Thomson, of The Star's Foreign News Service in London, reports that Angola has officially refused to exchange Captain Wynand du Toit for Nelson Mandela — but confirms that it is willing to swop the South African commando for Cuban and Angolan personnel captured by the SADF.

This emerged here yesterday morning at a Press conference held by Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, Angola's Ambassador to Britain and the UN.

Mr Figueiredo said that Angola, like all "progressive forces around the world" would like to see Mr Mandela freed, "but in no way is Captain du Toit to be part of a deal with Mandela".

Aside from expressing solidarity with Mr Mandela, he refused to contemplate an Angolan role in his release. "Why cannot the South Africans just release him?" he asked.

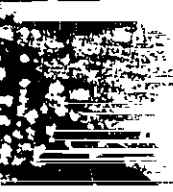
Nor had there been any approach by the ANC or any other organisation for Mr Mandela to base himself in Angola if living outside South Africa were to be part of any release deal.

About Captain du Toit however, he was more forthcoming.

"The Government of Angola would consider the possible exchange with South Africa of Angolans and Cubans now in South African prisons," he said.

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JOHANNES



Savimbi ⁽⁵⁾ learns the ropes of ^{STAR} lobbying ^{15/2/86}

WASHINGTON — Last month he was Mr Jonas Savimbi, denizen of the inside pages of newspapers and the foreign policy "think tanks".

Now, suddenly, he is Mr Jonas Savimbi, network television personality and welcome guest in the sanctums of the great and the near great.

The magnetic, bearded Angolan rebel leader has visited Washington twice.

Six years ago, he was unable to secure an appointment with the Assistant Secretary for Africa. In his recent 10-day visit to Washington, he met President Reagan in the Oval Office at a time when most presidential appointments were cancelled because of the space shuttle disaster.

Mr Savimbi (50) has discovered what American political aspirants, American corporations and American pressure groups, particularly in Washington, have known for some years: if you want exposure or access, paying for it helps.

The promotion of Mr Savimbi is partly a product of the times. It would not have worked without a conservative administration that is pledged, as Mr Reagan said in his State of the Union Message last week, "to support, with moral and material assistance, the cause of 'freedom fighters' around the world, including Angola."

But it is also very much the product of a firm called Black, Manafort, Stone & Kelly of Alexandria, Virginia. The concern opened the



MR JONAS SAVIMBI . . .
magnetic leader.

doors, set up the television and newspaper interviews, procured hotel rooms and limousines and stood ready, in case the need arose, to provide a private security detail to protect Mr Savimbi during his visit.

Black, Manafort knows the right people. Mr Roger Stone, Mr Lee Atwater and Mr Charles Black worked in various capacities in the Nixon, Ford and Reagan administrations and have already forged strong links to the leading contenders for the 1988 Republican presidential nomination.

Mr Christopher Lehman (37) organised the Savimbi visit. He is a former legislative assistant to two conservative senators and a former special assistant to Mr Reagan.

Discretion is one of the watchwords of the operation. Mr Lehman and other employees were unwilling to discuss for the record precisely what the concern has done for Mr Savimbi or for other clients.

One source said that the Saudi Arabians, who are believed to have sent Mr Savimbi considerable amounts of aid, have been urging him for several years to hire a Washington lobbying concern.

That advice was underlined by Mr Howard Phillips, a conservative activist, when he talked with Mr Savimbi last July in Jamba, the headquarters of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. The group is known as Unita after its Portuguese acronym.

In September, Mr Lehman and an associate went to Jamba. The firm agreed to represent Unita and to handle the visit for a reported retainer of about US\$600 000 (about R1,3 million).

Meetings were arranged not only with Mr Reagan but with Secretary of State Mr George Shultz; Defence Secretary Mr Caspar Weinberger; Mr Bob Dole, the Senate majority leader and Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

At each opportunity, he sought to picture himself not as a friend of Pretoria, but as the foe of the Soviet-backed Angolan troops and their Cuban allies. — New York Times.

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BUW DAY 17/2/86 (5)

Savimbi offers to help free Du Toit

JAMBA — Unita leader Jonas Savimbi has plans to swap some of his Cuban and MPLA prisoners for SA's Captain Wynand du Toit.

He said he wanted the MPLA to acknowledge that Unita, not SA, was the negotiating partner.

Speaking to journalists at his bush headquarters, Savimbi dismissed speculation that he had already been approached about a complicated prisoner exchange which could lead to the release of imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela.

Savimbi said he would prefer to exchange his captives for Unita prisoners held by the MPLA.

But he would consider any approach by a concerned government for an exchange which could free Du Toit, he said.

Unita had once released Russian prisoners on humanitarian grounds to help obtain the release of Americans, he said.

A prisoner swap would probably entail the release of several MPLA men and one Cuban prisoner in exchange for Du Toit.

President P W Botha said last month that the release of Du Toit and Soviet dissidents Andrei Sakharov and Anatoly Shcharansky "could form the basis for

PETER HONEY

negotiations" on the release of Mandela.

Angola rejected Botha's linkage suggestion, but countered with an offer to hand over Du Toit in exchange for a Cuban and several Angolans it says were held by SA.

Savimbi said yesterday he was holding 10 Cubans and dozens of MPLA prisoners. If these were the prisoners the MPLA wanted, it would have to negotiate with Unita, he said.

In Geneva, the International Red Cross yesterday disclosed that it had for the first time been allowed to visit Du Toit.

The Red Cross, mandated under the Geneva Conventions to visit prisoners-of-war, had been barred from seeing him since his capture.

The change raises hopes for Du Toit's release.

The Red Cross refused to disclose whether Foreign Minister Pik Botha had sought its aid for Du Toit's release as part of a deal involving Mandela or Angolan prisoners held by SA.

Du Toit has been a prisoner of Angola's MPLA government for nine months. He was captured while allegedly trying to blow up oil installations in Angola's far-northern Cabinda enclave in May.

● See Page 7

Lonhro, GM vie for Land-Rover



● SHULTZ

Send Unita weapons or we will, Shultz told

BUS DAY 17/2/86 (5)

SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON — The US Senate Republican leadership has told Secretary of State George Shultz to send Unita "defensive weapons" covertly or Congress would do it for him publicly.

The demand is made in a secret letter to Shultz signed by Senate-majority leader Robert Dole and nine other Republican Senators and dated February 6, the last day of Dr Jonas Savimbi's US visit.

The letter, which was drafted after the Senate Foreign Relations Committee received top-secret briefings on Angola from the Central Intelligence Agency and Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker, stated that a new MPLA offensive against Unita was "imminent".

To meet that threat, US aid to Unita "must include defensive weaponry effective against the massive modern weaponry provided to the MPLA by the Soviet Union".

The Senators told Shultz they were prepared to back a congressional resolution voicing purely moral support for Unita, but "only on the assurance that it was a part of an overall strategy to provide vitally-needed aid to the resistance on a timely basis".

"Without such an assurance, we are prepared to press for congressional action to initiate a programme of effective material assistance to Unita," they added.

Unita predicts new govt offensive - 18/2/86

Savimbi expects material US aid to arrive by May



● SAVIMBI

JAMBA — Unita leader Jonas Savimbi is confident material US support will reach his fighters before May.

He predicts that then Angolan government forces will launch a major offensive against his positions in the southern and northern parts of Angola.

Savimbi, who completed a high-profile visit to the US this month, said the Reagan administration's pledge of support to Unita in its fight against the MPLA government had prompted offers of support from several European and African countries. He declined to name them.

"Unita's most important gain is the political and diplomatic involvement of the US on our side — not the material value itself," he said.

The 51-year-old military commander was speaking to SA-based journalists and television teams which had flown to his stronghold in the bush of south-eastern Angola — a region so wild the Portuguese colonists called it the end of the world. A Dakota charter from Pretoria and a hectic two-hours trucking over rutted bush tracks brought the journalists to Jamba, for a replay of countless clandestine Press conferences Savimbi has held in recent years in the region he calls Freeland Angola.

PETER HONEY visits Jamba, base of Unita leader Jonas Savimbi, who is optimistic after his recent visit to the US.

To emphasise his control over this wilderness region, Savimbi has visitors fill in "immigration" forms.

Girls dancing and singing wildly to the beat of drums heralded the arrival of the Unita leader, sporting green combat fatigues and brandishing his characteristic ebony cane, with a retinue of officers in a small motorcade of four-wheel-drive vehicles.

Savimbi made it clear he would continue his close association with SA. But he said he needed sophisticated US anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns, which SA could not provide, to weather the mounting Soviet arsenal being deployed against him.

"Boots and aspirins are not needed," he quipped.

Savimbi claimed that in January and February, Unita had regained several positions in the eastern country which it had lost to the MPLA's Cuban-backed forces between August and December.

He rejected suggestions that Unita had suffered a serious, irreversible setback.

According to Unita intelligence chief Brigadier Kaxito, in the first six weeks of 1986 Unita took 24 MPLA positions, conducted 21 ambushes and engaged in several acts of sabotage and urban guerrilla warfare in the northern provinces and along the central Benguela railway.

He claimed Unita had killed 803 government troops (including 48 Cubans) and captured 38, for the loss of only 59 of its own men and 183 wounded. He claimed the rebels had seized or destroyed hundreds of rifles, troop carriers and bridges, and shot down two MIG fighter jets, two helicopter gunships and a C130 transport aircraft.

Cuba, Savimbi maintained, planned to send more troops to supplement about 35 000 of its fighting men who were supporting the MPLA's 80 000-strong army. There were also a few thousand Soviets, North Koreans, Portuguese communists and East Germans helping the Luanda government's army, he said.

Unita could field 28 000 full-time guerrillas and bank on the active support of 32 000 villagers, Savimbi claimed.

He maintained that Unita's survival was vitally important to US strategic interests in the mineral-rich subcontinent, which also provides naval access to the Cape sea lanes.

Send force to Namibia Dos Santos tells UN

STAR 18/2/86

The Star's Africa News Service

The president of Angola believes the United Nations could force South Africa into a Namibian settlement by sending an international force to the territory.

In an interview with the American journal *Africa Report*, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said he would like the UN Security Council to take the Namibian situation more seriously.

Africa Report is published by the African-American Institute in New York, an organisation which generally adopts a line well to the left of the United States Administration.

The interview took place before the visit to the US earlier this month of the Unita rebel movement leader Dr Jonas Savimbi, who obtained a promise from President Ronald Reagan of unspecified support.

President dos Santos said the Security Council should take emergency measures in Namibia because the administration had been given to the UN.

"Forces of the UN have been in the Middle East and in other areas, and forces could be sent to Namibia to make the South Africans adhere to the resolutions of the UN, because South African occupation of that territory is illegal."

Though he criticised South Africa and the US for the support they gave Dr Savimbi, and attacked South Africa for its "destabilisation" campaign in Southern Africa, President dos Santos said he still believed in negotiation.

But the new US attitude to Unita did not facilitate the resolution of the region's problems, he said.

"These moves might further aggravate the political and military situation in Southern Africa," said President dos Santos.

Unita was a South African "instrument" to destabilise the political, economic, military and social situation in Angola.

Without massive aid from South Africa, Unita would be "nothing", said President dos Santos.

UNITA poised for crucial battle

By John D'Olivera,
Editor of The Star's
Africa News Service

LAMBA — At Dr Jonas Savimbi's capital in the Angolan bush, the rebel leader and his top aides are preparing for what they say will be their most crucial battle.

For them, the coming battle with the Angolan Defence Force (Fapla) will be the culmination of a 10-year struggle against the Angolan Government and its communist allies.

They say they will win and they believe victory for Unita will finally convince the MPLA the war is unwinnable and that it must negotiate a "government of national unity" with Dr Savimbi.

On the other hand, defeat will mean that Dr Savimbi and his guerrillas will disappear into the bush to live to fight another day, with Unita's position considerably weakened. The civil war has drained

Angola's resources, ravaged its economy, killed thousands of its people and drawn it deeper into the communist camp than even the socialist MPLA would have liked.

Billions of rands (largely generated by the western-run petroleum industry in Cabinda) have been spent on weapons and on maintaining the estimated 35 000 Cuban troops in Angola, instead of trying to improve the country's infrastructure.

Savaged

In July last year the MPLA, together with its allies, mounted its biggest ever assault on Unita's heartland.

One of the main objectives was the destruction of Jamba.

Helped by unspecified "moral, material and humanitarian" aid from South Africa, Unita beat off the attack and savaged the attackers, while they retreated to safety beyond the Lomba River, about 275 km

north of the Namibian border.

While Unita (and South Africa) breathed a sigh of relief, the Fapla units regrouped and prepared for a counter-attack — which never came.

Few observers believed Fapla would press ahead with the offensive because the Angolan rainy season had arrived, offering an enormous advantage to guerrillas.

While the Fapla forces continued their military build-up, Unita intensified its guerrilla activity throughout Angola, hoping thereby to keep as many Fapla units as possible away from the south.

At the same time, Dr Savimbi played a trump card — a trip to Washington to meet President Ronald Reagan, to consolidate his considerable support among conservative Americans and to arrange for United States assistance.

Well aware that the approaching Fapla attack would involve additional fighter aircraft, helicopter gunships and

armoured vehicles, Dr Savimbi pleaded with the Americans for anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles.

President Reagan publicly promised support, but would not be specific.

At his Press conference at the weekend, Dr Savimbi said Unita had not yet started receiving US support.

"There is a firm commitment on the part of the Reagan Administration to give us aid."

"When that aid will start we do not know. What form exactly that aid will take we also do not know."

Confident

"But we have told the Americans that we really need anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles. We came back confident that they fully understood our needs and we hope the aid will come before the MPLA launches its next military offensive against us in April or May."

Before Dr Savimbi spoke, Unita's Chief of Military Intelligence, Brigadier Pergrino Sidero Waribo Chindondo, briefed the visiting newsmen on Unita's perception of the military situation in Angola.

Thus far this year, the brigadier said, Unita had killed 760 Fapla soldiers, wounded 135 and captured 38. It had killed 43 Cubans, destroyed 146 transport vehicles, three armoured vehicles, one C130 Hercules transport aircraft, two helicopters and two MIG fighters.

Unita had lost 59 soldiers and had 183 wounded.

Dr Savimbi added that the MPLA could field a total of 80 000 men. It could call on 35 000 Cuban troops as well as 10 000 Cuban, 1 500 Russian, 2 000 North Korean, 2 500 East German and 3 000 Portuguese communist technicians.

"We have 28 000 regulars and 22 000 reservists... He outlined the "massive" preparations Fapla was making for the approaching battle.

"The battle will be crucial.

"For us, we must prove to the MPLA government in Luanda that they cannot wipe us out, that the answer is not a military offensive but negotiation."

"We know the fight will be a bigger one.

"But then we will also be much more experienced and we will put many more men in the field."

Dr Savimbi also explained that the activities of a comparatively small number of guerrilla fighters throughout Angola tied up many thousands of Fapla troops and a great deal of their equipment.

While they prepare for the crucial approaching battle, Unita's top officers know a key element will be whether they receive the missiles they want from the US.

But nobody at Jamba can say whether the missiles will come, or whether they will come in time.

Savimbi wins US support as major Fapla strike looms

STAR 19/2/86 5

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United States would start supplying the Angolan rebel movement Unita with aid, including covert military support, "as soon as we can", the Reagan administration's top official on Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, said yesterday.

He made the announcement at a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing, ending weeks of speculation and leaks about imminent US aid to Dr Jonas Savimbi and Unita.

The decision also follows months of heated debate here on the issue.

Decisions on aid had been and were being taken in the administration. It wanted to the support to be "appropriate and effective, and that means as soon as we can," Dr Crocker said.

He said the Reagan administration was aware of the possibility of another major military offensive against Unita by the Angolan Government forces Fapla, once the rainy season ended there in April or May.

Troops massing

Asked if this aid would include weapons effective against Soviet tanks and helicopter gunships, Dr Crocker said: "We want it to be effective and obviously that covers the ground covered in your question. We are aware of what effective means in this context."

John D'Oliveira, Editor of The Star's Africa News Service writes that US anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles could pro-

vide Unita rebels with the edge they need to beat off the approaching onslaught from MPLA Government forces.

In a determined attempt to wipe out the rebel capital at Jamba in south-eastern Angola, Fapla units concentrated in the Mavinga area between July and October last year for their biggest assault yet on Unita.

They were beaten in bloody fighting and shortly afterwards military aircraft began the airlift of hundreds of millions of rands' worth of military equipment to airfields at Menongue and Cuito, Caunavale, probably in anticipation of a counter-attack from Unita.

However, the counter-attack never came and the military equipment formed the nucleus of the build-up for a second, massive push towards Jamba.

In the earlier fight, Unita guerrillas armed with light weapons, anti-tank guns, anti-aircraft guns and mortars had a tough time against armoured vehicles, aircraft and Russian helicopter gunships.

There have since been reports that Fapla has massed men, armoured vehicles, helicopters and other equipment near Mavinga. In addition, it has improved the radar capabilities at Menongue and Cuito, Caunavale and has increased the number of aircraft based there.

In the earlier engagement, Unita fighters destroyed a number of armoured vehicles and shot down at least 16 aircraft, including two helicopter gunships.

Savimbi waits for Unita's most crucial battle in 10 years

AKS 10/2/86 (5)

Left of line right

**JOHN D'OLIVEIRA,
Editor, Argus
Africa News Service**

JAMBA. — At Dr Jonas Savimbi's capital in the Angolan bush, the rebel leader and his top aides are preparing for what they say will be their most crucial battle.

For them, the coming fight with the Angolan Defence Force (FAPLA) will be the culmination of a 10 year struggle against the Angolan government and its communist allies.

"They say they will win, and they believe victory for Unita will finally convince the MPLA that the war is unwinnable and that it must negotiate a 'Government of national unity' with Dr Savimbi.

On the other hand, while defeat will mean that Dr Savimbi and his guerrillas will disappear into the bush to live to fight another day, Unita's position will be considerably weakened.

In July last year the MPLA, together with its allies, mounted its biggest, yet, assault on

Unita's heartland. One of the main objectives was the destruction of Jamba.

Helped by unsuspected "Moral, material and humanitarian" aid from South Africa, Unita beat off the attack and savaged the attackers while they retreated to safety beyond the Lomba river, about 275 kilometres north of the Namibia while Unita (and South Africa) breathed a sigh of relief, the FAPLA (Angolan Defence Force) units regrouped and prepared for a counter-attack — which never came.

While the FAPLA forces continued their military build-up, Unita intensified its guerrilla activity throughout Angola, hoping thereby to keep as many FAPLA units as possible away from the South.

At the same time, Dr Savimbi played a trump card — a trip to Washington to meet President Ronald Reagan, to consolidate his considerable support among conservative Americans and to arrange for United States assistance. Well aware that the ap-

proaching FAPLA attack would involve additional fighter aircraft, helicopter gunships and armoured vehicles, Dr Savimbi pleaded with the Americans for anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles.

President Reagan publicly promised support, but would not be specific.

At his press conference at the weekend, Dr Savimbi said Unita had not yet started receiving United States support.

He outlined the "Massive" preparations FAPLA was mak-

ing for the approaching battle. "The battle will be crucial.

But, would Unita not be hard pressed to cope with the renewed, assault?"

"We know the fight will be a bigger one.

"But then we will also be much more experienced and we will put many more men in the field."

But nobody at Jamba can — or will — say whether the missiles will come or whether they will come in time.

UNITED PRESS 18/2/86 (5)

Unita confident of US aid soon

From PETER HONEY JAMBA. — Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi is confident United States military support will reach his fighters before May, when, he says, the government's Soviet-backed forces will launch a major new offensive against him.

Dr Savimbi, who completed a high-profile visit to the US this month, said the American pledge of support to Unita against the MPLA government had already prompted offers of support from several European and African countries.

He declined to name them.

"Unita's most important gain is the political and diplomatic involvement of the United States on our side; not the material value itself," he said.

The 51-year-old military commander was

speaking to South African-based journalists and television teams which had flown to his stronghold in southern Angola.

Dr Savimbi said he would continue his close association with South Africa.

But he said he needed sophisticated American anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns, which South Africa could not provide, to weather the mounting Soviet arsenal being employed against him.

'Aspirins'

He did not doubt he would be receiving anything but this kind of hardware from the US — "boots and aspirins are not needed", he quipped.

Dr Savimbi claimed that in January and February Unita had regained several positions

in the east of the country which it had lost to the MPLA's Cuban-backed forces between August and December last year.

He rejected suggestions that Unita had suffered a serious, irreversible setback.

According to Unita intelligence chief Brigadier Kaxito, in the first six weeks of 1986 Unita had taken 24 MPLA positions, conducted 21 ambushes and engaged in several acts of sabotage and urban guerilla warfare in the northern provinces, as well as along the central Benguela railway.

He said Unita had killed 803 government soldiers (including 43 Cubans) and captured 38 for the loss of only 59 of its men and 183 wounded. He claimed the rebels had seized or destroyed hundreds of rifles, troop carriers, bridges, and shot down two MiG fighter jets, two Mi24 helicopter gunships and a C130 transport aircraft.

Villagers

Cuba, Dr Savimbi said, planned to send more troops to supplement some 35 000 who were supporting the MPLA's 80 000-strong army. There were also a few thousand Soviets, North Koreans, Portuguese communists and East Germans helping Luanda's army, he added.

Unita could field 28 000 full-time guerillas and bank on the active support of 32 000 villagers, he claimed.

He said Unita's survival was vitally important to US strategic interests in the mineral-rich subcontinent, which also provides naval access to the Cape sealanes.

Negotiate

Dr Savimbi said he did not expect to topple the MPLA but to force the 10-year-old government to negotiate a ceasefire and the withdrawal of the Cubans.

If this could be achieved he would push for a government of national unity involving all political groups in Angola, including the FNLA.

This should be followed by elections, drawing up of a constitution, a new economic system and a review of foreign policy, he added.

Savimbi offers prisoner swop

CAPT TINKS 18/2/86

Own Correspondent

JAMBA. — Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi says he will "consider favourably" any requests to release Unita-held Cuban and Angolan prisoners in exchange for South African Captain Wynand du Toit who has been a prisoner of Angola for nine months.

At his hideout in southern Angola yesterday, the 51-year-old bush fighter said he wanted Angola's MPLA government to acknowledge that his prisoners were held by Unita and not South Africa.

He dismissed recent speculation that he was involved in talks on a complicated prisoner exchange which could lead to the release of African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela.

But he would be prepared to consider an exchange on humanitarian grounds if approached by a concerned government, he said.

The prisoner swop would entail the release of several Angolan and Cuban prisoners in exchange for Captain Du Toit, who was captured while, according to Angola, trying to blow up oil installations in the far-northern Cabinda enclave last May.

The State President, Mr P W Botha, said last month that if Captain Du Toit were released, and the Soviet Union freed dissidents Dr Andrei Sakharov and Dr Anatoly Shcharansky, it "could form the basis for negotiations" on the release of Mr Mandela.

Dr Shcharansky has since been released, in a move apparently unrelated to Mr Mandela.

Angola has rejected Botha's linkage suggestion, but countered with an offer to hand over Captain Du Toit in exchange for a Cuban and several Angolans it says are held by South Africa.

Dr Savimbi said yesterday he was holding 10 Cubans and dozens of MPLA prisoners. If these were the prisoners the MPLA wanted it would have to negotiate with Unita, he said.

He emphasized that, given the necessary recognition, Unita would consider seriously a release for Captain Du Toit "on humanitarian grounds".

Unita's ideals for a new Angola

By John D'Oliveira, Editor of
The Star's Africa News Service

JAMBA — In Unita's bush capital here in south-eastern Angola, badges everywhere proclaim the pillars of the movement's philosophy: socialism, negritude, democracy and non-alignment.

However, while the 10-year battle between Unita and Angola's MPLA Government has been covered extensively in Southern Africa and throughout the West, little has been written about the kind of country Dr Savimbi's supporters say they are fighting and dying for.

In many parts of the world, Unita is seen as little more than an extension of South African regional policy, as a creature of the South African Defence Force, supplied, advised and directed from Pretoria.

But Dr Savimbi's 10-year fight against the Portuguese, his participation in the abortive transitional government which marked the end of Portuguese rule and his own 10-year fight against Angola's new rulers (with a greater or lesser degree of South African assistance) have generated detailed policies which have been largely ignored because of the obsession with the war and the links with South Africa.

FREE GENERAL ELECTIONS

Unita's major immediate objective is discussions with the ruling MPLA, which would lead to the formation of a coalition "government of national unity". This would set the stage for "free general elections in accordance with universal principles" in which every Angolan over 18 will be able to vote for members of a Constituent Assembly.

The Assembly would draft an Angolan constitution which would define and guarantee the fundamental rights of all Angolans — and which would be the subject of a national plebiscite.

If the MPLA Government refuses to talk, Unita says it will continue the war until it seizes power.

Then it will organise the election for the Constituent Assembly and the national plebiscite which will confirm the constitution for a new Angola, free of foreign interference.

DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES

In its campaign for seats in the Assembly, Unita will fight on the basis of a set of policies generated by its own democratic processes over the years, set out in a recent glossy publication and summed up by the four words on its coat-of-arms:

● **Socialism** — In Unita's terminology, this represents a form of mixed economy in which there will be heavy emphasis on socialism, on a planned economy and on a "collective" production system. But this will be done "without prejudice" to private initiative because Unita says individual initiative is not contrary to socialism. Unita will encourage foreign investment in Angola — but on terms set by the Angolan Government.

● **Negritude** — Unita says Negritude "searches for cultural values which would assure the people of Africa of their own identity so that when coming into contact with other cultures, their own culture will neither be absorbed nor disappear".

● **Democracy** — Unita accepts the multi-party form of government as a "fundamental element in exercising democratic principles" and says the one-party system has nothing in common with African traditions.

● **Non-alignment** — Unita says it will practise a "re-



alistic" foreign policy based on reciprocal interest, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. But there will be no alignment with the great powers or with a particular economic philosophy.

On the issue of foreign policy, Unita makes the point that neither Unita nor Angola have chosen the country's neighbours.

"These are natural and historical realities.

"Any solutions envisaged for Angola and Southern Africa should be based on these realities and not on Utopian dreams."

Unita's foreign policy would be to establish good relations with its neighbours, regardless of their political systems.

"Unita is for the establishment of a regional organisation for the solution of regional disputes and the establishment of common regional economic development projects.

"In this respect, South Africa has an important role to play as the present political realities have demonstrated. It is the opinion of Unita that internal political changes in South Africa have been initiated and these changes can be enhanced by a change of attitude on the part of neighbouring African countries.

"Unita will not adopt an intransigent attitude towards Cuba or the Soviet Union."

A Unita government would:

- Return to the country's peasants all the land either acquired or confiscated through colonial or neo-colonial laws.
- Abolish all privileges offered arbitrarily by the "oppressive, illegitimate regimes of the past".
- Suppress all forms of forced labour and human exploitation.
- Guarantee social assistance and free medical assistance to "all citizens in a disadvantageous economic situation".
- Create a system of education with the first four years compulsory for every Angolan.
- Establish institutions to assist the victims of the civil war and help with their social integration.
- Respect and guarantee the "free practice of religion".
- Declare null and void all "unjust contracts unilaterally entered into by the minority, illegitimate" MPLA regime.
- Object to the establishment or maintenance of foreign military bases on Angolan soil.
- Refuse to be drawn into military pacts or alliances with any foreign power.

2/2/86 (5)

— OR THE past several weeks, Chester Crocker and his team have been trying to get their domestic audience interested in a new development, but sadly no one has taken any notice, largely because it seems too fanciful.

I mean, what hard-boiled realist is really going to accept that the Reagan administration is talking seriously to the Soviet Union about an Angolan settlement — or, more risible yet, that those talks might actually be going somewhere?

Call me a romantic, but there might — just — be something to this.

You will recall that shortly before last December's Geneva summit, President Reagan made a stirring speech at the UN calling for bilateral talks with Moscow on "regional issues" — i.e., Angola, Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Cambodia and other places where the superpowers are encouraging people to butcher each other in the name of their respective ideologies.

Specifically, Reagan suggested that once negotiations between the internal parties were under way, the US and Soviet Union should sit down independently and figure out how to promote them.

"In some cases," said the President, "it might well be appropriate to consider guarantees for any agreements already reached, but in every case the primary task is to promote this goal: verified elimination of the foreign military presence and restraint on the flow of outside arms."

However, Reagan concluded, if the Soviets didn't want to talk, "America's support for struggling democratic resistance forces must not and shall not cease".

The response was not altogether



□ GORBACHEV

Are Reagan and Gorbachev talking peace for Angola

BUS DAY

2/2/86

SIMON BARBER in Washington

build policy on erroneous concepts.

"Conflicts grow out of the local social, economic and political soil. Hence they should be resolved in such a way as not to infringe upon the legitimate interests of the peoples, and their right to choose, with interference from the outside, the way of life they wish, as well as the right to protect their choice."

Not a very stylish bit of prose, and to be taken with more than a pinch of Siberian salt. For one thing, Gorbachev's concepts of "legitimate interests" and "right to choose" likely bear little relation to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness". Nonetheless, slice it how you may, the guy was addressing Reagan's challenge, right down to the bit about guarantees, and was agreeing to give it a spin. But nobody outside the administration paid much attention to this either.

About a month later, Crocker emerged from the Oval Office, where he had been sitting in on Reagan's fireside chat with Dr Jonas Savimbi, and casually dropped what he and his advisers

thought should have been at least a small grenade.

The President, he said, had told Savimbi that the US was engaged in independent bilaterals with the Soviets on an Angolan settlement and hoped to continue.

Of course, the "secret" arming of Savimbi is an inherently sexist subject than the broader, infinitely more complex policy of which it is but a part. Unfortunately, to concentrate on the sex alone is to miss what Washington, albeit in its usual less than unanimous way, is really up to.

With the exception of a few heavies in the Defence Department, the US administration has concluded that its policy toward Angola is an intractable lump of ironies threatening to blow up in its face at any moment and that the only way to defuse it is to reach an understanding with Moscow.

This is partly because understandings with the other actors in the region have proved chronically evasive. None, by themselves, have had the political will or courage to make the decision that could result in an over compromise.

The Angolans, faced with a dogged insurgency of their own

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□ REAGAN

are not prepared to bet on the long-term trustworthiness of SA as it degrades politically across the Namibian border. SA, under threat from its own population, fears any strong foe on its perimeter. To both, the status quo is better than any formula the US has been able to come up with.

Add to that a noisy constituency in the US demanding a war lost 10 years ago be refought, and the administration finds itself no longer an honest broker trying to settle disputes, but a co-opted ally of SA inviting ever greater escalation. Trying to claim this is policy, much less an example of free will, is like trying to rationalise a nightmare.

In Mafia terms, it's time to call in the family heads before everyone goes to the mattresses — in other words, to revive the regional peace initiative.

Precisely why the Soviets should be prepared to discuss the issue just when they seem to have Washington by the proverbial short hairs cannot be known for certain. They have a perfect opportunity to raise the ante in Angola at little cost to themselves, and with the almost inevitable result (barring an insane invasion by SA) that the Americans will

have to back off and watch their great and good friend Savimbi stomp on.

Nevertheless, even as the first US aid in 10 years starts dribbling into Unita, the Soviets are publicly talking political settlement.

On January 27, the day before Savimbi arrived in Washington, the Soviets, Cubans and Angolans held joint consultations in Moscow chaired by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnaze.

Tass reported: "The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed that Angola unswervingly abides by its commitments under the Lusaka accords. The platform now being put forward by the Angolan government attests to the desire of People's Angola for a just settlement of the conflict in the region and for a fair and constructive dialogue with a view to ensuring peace and stability in the south of Africa."

The Soviet communique elaborated: "The sides confirmed that the seat of tension existing in Southern Africa must be eliminated by political means."

This may not herald the millennium, but what with its calls for implementation of UN 435 in Namibia, warm embrace of the Lusaka accords and continued dialogue, and the absence of any Castro-esque declaration of war on SA, it is not poles away from the American position. In fact, considering what usually belches forth from such meetings, it is rather conciliatory.

How a meeting of Soviet and American minds could by itself effect a settlement is unclear. Even together — supposing that was faintly conceivable — they do not have the power to impose peace. However, their mere agreement not to let the stakes get out of hand could have a significant impact on the regional players seeking to hide in their respective petticoats.

vimbi. A four hour bone-rattling, back-breaking, bum-bruising, most uncomfortable motor vehicle trips I have ever made.

W/ (C) ARGUS 20/2/86 (5)

nba jamboree

day — and, please, the ticket costs R750, payable in advance.

The flight is not quite IATA.

At Pretoria's Wonderboom airport, together with representatives of the world's media, you get into an ancient Dakota with a row of unpadded seats running down either side, a chemical toilet and a garbage container filled with ice and tinned drinks.

On the way to Jamba, trays with sandwiches are passed down the plane. They're quite good.

Once across the Angolan border, the pilot drops down to just above tree-top level until he makes a commendably smooth touch-down on a grass landing strip, jokingly referred to as Savimbi International Airport.

Dressed in neat uniforms, polite and apparently efficient, Unita officers help us off the plane and direct us towards a big reed and thatch hut where refreshments are provided (soft drinks canned in the Transvaal) and we go through the passport formalities associated with entering Unita's "Free Angola".

Then follows a two-hour bone-rattling, back-breaking, bum-bruising, bladder-bursting truck ride that must rank among the most uncomfortable motor vehicle trips I have ever made.

Along the track to Jamba there is hardly any sign of life. Nothing but bush, trees, grass, sand and bumps.

At last we hit a surfaced road which takes us to a traffic circle where a smart military policeman is directing traffic. Not that there's all that much traffic, but its a nice touch.

Soon we are shown to our guest quarters. Comfortable reed and thatch huts, each accommodating six people and each with its own (cold) shower. Again refreshments. Again the tinned drinks come from the Transvaal.

Dr Savimbi and his top men take their seats against a backdrop of Unita's striking red and green flag with the movement's rising sun and black cockerel motif.

There is a map showing the area Unita says it controls and a projector to illustrate the briefing provided by Unita's Wambo Chindono. And of course, there is electricity for the battery of television cameras and television lights.

When it comes to question time, Dr Savimbi, an impressive figure and Unita's only general, answers most of the questions. Later he sees the media men separately or in small groups.

Much of his time is taken up with interviews with different components of the South African Broadcasting Corporation.



When it is all over, he strides out into the darkness, his progress punctuated by the discharge of electronic flash-guns and he drives off.

flash-guns and he drives off.

Supper consists of a good stew — lots of tender meat and good potatoes — served by waiters in black trousers and spotless white shirts. Most of the crockery is South African, but I spotted some cups and saucers made in the German Democratic Republic.

Again, the soft drinks come from the Transvaal.

After supper we are warned that we leave Jamba for the airstrip shortly after 3.30am.

This time I travel in the back of a big, open, six-wheel-drive truck instead of in the closed cab of a Mercedes-Benz four-wheel-drive truck (body made in South Africa).

If anything, the journey is even worse than the original was.

By comparison, the noisy, vibrating Dakota is a thing of luxury.

Three-and-a-half hours later we are back at Wonderboom, our ears still ringing from the noise.

When it is all over, he strides out into the darkness, his progress punctuated by the discharge of electronic

Democrats vow to foil Reagan's Unita plan

SPAR 24/2/86



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By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Angry Democratic Party leaders in the United States Congress have vowed to thwart President Ronald Reagan's plan to send covert aid to Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebels in Angola.

But their chances of success are slim at the moment.

It is likely that their fierce opposition will result in a bruising political battle here in the next few weeks and months — a scrap just as bitter as the one over anti-apartheid sanctions last year.

Democrats in the US House of Representatives, where they have a majority, want to resurrect the Clark Amendment, the now-repealed legislation that until last year stopped the US from helping Unita fight Angola's Marxist regime.

If they try to do that, they will run into equally fierce resis-

tance in the Republican Party-majority Senate.

American conservatives see in Dr Savimbi much more than just a pro-Western guerilla fighter from the African bush. They view him as a leader of what they hope will become a trend of the '80s — effective resistance to Soviet expansionism. The US must play a role in this, they say.

View of Savimbi

But many Democrats see Dr Savimbi as a conman, as a stooge of South Africa's political and military leaders.

The Democratic Speaker of the House, Mr Tip O'Neill, was polite in comparison to some of his colleagues this week. He described Dr Savimbi as a South African agent and said he was opposed to covert aid.

Unless the Democrats can get a new Clark Amendment passed, there is little they can

do to stop the Reagan Administration from sending up to \$15 million (R30 million) in aid to Unita.

The money comes from existing funds for covert — or secret — assistance and the Congress has no power to stop it.

Nevertheless, Congressman Mr James Wright, of Texas, Democratic Majority Leader in the House, said that if the Administration insisted on going ahead with its plans, it would set the stage for a confrontation with the Congress that could have serious consequences.

The Democrats are also angry about President Reagan's plan to provide \$100 million (R200 million) in aid to anti-communist Nicaraguan rebels, known as Contras.

Mr O'Neill warned this week-end that the aid scheme would result in a disastrous slaughter of the Contras by Nicaragua's communist forces, known as Sandinistas.

This would be followed, he

said, by the despatch of American troops to the beleaguered Central American country.

"Give \$100 million dollars and our boys would be in there. That is what I am fighting against all the way," he said.

One of the fears of Americans alarmed about developments in Central America is that the US could find itself in another unwinnable and divisive Vietnam-type situation.

Mr O'Neill described as a "Hollywood showdown" President Reagan's visit this week to the island of Grenada where he called for US support for Nicaraguan and other anti-communist rebels.

In contrast to the Unita aid package, the Reagan Administration has to win a congressional approval for aid to Nicaraguan rebel forces. Last year, after a bitter fight, Mr Reagan received reluctant approval for "non-lethal" assistance. This year, he will encounter even greater opposition.

Cubans to guard US oil in Angola

From RICHARD
WALKER

NEW YORK — Two thousand Cuban troops and a contingent of government troops are poised to protect United States oil operations in Angola from the threat of US-backed attacks.

Compounding the irony of the situation — the 125 American oilmen who run the installations pumping 200 000 barrels a day from 225 offshore wells are as loyal to President Ronald Reagan as they are

5 proud of the job they are doing.

"Real proud," was how Cabinda Gulf Operations chief Mr Don Mackay put it to a visiting American newsmen.

"It's a hard-working oil camp, but we've made it as comfortable as we can. It's a little patch of the Western way of life in Africa," Mr Mackay said.

The "patch" includes a 120-hectare compound with a golf course, softball diamond and even a cricket pitch for the few dozen British and Australian workers.

The clubhouse serves cold beer — the limit is four cans per night per worker — and an outdoor theatre shows the latest Hollywood movies.

"There's concern here, naturally, but I don't sit up nights worrying," said the 62-year-old American.

But some of his crew — who get rotated home to the US every 28 days — admit they feel sore. "It's bad enough to be sitting in the bull's-eye. But what really hurts is knowing Uncle Sam is handing out the darts," said one.

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Superpowers' egg-dance

FEATURE

Foreign Minister Pik Botha's meeting a fortnight ago in Geneva with US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Chester Crocker, prompted speculation that, among other issues, a new South African offer on Namibian independence was discussed.

However, accounts of the talks suggest the Namibian issue is considered only in the broader regional context; more emphasis is being placed on Angola, the position of Unita and the Cuban troop issue.

It is true that a scenario can be sketched in which some of the interests of the parties involved favour increased flexibility. For example, there are signs that Pretoria has been doing some thinking about Unita's ability to survive a continuing conventional onslaught by Soviet-led Cuban and Fapla forces. Linked to this is the threat posed to irreplaceable South African aircraft if the SA Defence Force continues to actively support Unita. Greater flexibility on Namibia, it is further argued, might relieve international pressures on SA. And there is, of course, the cost burden of a continued presence in the territory to be considered.

Aside from its controversy, the somewhat confusing American egg-dance on aid to Unita might also be explained if any real hope of a Namibian settlement favoured the US limiting that aid to the agreed US\$15m. This would provide just enough incentive to encourage Angola and the Soviet Union to step up negotiations with the US.

Mikhail Gorbachev's conciliatory December 27 response to American President Reagan's UN call for bilateral talks with Moscow on regional issues, suggested the possibility of progress. This view is supported by the moderate tone of the January 27

meeting between the Soviets, Cubans and Angolans in Moscow, and Crocker's admission soon afterwards that the US was engaged in bilateral talks on Angola with the Soviet Union.

Certainly, rapidly diminishing oil revenues as a result of tumbling world oil prices will strain Angola's ability to pay for Soviet and Cuban military aid. It will also increase the lure of American diplomatic recognition and greater economic aid and investment from the West.

And some observers argue that the Soviet Union, in an increasingly urgent search for an arms control agreement with the US, and even more economically threatened than Angola by the oil price slump, might be willing to bargain what is, after all, one of its more marginal regional interests.

But the arguments to the contrary remain strong.

The retention of Namibia, and particularly the Caprivi Strip, remains central to the South African military's strategic assessment of the region, governed as it is by an enduring perception of a "Communist onslaught."

Pursuing an ambivalent twin-track policy of commitment to UN Resolution 435, while developing an internal settlement alternative, it seems unlikely that Pretoria would now wish to substantially tilt towards the former. The internal Multi-Party Conference's Constitutional Council is underway and will not report before mid-1987. Also, Swapo, under ever greater military pressure, has shown signs of growing military weakness and a greater willingness to enter the domestic political arena.

There is also a strong temptation for Pre-

toria to wait and see whether conservative America can swing American policy towards full-blooded aid for Unita. (There are some eerie echoes of 1975 here.) Finally, Pretoria could ill-afford the impact of being perceived to be weak in Namibia at a time of domestic turmoil.

After the humiliation of the Nkomati Accord it is hard to see Moscow contemplating a retreat from the strategically more valuable Angola, particularly if SA and the US were seen to be benefiting. There seems little reason why Moscow should not encourage Luanda to press home its advantage by renewing the onslaught against Unita once the rains are over in March-April. Small adjustments to tactics and deployment of Luanda's forces will gravely threaten Savimbi and make South African intervention difficult and probably highly costly. The temptation to do so before Washington's aid to Unita is fully effective must be great.

The stage is therefore set for an interesting few months in Namibia and Angola. In Namibia, the projected Swapo conference slated for April will, if it proceeds, give notice of the movement's morale and future strategy. In Angola there are a number of imponderables. It remains to be seen if the US will intervene decisively, whether Luanda will press its campaign backed by Moscow, if SA will be prepared to run heightened risks, and if Unita will survive to continue its conventional role, or revert to its earlier guerrilla mode of operations. Perhaps the most interesting question of all is whether circumstances are compelling the Soviet Union to sacrifice its interests in Angola and, if so, to what extent a face-saving formula will be needed to tip the scales.

Residents ^{3/3/8 SOWETAN} slam tariff rises

THE Katlehong Residents Committee has condemned the recently announced water and electricity tariff hikes, which came into effect on March 1.

The KRC said in a statement yesterday that the Katlehong Town Council, by introducing the tariff increases, was "using residents as scapegoats" in a bid to settle its debts.

Katlehong residents owe the town council R4,7 million in rent arrears.

"The council makes decisions on its own and thereafter implements them without consulting the residents," the KRC said.

Local residents were aware of the council's intentions, the committee said. "We therefore demand the immediate resignation of these councillors because it is clear that they are the

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SOWETAN Reporter

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stooges of the new Government," the KRC added.

The tariff charges mean that householders will now pay 54 cents per kilolitre of metered water — an increase of 20 cents. Flat-rate water tariffs will go up by R2,50 to R7 per month.

The council will also introduce a monthly levy of R1 per meter, while businesses will be levied R5 a month.

Electricity tariffs will also go up to 0,45 cents per unit, compared to 2,74 cents per units for the first 30 units charged before the new hikes were announced.

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Africans to protest US aid to Unita

3/3/86

NAIROBI — African Foreign Ministers meeting in Addis Ababa have appointed a five-member delegation to travel to the United States to protest US support for rebel Angolan leader Dr Jonas Savimbi, Kenyan Foreign Minister Mr Elijah Mwangale said in Nairobi yesterday.

The delegation will also mobilise public action against the repeal by the Reagan Administration of the Clark Amendment, which lifted a ban on US aid to Angolan rebels, the official Kenya News Agency (KNA) reported Mr Mwangale, as saying.

Mr Mwangale, speaking on his return from an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Foreign Ministers' meeting, said the Ministers were appalled by US support for the right-wing Angolan rebels, fighting since 1975, with South African backing, to topple the Luanda Government.

Mr Mwangale said contributions to African "liberation movements" were \$15 million (about R30 million) in arrears and defaulting states had been told to pay up before the next OAU summit in July. — Sapa-
Reuter.

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SA troops 'loot in Angola'

LISBON. — Angola said on Saturday that South African troops were operating with rebels deep inside its territory and had looted a number of villages, forcing the inhabitants to flee.

A South African Defence Force spokesman said yesterday that he had "no comment".

The official Angolan news agency, Angop, monitored here, said South African aircraft and troops had violated Angolan air space and territory in recent weeks in what it termed "pro-

vocative and destabilizing" actions. It said units of South African soldiers and Unita forces were active near Oncocua, Mucope and Caiundo in southern Cunene province. They were also operating near Cuito Cuanavale in Cuando Cubango province, 180km north of Angola's southern border.

Angop said that on February 10, South African troops "mistreated" the inhabitants of three villages near Namacunde close to the SWA/Namibian border, looted the villages and caused the people to flee. — Sapa-Reuter

STAR 4/3/86.

Diamond town ⁵ seized — Unita

LISBON — Angola's Unita rebels claim they have seized a diamond-mining town in a north-eastern province, capturing more than 150 foreigners including Portuguese, Filipinos, Rumanians, Britons and a West German.

Unita said in a statement in Lisbon that its forces seized Andrada in Lunda province on March 1 after a battle in which 60 government troops died.

Unita added it would negotiate the release of the captured foreigners through the International Red Cross.

The rebels had suffered 9 dead and 30 wounded in the clash. Diamond-producing installations at Andrada had been destroyed and large quantities of gems seized.

Unita said the captives included two British engineers named Dayton and Tingay, a West German agricultural engineer called Thissen, and a Rumanian woman named Ditila Grove. — Sapa-Reuter.

Angola is unlikely to react soon to PW's statement

By John D'Oliveira
The Star's Africa News Service

With his latest announcement, the South African State President has placed the Namibian independence ball firmly in the Angolan court.

However, because of the intensifying conflict in Angola between the MPLA government and Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebels, it is unlikely that Angola will return the ball soon.

Although the 35 000 Cuban troops are ostensibly in Angola to protect the Angolans from South African "aggression", they are helping the Angolan Defence Force (FAPLA) in its ten-year battle with Unita.

And with the recent promise by President Ronald Reagan of United States military aid to Unita, it is unlikely that FAPLA will be in a strong enough position to dispense with its Cuban allies in the foreseeable future.

PRESSURE

Mr Botha's statement that South Africa would begin implementing United Nations Resolution 435 on August 1, provided that a "firm and satisfactory" agreement could be reached on the withdrawal of Cuban troops, is part of a United States strategy aimed at putting pressure on the Angolan Government.

For months Dr Chester Crocker, the United States Assistant Secretary for African Affairs, has been trying to get South African and Angolan acceptance for a US-drafted compromise package that would involve the withdrawal of 80 per cent of the Cubans within the first year following implementation of Resolution 435, with the remaining 20 per cent leaving the next year.

Towards the end of 1985, the South Africans accepted the proposals in principle. However, two trips by Dr Crocker to southern Africa could not elicit a similar "positive" response from the Angolans.

When he visited South Africa during the course of his final trip of 1985, Dr Crocker is understood to have asked the South Africans to agree to a specific date for implementation, provided agreement could be reached on the Cubans.

DISCUSSIONS

Such a decision by South Africa would put considerable pressure on the Angolans because it would then be clear that it was the Angolans who were holding up a Namibian settlement.

The United States, which yesterday welcomed the South African announcement, has said it will send Mr Frank Wisner, Dr Crocker's right-hand man and a veteran Namibian negotiator, to the region "immediately" for discussions with the governments concerned.

Mr Pik Botha said yesterday the South African Government was prepared to negotiate with the Angolan Government on the issue and that it was prepared to attend a round-table conference on Namibian independence involving "all the parties concerned" — Angola, Swapo, Unita and South Africa. It will be Mr Wisner's task to set up either or both sets of negotiations.

CIVIL WAR

The Americans' objective in Angola is a situation in which both the government in Luanda and Unita accept that the civil war cannot be ended by outright military victory for either side — and that the only way out of the long conflict is a negotiated "government of national unity".

Dr Savimbi has accepted this publicly but the Luanda government has not.

A powerful FAPLA force, backed by Cubans and stiffened by Soviet officers, is being built up in southern Angola for what Luanda believes will be the final assault on Unita as soon as the Angolan rainy season ends in two months' time.

If the assault succeeds and Unita's position is significantly weakened, it is possible that Luanda will feel a military solution in Angola is possible and that it will feel confident enough to start talking seriously about a timetable for Cuban withdrawal.

However, American aid to Unita is designed to prevent such a defeat because the Americans, the South Africans and Dr Savimbi believe Luanda will not negotiate unless the top men in the MPLA government can be convinced that FAPLA cannot defeat Unita.

Unita says ⁵ 150 captured ^{5/3/76} ^{STAR} foreigners on march south

LISBON — Angola's Unita rebels say they have seized the diamond-mining town of Andrada in north-eastern Lunda Province, capturing more than 150 foreigners including Portuguese, Filipinos, Rumanians, Britons and a West German.

The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) said the town was captured by its forces on March 1 after a major battle in which 60 government troops were killed against Unita losses of 19 dead and 30 wounded.

The rebel group, which has been fighting the Luanda Government since 1975, said it would negotiate the release of the captured foreigners through the International Red Cross.

The foreigners were today on a gruelling 1 300 km march south through the Angolan bush, according to a spokesman for the guerillas in Lisbon.

He added that they were being marched to the rebel headquarters at Jamba in south-east Angola where they would be released.

The march, expected to last over a month, would take the prisoners and their captors through eastern Angola where fierce clashes have occurred in recent months between Unita guerillas and Soviet and Cuban-backed government forces, he said.

The Unita spokesman said the captives' progress would depend on the military situation.

"We will do everything possible to ensure that they arrive in Jamba safely," he said.

He added that government forces were likely to launch an intensive air search for the prisoners and their captors.

Unita may set terms to free hostages

The Star Bureau

LONDON - Unita guerillas who seized about 150 expatriate workers, including at least two Britons, in the northern Angola diamond mining town of Andrada, said they may make conditions for their release.

Mr Jeremiah Chitunda, the Unita representative in the United States, said yesterday no specific demands had yet been made.

But "conditions are bound to change" and the policy of releasing hostages without conditions might be altered, he said.

Most of the hostages, taken on Saturday, are Filipino and Portuguese.

One is West German and one Rumanian.

Officials from Diamang, the Angolan diamond mining company, and Mr Christopher Segar, First Secretary at the British Embassy in Luanda, were due to

The Angolan Government has so far remained silent on the reported fall of Andrada.

If the number of more than 150 captives is confirmed, it would be the largest number of foreigners ever seized in Angola by Unita, which has waged a war against the Government since the country became independent from Portugal.

The Unita spokesman said some 400 foreign workers had been at Andrada when it was attacked. Many of them fled into the bush, he said.

ROUTES

The prisoners, who included at least one woman, a Rumanian, were in good health, the rebel spokesman said.

He added that Unita forces had supply routes of food and medicine which would ensure that the prisoners would be looked after.

He said they would be moved through areas away from the main towns which were guarded by Angolan and Cuban troops.

Unita claims to control large areas of the country.

Western diplomatic sources said they believed most of the captives were Filipinos.

Botha sets SWA date . . . if

By ANTHONY JOHNSON

Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT P W Botha yesterday proposed that UN Resolution 435 on SWA/Namibia be implemented from August 1 — "provided a firm and satisfactory agreement can be reached before that date on the withdrawal of Cubans."

Announcing his latest plan to get independence talks back on track to a joint sitting of Parliament, Mr Botha said that the people of SWA/Namibia had "waited long enough" for independence.

He claimed that "the fact that the territory has not attained independence cannot be laid at South Africa's door."

He said the last remaining obstacle to the implementation of the international settlement plan was the "continuing threat" posed to Namibia and Southern African region by the presence of Cubans in Angola.

'Serious attempt'

"Despite the progress which has been made in bilateral discussions since October 1984 when Angola agreed in principle to the withdrawal of Cubans in conjunction

with the implementation of the settlement plan, the Angolan government has yet to agree to a satisfactory timetable for Cuban withdrawal."

Mr Botha said the setting of August 1 as the date for commencement of the implementation of the settlement plan was "a serious attempt to facilitate a resolution of this difficult problem."

Speaking a press conference later, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said the State President had proposed a specific date for the implementation of Resolution 435 "in order to make it possible for Luanda to come forward with more concrete proposals."

"The State President's statement is equivalent to an invitation to Luanda to get down to it — we want them to get round a conference table."

Mr Botha said the South African government was "ready to attend a conference tomorrow" in which Swapo, the Multi Party Conference, the Angolan Government and Unita were represented.

Mr Botha said that if no progress had been achieved on withdrawal of Cuban troops by August 1, the South African Government would

have to review its position.

However, the Foreign Minister would not be drawn on whether this would entail major changes in South Africa's stand on Namibian independence.

Reacting to the State President's announcement, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said: "While there may be differences of opinion on the linkage of Cuban withdrawal with the Namibian independence process, the State President's statement is a clear initiative in order to break the impasse which has developed over the South West African settlement plan."

The leader of the National People's Party, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said the proposal was a significant step to improved stability in Southern Africa and he hoped the international community would "extend its hands to find a permanent solution" to the Namibian issue.

The Conservative Party's spokesman on Foreign Affairs, Mr Tom Langley, said that although his party welcomed attempts to get the Cubans out of Angola, acceptance of Mr Botha's proposal

meant the beginning of "communist Swapo takeover" in Namibia.

The New Republic Party's spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Brian Page, said the announcement "clearly demonstrates South Africa's sincere desire to ensure the peaceful attainment of independence for the territory of SWA that will be acceptable to all its people as well as the international community."

● President Botha's announcement has met with a subdued response in Windhoek, Sapa reports.

'Empty'

The publicity and information secretary of the left-wing SWA National Union (Swanu), Mr Verkui Rukoro, said Mr Botha's speech should be weighed against the explicit condition that implementa-

tion of the plan would start only if a "satisfactory agreement" was reached on the Cubans in Angola.

"What may have appeared as a major shift in foreign policy by South Africa, may turn out to be only an empty rhetorical statement if no agreement is reached on a Cuban withdrawal," he said.

Swapo's joint secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Niko Bessinger, said Mr Botha's announcement had not moved the SWA/Namibian independence process "one bit closer" to implementation of UN Resolution 435.

"There is no room for optimism in this speech at all," he said.

The SWA/Namibian transitional government declined to comment.

● US, UK reaction, page 5

Not 'blerry meid', but 'sissy'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Speaker yesterday said he accepted the word of Mr S P Barnard (CP Langlaagte) when he maintained he had called an NP MP a "sissy" and not a "blerry meid".

The ruling came after an exchange during question time, when Mr J H Cunningham (NP Stilfontein) rose on a point of order to ask whether Mr Barnard could use the term "blerry meid".

"I never said that," said Mr Barnard. "I said he was a sissy. I would never say a sissy for a meid." — Sapa

APC Times 5/3/86

Unita: Mining town, 150 foreigners taken

LISBON. — Angola's Unita rebels said on Monday night they had seized a diamond-mining town in a north-eastern province, capturing more than 150 foreigners.

They include Portuguese, Filipinos, Romanians, Britons and a West German.

Unita said in a state-

ment received here that their forces seized Andrada in Lunda province on March 1 after a battle in which 60 government troops were killed.

Unita said they would negotiate the release of the captured foreigners through the International Red Cross.

The rebels said they had suffered 19 dead and 30 wounded in the clash. They added that the diamond-mining installations at Andrada had been destroyed.

Engineers

Dr Jonas Savimbi's rebel movement said they had seized "many kilos of pure diamonds" and "hundreds" of weapons in the battle for Andrada, the country's second-biggest diamond complex.

They said the captives included two British engineers named Mr Dayton and Mr Tingay, a West German agricultural engineer called Mr Thissen, and a Romanian woman named Miss Dilitia Grove.

Unita have been fighting the Marxist MPLA government since Angola's independence from Portugal in 1975.

The rebel group have frequently claimed responsibility for attacks against mining installations in Lunda province. Diamonds, along with

oil, are a major source of income for Angola.

Foreign technicians seized in the past by Unita in Lunda and other provinces have usually been marched hundreds of kilometres south to the rebel headquarters at Jamba and later released after negotiations with their governments.

Meanwhile, in Geneva, the International Committee of the Red Cross said yesterday it had contacted Unita but stressed it was not involved in negotiations on the captives.

Spokeswoman Mrs Michele Mercier said the Red Cross knew little more than was given in a statement on the capture distributed in Lisbon.

'Neutral'

"We made contact with Unita in Europe but we can't even confirm the number of hostages before having seen them," she said, adding that this could take weeks as they would probably be marched to a main Unita base, such as Jamba.

Mrs Mercier emphasized that the Red Cross's role was purely humanitarian. "We are a neutral intermediary and only get involved in the repatriation of individuals, not negotiations with countries," she said. — Sapa-Reuter

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Angola rejects P.W.'s plan for Resolution 435

LUANDA — Angola has rejected a South African proposal to begin implementing a United Nations plan for Namibia in August provided Cuban troops leave Angola.

The official news agency Angop, commenting on a speech to Parliament by President P W Botha, said South Africa was merely delaying independence so as "to continue exploiting the territory's (mineral) riches and the Namibian people".

President Botha said his government was prepared to implement UN Resolution 435 on independence for the territory, but said this was dependent on a "firm and satisfactory agreement" on the withdrawal of about 25 000 Cubans helping the Angolan forces.

Angop said the "presence of Cuban troops in Angola is a question only concerning Angolan and Cuban authorities". It could not be used as a condition for granting freedom to Namibia.

South Africa, supported by the United States, has regularly linked Namibian independence to the withdrawal of the Cubans. Angola and most of black Africa has repeatedly rejected the link. — Reuter.

Filipinos among Unita prisoners

ARGUS
6/3/86
5

Argus Foreign Service

LONDON.— Unita guerillas who seized about 150 expatriate workers, including at least two Britons, in the northern Angola diamond mining town of Andrada, say they may make conditions for their release.

Mr Jeremiah Chitunda, the Unita representative in the United States, said no specific demands had yet been made but "conditions are bound to change" and the policy of releasing hostages without conditions might be altered.

Most of the hostages, taken on Saturday, are Filipino and Portuguese. Besides the Britons, there are also a West German and a Rumanian.

Officials from Diamang, the Angolan diamond mining company, and Mr Christopher Segar, first secretary at the British Embassy in Luanda, were due to fly to Andrada this week to assess the situation.

The town is reported to have been devastated and workshops serving the diamond mines destroyed.

The hostages will probably be marched south to the Unita headquarters at Jamba.

This is the third time the diamond-producing area has been attacked by Unita. In February 1984 expatriates, including 16 Britons, were seized from Cafunfo. In December that year another 22 expatriates were captured.

Intraco, an international company servicing earth-moving equipment for the mines, confirmed that two of its British employees, Mr Keith Dyton and Mr Simon Tingay, were among those taken hostage.

The company said it had 123 expatriate workers in Andrada at the weekend. It is thought there may have been another 10 Britons in the town.

While Pik writes to UN...

Angola: No to Namibia proposal

DISPATCH
6/3/86

LUANDA — Angola has rejected a South African proposal to begin implementing a United Nations plan for SWA/Namibia in August provided Cuban troops leave Angola, while South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha has appealed to the secretary general of the UN to support the proposal.

The official news agency Angop, commenting on a speech to Parliament by the State President, Mr P. W. Botha, said South Africa was merely delaying independence so as "to continue exploiting its (mineral) riches and the Namibian people".

Mr Botha said his government was prepared to implement UN Resolution 435 on independence for the territory but said this was dependent on a "firm and satisfactory agreement" on the withdrawal of about 25 000 Cubans.

Angop said the "presence of Cuban troops in Angola is a question only concerning Angolan and Cuban authorities and could not be

used as a condition for granting freedom to SWA/Namibia.

In his letter to the UN Secretary-General, Mr Pik Botha, has asked Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to support publicly South Africa's "significant attempt" to attain a peaceful resolution of the SWA/Namibia-Angola problem. He released a letter addressed to the Secretary General, dated Monday, in which the statement made by the State President, Mr P. W. Botha, on Tuesday, was included.

Mr Botha called on Dr De Cuellar to support the August 1 target date set for implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 and President Botha's lifting of the state of emergency and concomitant invitation to local leaders to join in negotiations on a new constitutional order.

"The South African Government trusts you will support this appeal clearly and unambiguously," Mr Botha said.

● There was further reaction yesterday to Mr Botha's proposal on SWA/Namibia, and his announcement that the state of emergency is to be lifted.

The chairman of the Soweto Civic Association, Mr Nthato Motlana welcomed the pending lifting of the state of emergency, but said it was never necessary in the first place.

The Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) said it had taken President P. W. Botha a long time to realise the "utility" of the emergency.

The UDF said in a statement that the government's announcement that it intends to lift the state of emergency was an acknowledgement that the measure had failed to suppress the desire of South African people to be free.

The Azanian Students' Movement (Azasm) said the State President's announcement was "redundant and uncalled for in the first place".

The South African Federated Chamber of Industries welcomed the announcement.

In a statement, FCI president Mr John Wilson said this was "a further concrete step to normalise the situation inside South Africa by reducing tensions in the townships and on the factory floor, thus bringing the politics of negotiation closer to reality".

Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organisation, yesterday welcomed President Botha's notice to lift the state of emergency.

Speaking at a press conference to launch an international campaign against human rights abuses in South Africa, Amnesty said that the lifting of the emergency would "alleviate some of the causes of our current concerns".

US expects no Cuban pull-out

7/3/96 WEEKLY

5

By JEAN LE MAY
Cape Town

ALTHOUGH the Americans reportedly pressed the South African government to set a deadline for resolution 435, Contact Group diplomats do not appear to be sanguine about the chances of Cuban withdrawal.

I understand, however, that the deadline is seen as a useful prop in Dr Chester Crocker's discussions this week with Soviet officials in Geneva and those of his deputy, Frank Wisner, in talks with the front-line states and Luanda.

It is no secret that the US and South African hope that the deadline will lead to enough international pressure to stop the war.

Initial reaction from the Angolan government and from Swapo rejecting the proposal was discounted by a diplomatic source, who pointed out: "They haven't started talking to the Americans yet."

However observers are disquieted by initial reaction to the president's proposal from the Namibian

transitional government and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

Dirk Mudge and Kuaima Riruako of the DTA said they objected to south Africa and the US using Namibia as a bargaining counter to get the Cubans out of Angola.

The Transitional government's statement gave reason for still more than alarm.

It tied itself to the Cuban linkage by undertaking to stop hostilities by the forces under its command against Swapo "within the framework of the agreement" referred to by the President.

It also recommended a conference of all political parties to draw up a constitution before elections are held.

This is in conflict with the provisions of resolution 435, which place the drawing up of a constitution right at the end of the implementation

process, after fair and free elections supervised by the United Nations.

Observers also point to the reaction of Foreign Minister Pik Botha, when he was asked at a briefing after the President's announcement what would happen if the Cubans had not withdrawn by August 1.

The South African government would have to review the situation *de novo*, he said.

Some people have interpreted this as an oblique threat to declare unilateral independence for Namibia — an interpretation which has been denied vehemently.

The option has, however, surfaced regularly ever since the State President during his 1984 visit to Europe, offered Namibia on a plate to anyone who would take it over.

Recent visitors to Namibia, however, say that South African investment still being poured into the territory gives the impression that "the South Africans intend being around for a very long time".

By Hannes de Wet

consociational democracy could solve South Africa's problems and make power-sharing possible, according to Professor Zaki Ergas of Georgetown University, Washington.

He told a seminar at the Rand Afrikaans University yesterday:

"The different groups don't have to love or respect each other in a consociational democracy — the only requirement is that they agree to play by the rules."

Israel and Switzerland, where there was little trust between groups, proved that such a democracy could work in a divided society.

However, the professor said implementing a consociational democracy in South Africa would be extremely complicated.

"It is no instant solution and could take up to 10 years. The

US professor says Israeli solution would work here in SA

main thing is to agree on an agenda and work out the specifics at some kind of national convention.

"What is needed is the right leadership or the right leader with vision.

"The Afrikaner community is a disciplined community — it will follow the right leadership."

Regarding American perceptions of South Africa, the professor said the trilateral system had had a devastating ef-



Professor Zaki Ergas

fect in America. It was seen as an alliance between the whites, coloured people and Indians to keep blacks out of government.

"Recent meaningful reforms by the South African Government on trade unions and so on had no significant impact," he added.

Relations between South Africa and United States were in a crisis which would worsen if fundamental changes were not made soon.

'US aid to Unita a vague promise'

By Hannes de Wet

United States military support to Unita is at this stage a "vague promise" to try to bring the MPLA to the negotiation table.

This is the view of an American expert on international relations, Professor Richard Bissell, from the Georgetown University in Washington.

He is on a lecturing tour in South Africa.

Commenting on remarks this week by Mr Howard Phillips, chairman of the American Conservative Caucus, that Unita would not get the military aid it was promised, Professor Bissell told *The Star*.

"If the MPLA persists in its refusal to negotiate a settlement with Unita, the United States will probably go ahead with military assistance to Dr Savimbi.

"The White House bases its



Professor Richard Bissell

approach to the Angolan problem on the faith that Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, has the most support in Angola.

"The Reagan Administration argues that the situation in Angola and Namibia will be de-

vised if Unita and the MPLA can get together.

"The vague promise of American military assistance to Unita forms part of a combination of incentives to the MPLA to revive a negotiated settlement.

"On his recent Washington visit, Dr Savimbi himself said that negotiations was a priority."

Professor Bissell, also executive editor of Washington Quarterly, said a delicate negotiation process was going on, involving Angola and Namibia.

On South Africa, Professor Bissell said he was "amazed at the tremendous pace of political change" in terms of petty apartheid since his previous visit about six years ago.

Discussions around the bigger issues also reflected an awareness of the need for change.

B. DAT 7/3/86

Angolans blame 'imperialism' (5)

LUANDA — The Angolan government has ordered unspecified cuts in expenditure involving foreign travel by the public.

A statement by the politburo of the ruling MPLA party said the price of crude oil, Angola's main foreign-exchange earner, was falling fast and was likely to slide further — perhaps as low as \$10/barrel.

"There is a global strategy of imperialism to suffocate the economies of progressive countries producing oil," it said.

As a result, the government had cut travel expenditure for the public, cultural and sports delegations, and studies abroad, the statement said.

It said contracts for foreign workers, employed mainly in the oil and diamond industries, would be cut short. It did not elaborate, but it is believed there may be several hundred expatriates working in Angola.

Oil and diamonds account for more than 95% of Angola's exports.

"All these measures are necessary so that Angola will be able to face the new and dangerous threats of international imperialism," the statement said. — Sapa-Reuter.

Bad command or file name
jhgf

Unita raid is 'first sizeable military success'

LISBON — Barely a month after gaining moral and material backing from US President Ronald Reagan, Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebel movement has scored its first sizeable military success in Angola. But it was an action that could prove embarrassing to Washington.

The March 1 assault on the northeastern diamond-mining town of Andrada resulted in more than 60 dead among army troops of the Marxist government in Luanda and the seizure of "kilos and kilos" of cut diamonds for rebel coffers, according to a Unita spokesman in the Portuguese capital.

The raid, however, also resulted in

the capture of 10 foreigners working in the town and at the mine. They are now reported heading south on foot on a 2,000-km trek through war-ravaged terrain to Unita's stronghold at Jamba, near the country's southern border with Namibia.

If the captured foreigners had been Cuban soldiers or Soviet advisers backing the MPLA government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos or even Soviet or East German technicians, Unita would have earned applause in Washington.

"We are moved by the efforts of freedom fighters such as Jonas Savimbi and the members of Unita," Reagan wrote in a February 4 legisla-

tive message expanding on his State of the Union address. "They deserve our support in their brave struggle against Soviet-Cuban imperialism in Angola."

But the foreigners were from Portugal, the Philippines, Britain and West Germany — all US allies.

One Romanian — Dilitia Maria Grove — was identified among those captured.

Unita's Lisbon spokesman, Alcides Sakala, said the rebels had contacted the International Red Cross to handle the "immediate" release of the Portuguese and Filipinos — once they have completed their two-to-three-month walk to Jamba. But he was less clear

about the fate of the other captives. After insisting all would eventually be released, Sakala said the Britons, West Germans and the Romanian would receive "different treatment."

He would say only that "the right people" had been contacted, implying that Unita would demand meetings with officials from the hostages' countries as a sort of unofficial recognition of the rebels.

With the exception of Greece and Ireland, all the members of the European Community have embassies in Luanda.

The US Embassy in Lisbon declined comment on the situation. —Sapa-AP

and faces a Soviet foreign policy under Mikhail Gorbachev's leadership which is more aggressive than it has been for decades — "perhaps even since Stalin."

Last year Phillips visited southern Africa three times, meeting leaders in SA, Kwa-Zulu, Ciskei, Namibia and Angola. The latter is a major TCC lobby target: last July Phillips visited rebel leader Jonas Savimbi at his headquarters in Jamba. He urged Savimbi to visit the US, and carried a letter from Savimbi to US President Reagan. This communication came to fruition last month, with Savimbi's successful visit to Washington.

Savimbi lobby

TCC lobbied strongly for Savimbi, particularly in support of his request for arms to combat what Phillips describes as extensive deployment of Soviet war materiel, including tanks and gunships. If by the end of March such materiel — anti-aircraft weapons in particular — is not provided to Savimbi, Phillips argues, the Jamba base may have to be abandoned: "a blow to pro-Western interests."

Phillips was also involved in the lobbying that led to the repeal of the Clark Amendment prohibiting aid to Savimbi, and he strongly urges that credit extended to the ruling MPLA government by the US Export-Import Bank be terminated. He is also pressing for withdrawal of US investment interests from Angola.

US oil interests strongly oppose this line. Phillips responds that he prefers to "define US interests in terms of geostrategic and moral principle, rather than in terms of private commercial advantage."

TCC also lobbies against US disinvestment from SA, arguing that it "impedes reform, encourages revolution, and infringes the economic freedom of US citizens to in-

HOWARD PHILLIPS

Right is might

FINANCIAL 7/3/86
S

Visiting SA as co-host to a private fact-finding group of some 60 Americans is Howard Phillips, chairman of The Conservative Caucus (TCC). TCC is a non-partisan right-wing lobby with some 800 000 supporters across the US.

Phillips (45) is one of the key organisers of the new right, a grouping which has in the past decade gained significant leverage in US politics.

Phillips's sense of the requirements of US policy is defined by his perception of a massive Soviet threat, particularly in Africa: "As a child in the mid-Forties, I watched the fall of Eastern Europe to the Soviets, and of China to the Communists, and I believe that Africa today is similarly imperilled. It's crucial that the US take steps to prevent this." The West, as he sees it, is on the defensive,



Phillips ... significant leverage in US politics

P.T.O.

No aid for Unita while talks go on

From RICHARD S. WALKER
NEW YORK — American Stinger and Redeye missiles earmarked for Unita will stay in their crates while the United States strives to prise out of Luanda an agreement based on South Africa's new SWA/Namibia settlement offer.

This was made clear in the face of conservative grumbling over the non-delivery of the US covert military aid for Unita.

With US Assistant Secretary of State Dr Chester Crocker meeting his Soviet counterpart, Mr Viadilen Vasev, in Geneva and his deputy, Mr Frank Wisner, doing the selling job around the frontline capitals,

US officials were guardedly optimistic that a deal could be brokered on the basis of President P W Botha's offer to let the UN into SWA/Namibia to supervise an independence process if a firm agreement on Cuban withdrawal from Angola was achieved by August 1.

The Americans did not seem unduly concerned by Luanda's blunt rejection of the Botha proposal, reasoning that a hard line in public had to be expected.

They said that two months ago the Angolans had suggested getting South Africa to come up with a specific date and had hinted that it might meet with a positive response.

BUD DAY

(5) 10/3/86

Ford blamed for Angola crisis

WASHINGTON — The Ford administration bears heavy responsibility for triggering a bloody civil war in Angola in 1975 and for the eventual communist takeover, says a former State Department official.

Wayne Smith, a Cuban affairs expert who retired in 1982 after 25 years in the foreign service, said American policies during much of 1975 were "essentially a matter of saying one thing and doing the opposite". The ultimate outcome, he said, was "exactly what the US wished to avoid".

Writing in the current issue of *Foreign Policy* magazine, Smith said a turning point in the Angola conflict occurred in January 1975,

when three contenders for power in the then-Portuguese colony reached agreement on a peaceful transfer to independent rule.

Only days after the agreement was reached at Alvor, Portugal, the National Security Council's 40 Committee, which oversaw CIA clandestine operations, authorised provision of \$300 000 in covert aid to an Angolan faction led by Holden Roberto, Smith said.

About two weeks later, he said, Roberto's forces "blew the Alvor agreement apart" by launching an all-out attack against the Marxist-led Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

Almost a year later, then-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger,

when confronted with newspaper disclosures about the previously-secret \$300 000 contribution to Roberto, said the money had been intended for political purposes only.

Smith said this assertion "appeared disingenuous in the extreme. Obviously, there was a causal relationship between the 40 Committee's decision and Roberto's attack only days later."

Asked for comment, a spokesman for Kissinger in Washington said he would have no comment until he had read the account.

Smith concluded the US should have backed the Alvor agreement and encouraged the Soviet Union and Cuba to do the same. — Sapa-AP.

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Angola calls on UN to mediate

LISBON. — Angola yesterday urged the United Nations to take full responsibility for securing peace in Southern Africa and independence for SWA/Namibia, saying the United States had lost its credibility to act as a mediator.

In a statement quoted by the official news agency Angop, Luanda also reaffirmed its rejection of a South African proposal that implementation of a UN independence plan for SWA/Namibia begin on August 1.

The State President, Mr P W Botha, made the offer last week but said it was conditional on agreement to Pretoria's longstanding demand, backed by Washington, that some 30 000 Cuban troops first withdraw from Angola.

The Angolan statement criticized President Ronald Reagan's administration for its recent decision to give military aid to Unita.

It said Angola consid-

ered that the US had lost its credibility to act as a mediator in the region because of its deliberate and systematic support of South Africa.

The Angolan Government has called on the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to take full responsibility for negotiations that can bring peace and guarantee independence for SWA/Namibia and the security of all states in the region.

Swapo yesterday also rejected as "a useless piece of rhetoric" South Africa's latest proposed timetable for independence in SWA/Namibia, saying it stood by unconditional implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435, and accusing South Africa of trying to buy more time.

Meanwhile the United States deputy assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Frank Wisner, arrived in Harare from Lusaka at the weekend to discuss the latest situation in

Southern Africa with Zimbabwean leaders.

He will also visit Botswana, Mozambique and South Africa after meeting the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and other high-ranking officials tomorrow.

● In Windhoek the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, told a meeting of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer that alternative settlement plans for SWA/Namibian independence with international recognition would have to be considered if Angola did not send home the Cubans.

He emphasized that South Africa was committed to implementation of UN Resolution 435 "as long as there are realistic prospects of a Cuban pull-out" from Angola. If the Angolans responded negatively to Mr Botha's statement, SWA/Namibia would not be able to wait indefinitely for a Cuban withdrawal. — Sapa-Reuter-AP

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — The largest group of foreigners ever kidnapped by Unita rebels in Angola face a long journey to the rebels' stronghold in Jamba in south-eastern Angola.

Either a horrifying 1 300km "obstacle course" march through a war zone lies ahead or they may be taken back 16km to Zaire and airlifted to Jamba in a South African C-130 transport aircraft.

It is thought Zaire would agree to this on humanitarian grounds.

Failing the airlift, the 160 civilians, kidnapped last week by 500 guerrillas at the diamond-mining town of Andrada, will be trekked through 1 300km of bush, where they could be exposed to attacks by Angolan government troops, and the constant threat of disease.

There are crucial differences between Unita's previous kidnaps and the latest incident. Never before have the rebels attempted to kidnap so many people at once. If they try to keep them in one column on the march they will find it harder to conceal their presence from patrolling Angolan soldiers.

Food will also be a problem. They can either live off the land or rely on local people, not all of whom are sympathetic to Unita.

Through MPLA territory

The column of captives will have to be marched more than 900km through MPLA territory, avoiding many military bases, and cross the Cuban-patrolled Benguela railway line, before it reaches the Unita-controlled south-eastern corner of Angola.

Or the group may decide to push west towards the area of Unita influence around Alto Chicapa, before circling back south to Jamba.

The group could also cross into Zaire and then move south, skirting the Angolan border, and on through Zambia, cutting back into Jamba.

If the kidnap works as planned, it will provide Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi with a propaganda coup. But if it goes wrong it might jeopardise the support he is hoping to solicit from President Reagan.

Unita's 160 captives face daunting 1 300km march

News 11/3/86 (5)

NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

P.T.O. For diagram

Luanda's 'No' stalls missiles for Unita

RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — American Stinger and Redeye missiles earmarked for Unita will stay in their crates while the US strives to prise out of Luanda an agreement based on South Africa's new Namibia settlement offer.

This was made clear in the face of Conservative grumbling over the non-delivery of the covert military aid that President Reagan has authorised for Unita.

With US Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker meeting Soviet counterpart Vladilen Vasev in Geneva, and his deputy



● CROCKER

Frank Wisner doing the selling job around the Frontline capitals, US officials are guardedly optimistic that a deal could be brokered on the basis of SA's proposal on Namibia.

President Botha offered last week to allow the UN to supervise independence in Namibia if a firm agreement on Cuban withdrawal from Angola was achieved by August 1.

While portraying August 1 as a target rather than a deadline, the Americans seem unconcerned by Luanda's blunt rejection of the Botha proposal, reasoning that a hard line in public had to be expected.

US officials said that two months ago, the Angolans had suggested getting South Africa to come up with a specific date and had hinted that it might meet with a positive response.

Washington has meantime been wooing Pretoria with the prospect of an improved global image, smiling international bankers and financial aid should a Namibian settlement be realised.

If apartheid ends Cubans will go

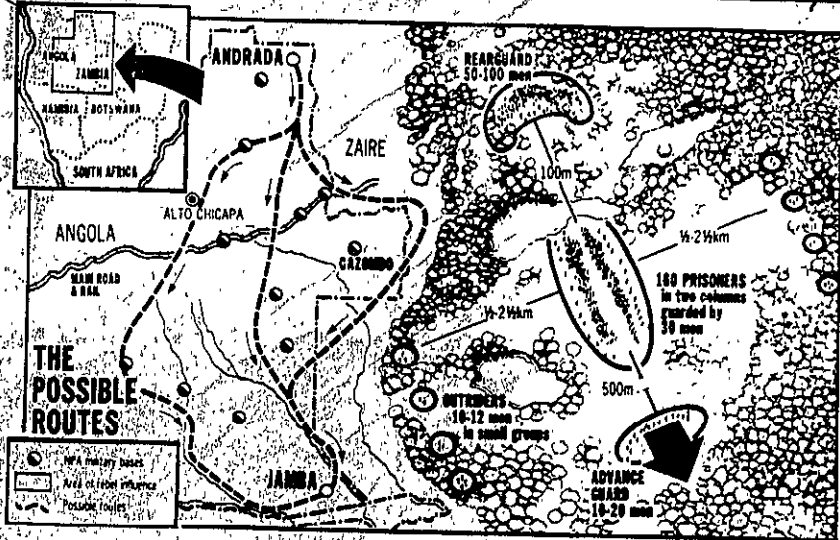
TOKYO — Cuba will start withdrawing troops from Angola only when apartheid ends in South Africa, Cuban President Fidel Castro said today.

"We will start the immediate and complete withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist forces from Angola when the apartheid regime is liquidated in South Africa," he said.

President Castro thanked North Korean President Kim Il Sung for supplying Cuba with 100 000 automatic rifles and millions of rounds of ammunition to help bolster its defence against the United States.

Cuba and North Korea earlier signed a treaty of friendship and co-operation and Mr Kim denounced a joint US-South Korean military exercise as "a preliminary war and a nuclear test war" against the North. — Sapa-
Reuter.

STAR 12/3/86



Unita has problem in moving big group of hostages

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The largest group of foreigners ever kidnapped by Unita forces faces a long trip to the rebels' stronghold at Jamba in south-eastern Angola. Either a horrifying 1 300 km "obstacle course" forced march through a war zone lies ahead — or they may be walked back 16 km to Zaire, and airlifted to Jamba in South African C130 transport aircraft. It is thought Zaire would agree to this on humanitarian grounds.

Failing the airlift, the 160 civilians kidnapped last Sunday by 500 guerillas at the diamond-mining towns of Andrada, will be trekked through 1 300 km of bush where they could be exposed to attacks by Angolan Government forces, hazards from wild animals, and the constant threat of disease.

ONE COLUMN

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If they try to keep them in one column on the march they will find it harder to conceal their presence from patrolling Angolan soldiers.

Food will also be a problem. They can either live off the land, or rely on local populations, not all of whom are sympathetic to Unita.

PROPAGANDA COUP

The column of captives will have to be marched more than 900 km through MPLA territory, avoiding numerous military bases, and cross the Cuban-patrolled Benguela railway line. Or the group might decide to push west towards the area of Unita influence round Alto Chicapa before circling back south to Jamba.

The group could also cross into Zaire, then move south through Zambia, and cut back into Jamba.

If the kidnap works as planned, it will provide Unita leader Dr. Jonas Savimbi with a propaganda coup. But if it goes wrong, it might jeopardise the support he is hoping to get from President Ronald Reagan.

(5)

...the destruction of a wing of the old home.

'Informer' hurt in mob attack

A former executive member of the Tsakane Youth Congress, Miss Maria Masuku (22), was seriously injured when a group of youths attacked her after fire-bombing her home hours before the funeral of an unrest victim in kwaThema, near Springs, yesterday.

Miss Masuku had been accused of being a police informer because she resigned as secretary of the youth congress and had not been detained with other members, her mother, Mrs Elizabeth Masuku, said.

Mrs Masuku had been told by youths not to take her children to school. When she defied the order, her home was set alight, causing damage estimated at about R5 000.

Miss Masuku ran out and was attacked. She was saved by the arrival of the police.

Maphala quits Alex Town Council

The youngest member of the Alexandria Town Council, Mr Albert Maphala (30), resigned yesterday as tension continued to grip the township.

He is the second councillor in the township to resign within a fortnight. The other was Mr Thomas Molepo (52), who quit after his son died of gunshot wounds in the wake of the recent unrest.

Mr Maphala said he decided to resign from the council after he was advised to do so by members of his family, friends and his karate students, who told him "you do not belong there".

● The council was dealt yet another blow yesterday when public relations officer Mr Darky Rametse also resigned.

If apartheid ends, Cubans will go

TOKYO — Cuba will start withdrawing troops from Angola only when apartheid ends in South Africa, Cuban President Fidel Castro said today.

"We will start the immediate and complete withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist forces from Angola when the apartheid regime is liquidated in South Africa," he said.

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Cuba and North Korea earlier signed a treaty of friendship and co-operation and Mr Kim denounced a joint US-South Korean military exercise as "a preliminary war and a nuclear test war" against the North. — Sapa-Reuter.

ARGUS
13/3/86

Missionaries freed by Unita arrive in SA

JOHANNESBURG. — Four of the captives held by Angola's Unita rebels arrived at Jan Smuts airport today.

Two are Brazilian Protestant missionaries, Miss Miriam Horvath, 24, and her sister Margaretha, 22.

They were involved in community work in Angola before being ambushed by Unita troops on December 30 while travelling in a hospital bus in Huambo province.

The other two are a Benguela Railways stationmaster, Mr Joao de Almeida, 33, freed from the MPLA jail during a Unita attack on September 8 last year and an engine driver, Mr Candido Ribeiro, 22, captured on May 29 last year near the town of Canjala, also in Benguela province.

The missionaries, introduced to the media at a news conference, were both neatly dressed and looked fit.

Although both had leg injuries when their bus was ambushed, they had been well cared for, and "very kindly treated."

Both said they would like to return to Jamba to resume missionary work after visiting their parents in Brazil. — Sapa.

Anti US-Unita aid lobby puts ease

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Covert military aid to Dr Jonas Savimbi and his Angolan rebel movement, Unita, would probably be routed to them through Zaire, a Congressional intelligence committee was told yesterday.

"The last time we did it through Zaire and I am sure is the way we are going to do it this time," said Mr Richard Moose, a former Assistant Secretary of State for African affairs.

He was giving evidence at a rare open hearing of the House's Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence which heard testimony from four witnesses on a Bill aimed at blocking covert aid to Unita by making all help publicly debated and congressionally approved.

On the question of how South Africa and apartheid would gain if the United States aided Unita, Mr Moose said South Africa had been continuously active in Southern Angola because "Afrikaners probably believe the frontline of their defences is in

Southern Angola". Every gun, every radio and every truck given Unita was one more South Africans could use to repress its population.

Sending arms would enlarge the conflict, perpetuating or increasing the Cuban combat presence, and would "entangle the US more than ever in South Africa's collapsing position in Southern Africa".

Mr Moose said it was no secret South Africans hoped to see the US involved in Angola. They liked to portray themselves as a bulwark against communism.

"In fact, the Afrikaner apartheid regime is a priceless policy asset of the Soviet Union — and it does not cost them anything. To the extent we equivocate in our opposition to apartheid, and to the extent we are perceived to be aligned with Pretoria, we will lose and the communists will gain."

Mr Moose warned US supplies routed through Zaire would run the risk of rekindling the Zaire-Angola border war.

Arguing for the Reagan Administra-

tion's covert military aid, Dr Dimitri Simes, Soviet foreign policy specialist at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, said the US had few interests rivalling the importance of disciplining Soviet power.

"And Unita fighters offer a unique opportunity to contribute to this management of the Soviet challenge without the risk of a direct superpower confrontation," he said.

He hoped US aid to Unita would either lead to its military victory over the Angolan MPLA government, or to meaningful negotiations. "But even if the only thing Unita could accomplish was to upgrade the costs of the Soviet-Cuban occupation, it would perform a most valuable service for the US and for the West in general."

Any real or perceived affiliation between South Africa and the United States was undesirable, he said in response to a widespread fear in Washington. But the alternative — failing to stand up to Soviet expansionism — was worse, he added.

Four Unita captives freed

14/3/78

By Zenaide Vendelro

(5) SMM

Two Brazilian missionaries and two Portuguese railwaymen, released by Unita forces, arrived at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday on board a Red Cross charter from Jamba, the rebel group's southern Angolan headquarters.

The two Baptist sisters, Mirian (24) and Margarida (22) Horvath, were captured on December 20 last year when a bus in which they were travelling was ambushed near Caluquembe in Huambo province.

The two men are said to be Mr Joao de Almeida (33), a Benguela station master, freed from an MPLA jail during a Unita attack on September 8, and Mr Candido Ribeiro (22), a driver, captured on May 29 in Benguela province.

Speaking in Portuguese, Miss Mirian Horvath told a Press conference at the airport that the attack on their bus was a mistake as Unita soldiers had meant to hit a military convoy.

"As far as I know, there were 12 people in the bus and only the two of us survived."

MARCH TO JAMBA

The two had to be carried for the first 20 days of their 43-day march to Jamba. On their arrival at the base they were given "medical and nutritional treatment".

Miss Horvath said she and her sister were generally well treated by Unita.

The two sisters had been in Angola for a year before their capture, involved in community work. "Although the Government is communist we were given a certain amount of freedom because of our work among the children and in the villages," she said.

"We love the Angolan people, whether they be MPLA or Unita." The sisters said they would return to their parents in Brazil to decide their next step.

The two railwaymen said they would return to Portugal tonight.



Baptist sisters Margarida (22) and Mirian (24) Horvath at Jan Smuts Airport after their release from Jamba.

stay it was clear that his reputation as a master of media manipulation was well deserved.

New Unita soldiers are reported to be marching 170 foreign workers, captured in a raid on a diamond mine the 700 or so miles south-east to their leaders' stronghold at Jamba. The hostages, believed to include Portuguese, Portuguese Germans, Romanians and four Britons, face weeks of hardship on the way. It is little consolation to the captives or their relatives that they are likely to be freed unharmed in several months time, after Savimbi squeezes the last drop of publicity from the incident. Certainly, that is what happened last year and the year before, when he used captured foreign fighters to remain the West that there was still a war in Angola.

This tactic has confused his Western supporters, particularly in America, who cannot understand how a Christian pro-Western democrat who is trying to resist Cuban-Soviet expansion in southern Africa can behave like this. But then Savimbi is not quite what his supporters, or opponents, think.

University

It is true that he is a practising Christian who went to university in Switzerland, clad in capitalism. But he is also an admirer of Che Guevara. He was trained in the arts of guerrilla warfare, in China and seems happy to accept support from anyone — Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Morocco and so on — willing to offer it. He dislikes hard-line communists but that probably owes more to the marxist rejection of religion than to any ideological objections of his own to their political or economic creed.

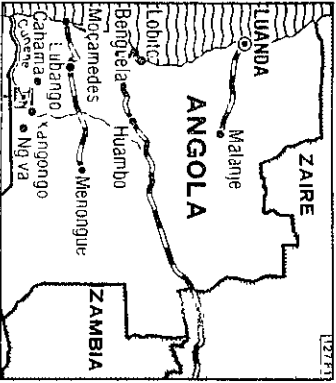
"It would be a great mistake to see him as a communist-hasher," said one veteran British writer on southern Africa. "He is just a very impressive guerrilla leader who wants to be president of his country." His friends argue that he has been forced to take desperate measures simply to survive. His critics accuse him of being an unscrupulous tool of the South Africans and the CIA. But even they concede that he has both charm and brainspower.

Bright, articulate

Dick Dome, the documentary film-maker who specialises in filming guerrilla wars, says of Savimbi: "He is bright and articulate, human and humorous. A lot of these guys can be pretty cold but he was friendly and that makes a change."

Savimbi's appearance — the wide shoulders, the too-elegant jungle fatigues, the beard, the jewellery — make him seem like a parody of a revolutionary, just another Third World bandit in search of power. Allies, such as Fred Bridgland, a journalist whose biography of Savimbi is due to be published this autumn, insist that there is nothing remotely corrupt or unscrupulous about him. "He is a very dynamic and hospitable man," says Bridgland.

Savimbi's status as the darling of the American right stems from an accident of global politics. The marxist MPLA government of Angola is backed by the Cubans and the Soviets and so, it is



Where Savimbi's aid will come from

The Angus Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Congress is giving evidence that it is not yet ready to support a bill to aid Dr Jonas Savimbi and his Angolan rebel movement. Unita, would probably be routed to them through Zaire, a Congressional intelligence committee was told.

"The last time we did it through Zaire and I am sure that is the way we are going to do it this time," said Mr Rich-

argued by a growing number of Americans. Savimbi should be supported.

After all he is "pro-Western". This has led to conversations in Washington attacking the US oil companies for doing business with the regime in Luanda. NOTHING in Savimbi's background suggested that he would end up at as a potential ally of the United States. He was born 51 years ago, son of a station master on the Benguela railway, the vital rail link running west to east through the centre of Angola.

His father was a Protestant pastor and a member of the Ovimbundu tribe, the largest single group in the country. Both factors have proved vital in shaping the son's career. He is proud of the religion — "Religion is a part of my life. It is something I was brought up with, so I cannot do away with it in times of depression and difficulties. Religion gives me an extra hope, a strength that comes from inside. If I die, the struggle, here in this world will not have been for nothing."

He does his best, however, to play down his tribal roots, always insisting that his loyalty is to the country, not the tribe. Nevertheless, much of the support for Unita still comes from his own tribe and the MPLA leadership contains no Ovimbundu.

Savimbi flirted with communism briefly when he was a medical student in Portugal in the late 1960s, when Angola was still a Portuguese colony, but renounced an offer to study in Moscow. He gave up medicine and studied law and politics in Luanda, but was soon shifting ideological ground.

Jomo Kenyatta warned him that the "pro-Soviet" MPLA had no future and by the mid-1980s Savimbi was the foreign secretary in a rival liberation movement, the "pro-Western" FNLA. But Savimbi was still not satisfied. He accused the FNLA of tribalism and set up Unita, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, and set off with 11 supporters to China to study Mao's theory of guerrilla war. The essential lesson learnt, he now says, was that freedom fighters have to live among and win over the peasantry.

It is hard for Western analysts to decide who, if anyone, is winning the war. Angola is two-and-a-half times the size of France with a population of 7m. Western newspapers like drawing maps with neat boundaries showing the territory controlled by Unita (an area twice the size of England). But the reality is different. Both sides regularly claim dramatic victories that are impossible to confirm but the one undeniable fact is that in the immediate future neither side looks like winning or losing.

Can Savimbi win in the end? Perhaps, especially with strong American and South African support. But that cannot be taken for granted. There is a new scenario being mapped out in Washington which says that the Angolan government is really not that bad and if they can be persuaded to kick out the Cubans, the South Africans will pull out of Namibia. And that could leave Savimbi as the sacrificial pawn in the superpower game.

London Sunday Times

The Northern part of Angola.

"But Unita need our help. Primarily they need anti-aircraft and anti-tank equipment to meet the enormous Soviet build-up of sophisticated weapons, which now threatens Jamba, and obviously the sooner they get this assistance the easier it will be for them to train their personnel in the use of the weapons."

"They have some expertise in using similar weapons and Dr Savimbi is less concerned with the training aspect than we were," Mr Phillips said.

Would the US substance be sufficient to allow Unita to prevail against the Soviet build-up? "Dr Savimbi is a brilliant, courageous and resourceful man and I think he recognises the psychological importance of holding Jamba at least as far as perceptions in the West are concerned."

They liked to portray themselves as a bulwark of resistance against Communism.

"In fact, the African apartheid regime is a priceless policy asset of the Soviet Union — and it does not cost them anything. To the extent we emigrate in our opposition to apartheid, and to the extent that we are perceived to be aligned with Pretoria, we will lose and the Communists will gain."

The African rebel who is appealing to the West...

SAVIMBI

ANGOLA
Not for

WILE ARCAD 15/3/86

WEEKEND
ARCUS
SPECIAL
REPORT



JONAS Savimbi, leader of the Unita rebels in Angola, has captured Western hostages and White House sympathy at the same time. Can he keep playing both sides against the middle?

SIX weeks ago, Jonas Savimbi was in Washington lobbying hard for American aid for his Unita rebels in Angola. He was feted by the right as a god-fearing freedom fighter who has dedicated his life to the defeat of the atheist, marxist MPLA government in Luanda, and he was treated like a head of state the moment he arrived.

There was a fireside chat with Ronald Reagan in the Oval Office and a stream of interviews in the major newspapers and on television chat shows.

His newly-appointed public relations advisers, Black, Manafort Stone and Kelly, among Washington's top lobbyists, pronounced the trip a great success. Of course there were a few sour notes. Black Congressmen who don't much care for the way that Savimbi accepts help from South Africa, refused to meet him. But by the end of his 10-day stay it was clear that his reputation as a master of media manipulation was well deserved.

Now Unita soldiers are reported to be marching 170 foreign workers, captured in a raid on a diamond mine, the 700 or so miles south-east to their leaders' stronghold at Jamba. The hostages, believed to include Fujianese, Portuguese, Germans, a Romanian and four Britons, face weeks of hardship on the way. It is little consolation to the captives or their relatives that they are likely to be freed unharmed in several months time, after Savimbi squeezes the last drop of publicity from the incident. Certainly, that is what happened last year and the year before, when he used captured foreigners to remind the West that there was still a war in Angola.

This tactic has confused his Western supporters, particularly in America, who cannot understand how a Christian pro-Western democrat who is trying to resist Cuban-Soviet expansion in southern Africa can behave like this. But then Savimbi is not quite what his supporters, or opponents, think.

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It is true that he is a practising Christian who went to university in Switzerland, studied of capitalism. But he is also an admirer of Che Guevara. He was trained in the arts of guerrilla warfare, in China and seems happy to accept support from anyone — Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Morocco and so on — willing to offer it. He dislikes hard-

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PRESIDENT Reagan has personally intervened in the past few days to ensure that military aid is sent to Unita forces as a matter of urgency, according to Mr Howard Phillips, chairman of the Conservative Caucus, an organisation which promotes conservative causes in the United States.

Mr Phillips and a party of 60 US conservatives are on a private visit to Southern Africa and spent two days at Jamba, the Unita "capital" in Southern Angola, where they had discussions with Savimbi.

The Conservative Caucus played a key role in Dr Savimbi's recent visit to the United States.

In an interview in Cape Town today Mr Phillips, who has "been in touch with the White House" on the issue, said he was confident Unita would get the assistance even if there was opposition to this from the US Congress.

"Our visit to Jamba convinced me that Unita's morale is high and that Dr Savimbi's visit to the US has boosted morale even further and has led to some significant recent victories in the Northern part of Angola."

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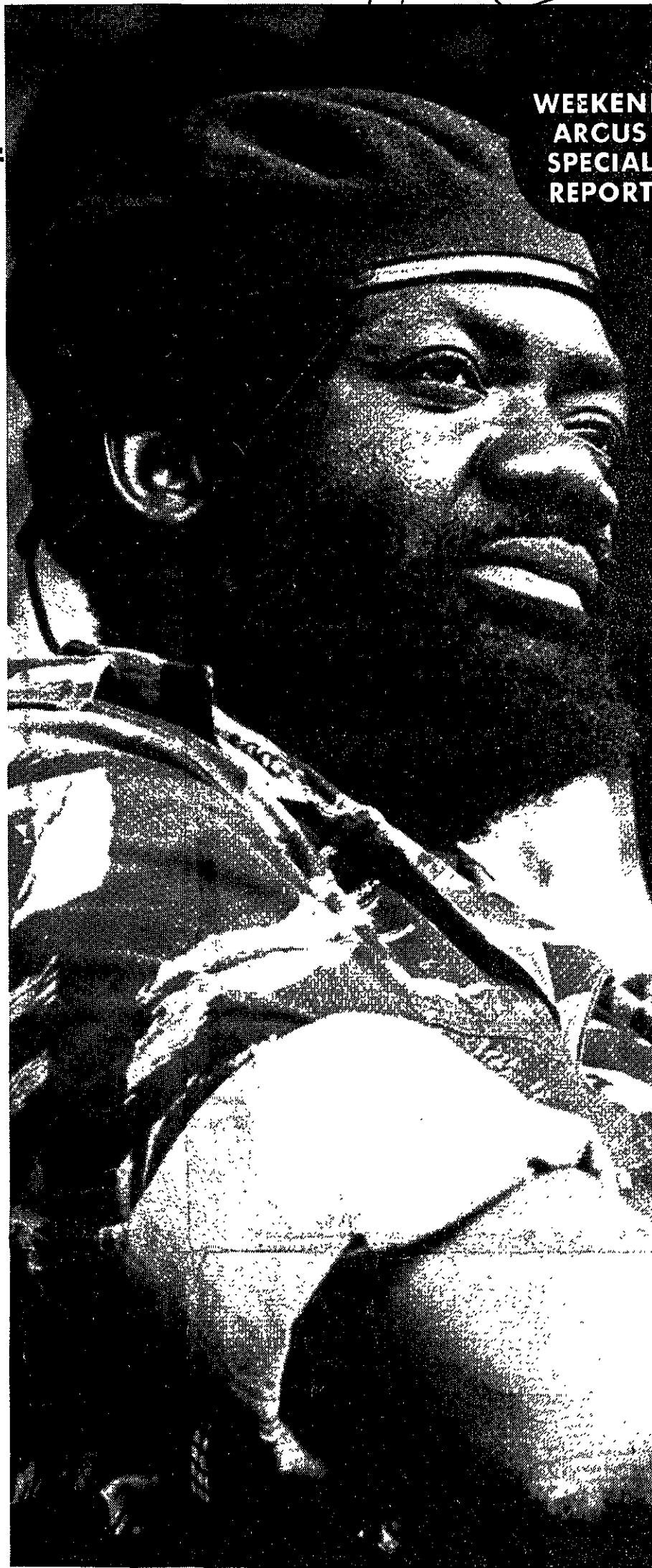
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WTE ARCUS 15/3/86 (5)

Reagan steps in

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NINE weeks ago, Jonas Savimbi was in Washington lobbying hard for American aid for his Unita rebels in Angola. He was hailed by the right as a god-fearing freedom fighter who has dedicated his life to the defeat of the atheist, marxist MPLA government in Luanda, and was treated like a head of state the moment he arrived.

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It would be a great mistake to see him as a communist-basher," said one veteran British writer on southern Africa. "He is just a very impressive guerrilla leader who wants to be president of his country." His friends argue that he has been forced to take desperate measures simply to survive. His critics accuse him of being an unscrupulous tool of the South Africans and the CIA. But they concede that he has both charm and power.

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Where Savimbi's aid will come from

The Argus Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Covert military aid to Dr Jonas Savimbi and his Angolan rebel movement Unita, would probably be routed to them through Zaire, a Congressional intelligence committee was told.

"The last time we did it through Zaire and I am sure that is the way we are going to do it this time," said Mr Rich-

ard Moose, a former Assistant Secretary of State for African affairs.

He was giving evidence at a rare open hearing of the house's Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence which heard testimony from four witnesses on a Bill aimed at blocking covert aid to Unita by making all help publicly debated and Congressionally approved.

The Bill was drawn

up by the committee chairman, Mr Lee Hamilton, a Democrat from Indiana.

Mr Moose said South Africa had been continuously active in Southern Angola because it considered that area the perimeter of its defence.

"Afrikaners probably believe the frontline of their defences is in Southern Angola," he said.

Every gun, every ra-

dio and every truck given Unita was one more South Africans could use to repress its population, he said.

Mr Moose said a Reagan Administration official had stated publicly the programme to provide arms to Dr Savimbi had been set in motion: "Thus, this action can, by no stretch of the imagination, be considered 'covert' or a 'significant anticipated intelli-

gence activity' within the meaning of the statute," he said.

Sending arms would enlarge the conflict, perpetuating or increasing the Cuban combat presence, and would "entangle the US more than ever in South Africa's collapsing position in Southern Africa".

Mr Moose said it was no secret that South Africans hoped to see the US involved in Angola.

They liked to portray themselves as a bulwark of resistance against Communism.

"In fact, the African apartheid regime is priceless policy asset the Soviet Union — it does not cost the anything. To the extent we equivocate in our position to apartheid and to the extent that we are perceived to be aligned with Pretoria we will lose and the Communists will gain.



Shultz and Kaunda discuss Southern Africa

'US not party to destabilisation'

17/3/86 STAR 2100 5

By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The American Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, tried to persuade Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda in Stockholm at the weekend that the United States was not a party to destabilising Southern Africa.

The two men met in the Swedish capital where they attended the funeral of the slain Prime Minister, Mr Olof Palme.

Shortly before he flew to Stockholm, President Kaunda spoke angrily in Lusaka about the American decision to aid Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebel movement in Angola.

He said it amounted to a declaration of war on Angola, was a hostile act against the Frontline states, could result in a "North Korea-South Korea situation" in Angola, and that the United States had sided with South Africa which, he said, was destabilising the region.

It is an indication of the importance that the United States attaches to its Southern Africa dip-

lomatic initiative and the leadership role that President Kaunda plays, that Mr Shultz devoted time in his tight schedule in Sweden to talks with the Zambian leader.

Mr Shultz also had talks with the Soviet Union's Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov, in which they reviewed relations between the superpowers since last November's summit meeting in Geneva and held a session with the new Swedish premier.

Details

While details of the Shultz-Kaunda discussion have not been disclosed in public, American officials have made it clear that Washington could not accept President Kaunda's harsh criticism of American policy.

Mr Shultz's attempt to win over the Zambian leader to the American view follows recent meetings between President Kaunda and Dr Chester Crocker and his deputy, Mr Frank Wisner.

President Kaunda said in Lusaka that his talks with Dr Crocker, the American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, were

frank and friendly but that he could not fathom the analysis on which the US based its actions.

The American officials have tried to persuade him that aid to Unita is designed not to give Unita a military victory but to put pressure on Angola's Marxist MPLA regime to try to reach a negotiated settlement of the country's civil war, and to send Cuban troops home as a condition for securing Namibian independence.

"We view with sympathy Unita's struggle with Soviet and Cuban adventurism," an American official said in Washington at the weekend.

In spite of its apparent rejection by the MPLA, the State Department continues to insist that the South African announcement of August 1 as a provisional date for implementation of Namibian independence under Security Council resolution 435 remains a "positive and significant step".

During Saturday's funeral service, Mr Shultz was seated next to Angolan Foreign Minister Alfonso van Dunem but it is thought highly unlikely that the two men exchanged views on American policy in Southern Africa.

'We did it to spare the women and children'

Unita frees 170 foreign hostages

18/3/86 STAR 5

LISBON — Angola's Unita rebels have freed more than 170 foreign hostages kidnapped two weeks ago in a raid on a diamond-mining town, a Portuguese Government spokesman said here yesterday.

The spokesman said the captives were in neighbouring Zaire in the care of the Red Cross and were expected to be repatriated by Sunday.

The hostages, including about 90 Portuguese, 80 Filipinos, four Britons, two West Germans, a Ca-

nadian and a Romanian, were all safe and in good condition.

The Portuguese Government had been informed by the Red Cross about the release. And Portuguese Prime Minister Mr Anibal Cavaco Silva had ordered a plane of the State airline, TAP, to stand ready to fly to Kinshasa to bring the hostages to Lisbon.

A Unita official said the rebels had sought the co-operation of the International Committee of the Red Cross in releasing the captives in Zaire.

US arms will reach Unita in time for mid-April offensive

STAR 18/3/86

LISBON — American-supplied arms would reach Angolan rebels in time to meet an expected government offensive in mid-April, a Unita leader said here yesterday.

He also said backing from the United States Administration was boosting the standing of the rebels with other African nations.

The Unita leader said the agreement of the American Administration to give the rebels R30 million worth of aid ensured the Angolan Government "can never achieve a military victory" in the country's 10-year civil war.

The rebels would be better equipped to face a Government drive against their southern bases. Last year Unita beat back a dangerous offensive by Soviet and Cuban-backed Government forces.

Angola said South African troops, based in Namibia, had intervened on the side of the rebels and saved them from defeat.

MILITARY MATERIEL NEEDED

The leader said he did not know what military materiel the US would supply but anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons were needed.

He said getting the arms into Angola was not a problem. Aircraft originating in several African and Middle Eastern nations regularly landed supplies at Unita bases inside Angola.

And he claimed the Angolan Government had been surprised by the impact of Dr Jonas Savimbi's visit to Washington where he met President Ronald Reagan and other top American officials. The Angolan Government was investing heavily in a public relations campaign to improve its own image in Washington.

He said the Angolan Government would be encouraged by the Soviet Union to concentrate its efforts on provoking divisions within Unita if the expected Government offensive next month was defeated. — Sapa-Associated Press.

The hostages were seized on March 1 when guerillas stormed the north-eastern town of Andrada, close to Angola's northern border with Zaire.

Sixty Government soldiers and 15 rebels were reported killed in the three-hour battle for the town.

The Portuguese ambassador to Zaire, Mr Alvaro Guerra, said the Red Cross was arranging the transport of the hostages from the Angolan border to Kinshasa where they were expected to arrive on Friday.

Hard bush trek

The rebels originally said they would march the hostages to their bush headquarters at Jamba.

But the Unita official said they had decided to free the hostages in Zaire to spare women and children the hardships of a six to eight-week trek through war zones.

He would not comment on whether the release was due to pressure from the United States.

Sources here had said the seizure of the hostages, less than a month after the US had approved R30 million worth of aid for Unita, could be embarrassing to the US Government. — Sapa-Associated Press.

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Hard bush trek

The rebels originally said they would march the hostages to their bush headquarters at Jamba.

But the Unita official said they had decided to free the hostages in Zaire to spare women and children the hardships of a six to eight-week trek through war zones.

He would not comment on whether the release was due to pressure from the United States.

Sources here had said the seizure of the hostages, less than a month after the US had approved R30 million worth of aid for Unita, could be embarrassing to the US Government. — Sapa-Associated Press.

US Unita aid threatened ⁵ by 'open policy' legislation

WASHINGTON — A key committee of the United States House of Representatives yesterday approved a Bill which could block about \$30 million in covert military aid for Angolan rebels battling their country's Marxist government.

Congressional sources said the House Intelligence Committee, which oversees covert operations, voted 10 to six in closed session in favour of the bill introduced by committee chairman Mr Lee Hamilton, an Indiana Democrat.

Mr Hamilton's bill would require President Reagan to certify that aiding the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) was the "openly acknowledged policy of the US" and was in the interests of US national security.

While the bill does not call for an end to the covert programme, which Unita and congressional sources have said is already underway, House sources said an open debate in Congress would effectively force the administration to rethink its strategy.

Yesterday's vote was the first legislative action on any of several bills relating to Unita aid introduced in both chambers since the Clark amendment was repealed.

A House source said the legislation, after consideration by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, could come to a full vote as early as the end of April, when it could be expected to provoke a battle similar to that between Mr Reagan and Congress over aid to Nicaraguan rebels. — Sapa/Reuter.

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20/3/86

STAR

STAR

20/3/86 (3)

Unita diamond centre raid rocks Angolan economy

The Star's Foreign News Service

Unita's recent attack on the Angolan diamond centre of Andrada has shaken the country's diamond industry and dealt a further blow to the Angolan economy.

Andrada is believed to be the largest diamond storage and processing centre in Angola.

In what is believed to have been its biggest action against the diamond industry to date, about 600 Unita semi-regulars and guerillas stormed the town on March 1, seized a large quantity of diamonds, kidnapped 170 foreign workers and destroyed workshop and storage facilities.

The town was defended by a battalion of about 300 Angolan soldiers, of whom 60 were reportedly killed in the attack. About 20 of the attackers were killed.

Unita freed the hostages in Zaire earlier this week and they are expected to arrive in the Zairean capital of Kinshasa tomorrow or on Friday.

After petroleum, diamonds are Angola's most important potential earner of foreign currency.

However, Unita attacks on the industry have significantly curtailed production, and it is believed that at least one-third of Angola's diamonds are mined and smuggled out of the country by the rebel movement.

About 700 expatriates worked on the mines in 1983, so the Unita raid has reduced the workforce by about a quarter.

Since 1981 Unita has regularly attacked diamond installations.

Swaziland warning to poachers

MBABANE — Poachers in Swaziland face the bullet in future, the Minister of Natural Resources, Prince Khuzulwandle, has warned.

Announcing tougher measures against poachers in the kingdom's game reserves, the Minister said that in the past five years the number of black rhino in Hlane, the kingdom's largest sanctuary, had fallen from 100 to 30 as a result of poaching.

He compared the maximum fine of R50 for possessing poached wild game with the thousands of rands paid in the Middle and Far East for rhino horns.

"In Uganda it is policy for game wardens to shoot first and ask questions later," he said. "The Government is reluctant to enforce such a policy here but it seems impossible to find any other alternative."

Women

ANC has 3 battalions in Angola, claims Unita

SPAR
20/3/86
DPA
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By Hannes de Wet

Three African National Congress battalions are fighting alongside the MPLA in Angola, Unita's intelligence chief of staff, Brigadier Wambu Chindondo, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

The three battalions — consisting of between 200 and 300 men each — are concentrated in the northern parts of Angola.

"The tactics they use are the same which the Soviets taught the MPLA," Brigadier Chindondo said.

He was speaking at a Press conference after he and the permanent secretary of Unita's executive committee, Brigadier Tito Chingunji, were prevented from addressing Wits students.

The meeting was disrupted before it started by about 200 black students, all believed to be members in the Black Students' Society at Wits.

Waving placards inscribed "Viva MPLA, Down with Unita", the black students shouted and chanted for about 45 minutes. The two Unita leaders left after being told by Wits security men they were in physical danger.

EAST GERMANS

They are visiting South Africa at the invitation of the moderate National Students' Federation, and are also due to address student meetings at the universities of Pietermaritzburg and Cape Town.

Brigadier Chindondo told the Press conference Swapo had about 7 000 men fighting with the Cubans and the MPLA. Swapo's headquarters were in the centre of Angola where the movement had a big logistical base and two large hospitals.

Apart from the 45 000 Cubans, there were also 2 000 North Koreans, 2 500 East Germans and about 2 000 troops from the Portuguese Communist Party on the side of the MPLA.

On American military aid to Unita, Brigadier Chingunji said Dr Jonas Savimbi had received "firm assurances" from President Ronald Reagan that "effective support" would be given to Unita.

"And we are confident that this is forthcoming."

According to Brigadier Chingunji, Unita was at present in control of Angola's borders with Namibia, Zaire and Zambia. "We can move and manoeuvre anywhere we want to in Angola," he said.

20/3/85
STAR

Russian MiG pilots move in for all-out push against Savimbi bases

The Star's Africa
News Service

A group of Soviet MiG 23 pilots have moved into southern Angola as the Angolan defence force (FAPLA) prepares for its anticipated offensive against Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita strongholds.

Diplomatic and intelligence sources in Southern Africa are carefully monitoring the preparations being made by both sides for a battle observers believe will take place once the Angolan rainy season is over in about six weeks time.

EQUIPMENT

It is not known how many Russian pilots are in the area or what their exact role is now — or what it will be once the expected battle begins.

However, hundreds of millions of rands worth of military equipment has been flown into the airports at Menongue and Cuito Cuanavale in southern Angola over the past few months.

This has included advanced radar and missile installations and it is clear that Cuito Cuanavale is being developed into an advanced aid base for the offensive against Unita.

There is speculation that the Russians are being used to help get the base operating and to train Angolan and Cuban pilots.

Angola is known to have at least 20 of the advanced MiG 23 aircraft.

Angola plans life or death offensive against Unita base

Mercury 20/3/86

London Bureau

MARXIST-RULED Angola is preparing for a life or death offensive against United States-backed Unita rebels in the south of the country.

According to rebel sources in Paris and Lisbon, the Government is ferrying major shipments of arms and equipment to its southern front.

A strategic Government airfield at Cuito-Cuanvale, closest airbase to Jamba, has been lengthened and reinforced in preparation for heavy Government transport planes. The base is to be used for airstrikes against Unita.

Diplomatic sources said Luanda plans a major new military attack on Unita's main Jamba base in south-eastern Angola in advance of the arrival of CIA-supplied Tow anti-tank and Stinger hand-

held anti-aircraft missiles, now being shipped to Unita via bases in Zaire.

The Angolans, stung by President Reagan's decision to help the rebels at a time when President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was opening his Moscow-line State to Western influence, are said to regard the destruction of the rebel headquarters as a matter of honour, to show what Luanda's Soviet-supplied and Cuban-backed forces are capable of.

An attempt to wipe out the base last October failed only when South African troops and aircraft, stationed in neighbouring South West Africa, intervened to prevent the routing of Pretoria's close ally, Jonas Savimbi. Pretoria denies its involvement.

The Government offensive is expected to begin in April at the end of the rainy season and may be preceded by an effort to destroy powerful South African radar installations protecting the base.

In a bid to lessen the pressure of the buildup, Unita has recently increased its attacks in the north and centre of Angola. It made a spectacular raid on the Andrada diamond mine on March 1 and kidnapped more than 150 foreigners mostly Portuguese and Filipinos. The captives were later released in Zaire.

President dos Santos, who now considers US credibility as a southern African negotiator destroyed by President Reagan's support for Unita, is nevertheless prepared to keep channels of communication to Washington open and to continue onshore oil contracts with US companies.

B-DAY 20/3/86 (5)

SA radar bases may be first target

Angola set for final offensive

PARIS — Angola is preparing for a life-or-death offensive against US-backed Unita rebels in the south of the country.

Rebel sources in Paris and Lisbon said the government was ferrying major shipments of arms and equipment to its southern front.

They said a strategic government airfield at Cuito-Cuanvate, closest airbase to Jamba, had been lengthened and reinforced in preparation for heavy government transport planes. The base is to be used for airstrikes against Unita.

Diplomatic sources said Luanda planned a major new military attack on Unita's main Jamba base in south-eastern Angola before the arrival of CIA-supplied "Tow" anti-tank and "Stinger" hand-held anti-aircraft missiles, now being shipped to Unita via bases in Zaire.

The Angolans, they said, stung by President Reagan's decision to aid the rebels at a time when President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos was opening his Moscow-line country to Western influence, regarded the destruction of the rebel headquarters as a matter of honour in order to show what Luanda's Soviet-supplied, and Cuban-backed, forces were capable of.

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Own Correspondent

troops and aircraft, stationed in neighbouring Namibia, intervened to prevent the routing of Jonas Savimbi's rebels.

The government offensive is expected to begin at the end of the rainy season in April and might be preceded by an effort to destroy South African radar installations protecting the base.

In an attempt to lessen the pressure of the build-up, Unita has recently increased its attacks in the north and centre of Angola.

It made a spectacular raid on the Andrada diamond mine on March 1 and kidnapped 197 foreigners, mostly Portuguese and Filipinos.

The captives were later released in Zaire.

Dos Santos, who now considers US credibility as a Southern African negotiator destroyed because of President Ronald Reagan's support for Unita, is nevertheless prepared to keep open channels of communication to Washington.

Nor will he halt profitable offshore oil contracts with US-based companies. □ The 197 prisoners will be flown to Kinshasa under the care of the International Red Cross and handed back to Angola later this week, the Zaire authorities announced yesterday.

1980, 1982, 1983

COFFE

PK 21/3/66

NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

194 captives freed by Unita arrive in Lisbon

LISBON. — Nearly 200 foreigners seized by Angola's Unita rebels and freed in Zaire after a two-week trek through the bush arrived here nursing sunburn and sore feet.

Eleven children and 25 women — two of them pregnant — were among 194 captives from eight nations who flew into Lisbon last night on a chartered aircraft from Kinshasa.

Captured on March 1 during a Unita guerrilla raid on the north-east Angolan diamond-mining town of Andrada, they were taken over the Cassai River border into Zaire and released to the International Red Cross.

"I walked 300km"

"I'm very tired — I walked 300km," said Mr Anandkumar Inadmur, a Canadian from Vancouver.

"They looked after us very well. They gave us everything they could," said 41-year-old Welshman Mr Keith Dyton.

The group consisted of 74 Portuguese, 92 Filipinos, 14 Cape Verdeans, five Sao Tome and Principe nationals, four Britons, two West Germans, two Rumanians and a Canadian. One Portuguese was reported to have malaria.

The men said they walked for 15 days through the bush, sometimes in torrential rain, while Angolan troops and aircraft searched for them.

The women and children were carried in vehicles captured at Andrada.

The foreigners said they had an escort of about 12 Unita guerrillas.

Flown to Kinshasa

With larger Unita units covering them at a distance, the column of captives averaged about 25km a day, sleeping at night on beds made from undergrowth and eating mainly rice, tinned sardines and some meat.

"We were moved fairly quickly but we weren't really told what was happening," said 24-year-old mechanic Mr Simon Tingay from Bath, England.

After reaching Kapanga in Zaire's southern-Shaba province last weekend, the foreigners were flown to Kinshasa.

It was the biggest number of foreigners seized by Unita.

The freed captives said their most frightening moment was Unita's dawn attack on Andrada.

Hidden in foliage

Mr José Cristina, a Portuguese, said he believed the efforts of government troops to find the captives had prompted Unita to release them in Zaire.

Mr John Sutherland, 42, from Perth, Scotland, said their escorts hid them in foliage to avoid detection by government aircraft. "The whole operation was well carried out," he said.

Angola asked Zaire to send back both the foreign captives and their Unita escorts. Zaire ordered the Unita guerrillas to be disarmed and handed over to the Angolan authorities.

The guerrilla group said it released the captives early on humanitarian grounds. — Sapa-Reuter.

STUDENT FEDERATION AND TAKE THE "VIVA" AND
"MATIES" CHANTS
STELLERBOSCH • Take the "third and drastic"
Students branded as 'left-wing Hitlers'

STELLERBOSCH — Students who disrupted meetings of three Unita officials at Wits and Maritzburg universities during the week were branded "left-wing Hitlers" and "real life fascists", yesterday when the delegation addressed students at the University of Stellenbosch.

22386 SAKP
The meeting was scheduled to take place at the English-language University of Cape Town, but was moved to the Afrikaans-language Stellenbosch after a dispute on the issue of armed security guards for the Unita delegation had ended in deadlock.

Organisers of the meeting, the National

Student Federation, insisted that hired security guards accompany the delegation to the planned UCT meeting, according to NSF president, Mr Russel Crystal.

5 But UCT Acting Vice-Chancellor, Professor Donald Carr, refused to have the guards on campus, saying local campus control officials "are capable of handling the situation".

About 700 students, some waving placards saying "Viva Unita" and "Maties (Stellenbosch University students) support Unita", gave the delegation a standing ovation on arrival. — Sapa

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Major offensive on the way in Angola

By Joao Santa Rita

A race against time is taking place in southern Angola as the Luanda Government prepares for a major offensive against Unita which, in turn, is waiting for much-needed American missiles.

Sources said the first "Tow" anti-tank and "Stinger" hand-held anti-aircraft missiles would reach Unita by mid-April. But a top Unita official, Brigadier Tito Chingunji, has refused to say when the missiles were expected to arrive in Angola.

Brigadier Chingunji, regarded as Unita's arms expert, said his men had the expertise to use the sophisticated American weapons.

He said: "Although American aid is on the way, it should be kept in mind that it is coming because Unita has the people and the ability to use it. Otherwise aid would never have been offered."

Unita's intelligence chief, Brigadier Kasito Chindondo, said a top Cuban of-

ficier, a General Ramirez, was already in Angola to prepare the offensive against Unita strongholds in the south-east.

A top Soviet general, Yuri Petrov, who masterminded the Cuban victory in Ethiopia against Somalia in 1978, is also understood to have paid a visit to Luanda earlier this month.

Brigadier Chindondo said Cuban reinforcements were being sent to Angola in preparation for the offensive, but he could not give precise numbers.

He said: "The Cuban government is now sending more black soldiers to Angola. That makes it difficult to assess the new arrivals as the black Cubans are put in Angolan units alongside Fapla soldiers."

Brigadier Chindondo said Swapo now had 7 000 troops in Angola. Its new headquarters — with two hospitals — were in Kabuta, in central Angola.

He also said the African National Congress had three battalions of about 300 men stationed in Malange, Dalandando and Huige.

Britons freed by Unita tell of 480 km forced march

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Four Britons freed by Angolan rebels after a 480 km forced march have had an emotional reunion with relatives at Gatwick Airport.

The four men were among 200 people seized in a Unita raid on the Angolan mining town of Andrada.

The rebels forced the group to undertake a 15-day march before they were released into Zaire and returned home 20 days after their capture.

They told how they survived the long march by living on sardines, rice and sweet potatoes they bought from African villagers by selling their clothes.

"What kept us going on the march was thinking about home," said Mr Terry Richards

(44), a mine foreman.

The others are Mr John Sutherland (42), a project manager, Mr Simon Tingay, (24), a mechanic, and Mr Keith Dyton, a foreman engineer.

At the time of their capture, they worked for the British mining company Intraco.

Mr Dyton said: "These people are very dedicated to their cause. I wasn't too pleased to be taken captive, but I can understand their point of view."

Asked how he kept going, he said: "I am British."

They knew the nightmare was ending when they crossed a lake in a rubber dinghy into Zaire.

They were finally ordered to help clear a runway to enable a Belgian Air Force Hercules to rescue them.

Amounts owed

606. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

What amounts were owing to private bodies and persons by the Government, other than on bank facilities and stock issues, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

R1 238 701 159—as at 28 February 1986. (This amount excludes foreign loans, stock issues and Treasury Bills).

Gold

617. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked Minister of Finance:

What quantity of gold was made available in the Republic in 1985 to (a) jewellers and (b) other concerns for manufacturing purposes?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) 741 048 314 gram

(b) 1 146 366 700 gram

Handwritten notes: 25/3/86 GCS 748, Mill powder, 618. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

(a) What (a) total quantity of milk powder was (i) exported and (ii) imported from 1 December 1984 to the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) was the value of the milk powder (i) exported and (ii) imported during that period?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) The export and import statistics in respect of milk powder for the period 1 December 1984 to 31 October 1985 are as follows:

(a) (i) 7 542 839 kg

(ii) 4 837 895 kg

HoA

partment and (b) what is the total number of (i) pupils of all race groups and (ii) non-white pupils in these schools;

(3) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a) Only the number of private schools registered with provincial educational departments is known to this department.

(b) Falls away.

(2) No.

(a) None. There are, however 226 schools which at present still fall under provincial education departments.

(b) For the schools mentioned in 2(a) the numbers are as follows:

(i) 55 398.

(ii) 5 569.

(3) December 1985.

Handwritten notes: GCS 750, Students registered, 30. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian, (d) Black and (e) other students were registered in 1985 at each university falling under the control of his Department?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

University	White	Coloured	Asian	Black	Other
Orange Free State	8 400	21	—	37	—
Natal	8 400	238	1 577	994	—
Rhodes	2 904	116	140	375	—
Rand Afrikaans	6 555	60	3	42	—
Witwatersrand	14 287	230	975	983	—
Portchester	8 725	27	3	51	—
Port Elizabeth	3 573	265	27	49	—
Pretoria	19 119	2	8	6	—
Cape Town	10 079	1 154	269	338	—
Stellenbosch	12 924	203	7	15	—
South Africa	46 281	3 872	8 210	17 556	—

The above provisional statistics were obtained from SAPSE table 2.7 received from the universities and included undergraduate and post-graduate students.

State Revenue Account

31. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What was the total capital expenditure from the State Revenue Account on universities under the control of his Department?

1985-86: R1 727 186.

This amount was in respect of the University of Pretoria for the extension of the

HoA

Unita still waits for promised US arms

WASHINGTON. Arms valued at about R30 million, which the Reagan administration promised to deliver to Angola's Unita rebel group before an expected government offensive this spring, have yet to arrive, US and rebel sources said yesterday.

An Angola expert in the conservative Heritage Foundation, which is reported to have close ties with the US administration, said that "certain people" in the Pentagon were trying to block the aid.

Mr Bill Pascoe said that "institutional egos" in the army were unhappy with a decision to provide Stinger anti-aircraft weapons to Unita which would become the first rebel group to receive the sophisticated missiles.

He said the army, which procured the Stinger, was "very jealous of its toys".

The Reagan administration had no comment.

REAGAN'S WARM WELCOME

Unita, led by Dr Jonas Savimbi who received a warm welcome from President Reagan during a visit to Washington last month, has waged a 10-year bush war against Angola's Marxist Government which, Washington says, is backed by about 30 000 Cuban troops and about R4 billion in Soviet aid.

Angola has termed the US aid an act of war and many African countries, as well as several members of Congress, have condemned the plan.

Mr Jardo Mueccalia, a Unita spokesman in Washington, said that no US weapons had yet arrived, but he added: "We have no reason to doubt that the promises made will be kept." Sapa-Reuters.



Private security guards, who were later ordered off the campus, guard the Student Moderate Alliance display. The president of the SMA, Mr Martin Yuill (top right) and the president of the National Student Federation, Mr Russel Crystal, stand behind the table discussing the previous week's events. No incidents of violence were reported during the SMA display although there were some lively debates.
 ● Pictures by David Sandison.

SMA guards ordered to leave Wits campus

By Susan Fleming

Four security guards hired by the Student Moderate Alliance were ordered off Wits campus yesterday.

They had been hired to protect Alliance members at a display publicising last week's disruption and cancellation of a meeting to have been addressed by representatives of Unita.

The SMA display was erected after the Wits administration banned a second Unita meeting yesterday.

Deputy vice-chancellor in charge of student affairs, Professor M Shear, said: "We have our own security department."

Acting chairman of the SMA, Mr Martin Yuill, said the guards were hired because "it was apparent that Wits security could no longer guarantee students' safety".

An SMA statement said: "We believe steps such as banning moderate meetings due to the threat of radical violence does nothing to solve the problem."

A banner saying "Victory to Unita" was the focal point of the SMA display. A statement below it read: "Human Rights Violated on Wits Campus — Student rights are being hijacked and destroyed by a militant 'nazi-like' minority who have entrenched themselves on campus".

There was no violence during the SMA display. Instead, students debated subjects ranging from student militancy to the role of the ANC.

They were still discussing a wide range of subjects two hours after the display was taken down at 2 pm.

● See Page 9.

SMAK
26/3/86

Wits incidents: student 'militancy' discussed

By Susan Fleming

The heightened militancy of students at the University of Witwatersrand and the two week have sparked lively debate on campus.

Last Wednesday a Student Moderate Alliance (SMA) meeting, which was to be addressed by Unita representative, was disrupted by black students. Two days later an alleged informer was dragged to safety after being chased by several hundred students.

According to the president of the Black Students Society (BSS), Mr Dali Mpofo, the in-

creased militancy on campus is not a sudden development, but a mirror of what was happening in the townships.

"We do not find anything peculiar about the growing militancy. What is happening on campus is nothing in comparison to what is going on in the community," he said.

Mr Mpofo said although the BSS would try to redirect its militancy, it would not be satisfied. "The militancy grows out of the frustrations caused by

the Government. But, as far as the safety of students is concerned, we will exercise control," he stressed.

The BSS has been criticised by some students for disrupting the Unita meeting and for violating the right of freedom of speech.

Mr Mpofo said the BSS did not believe Unita deserved a fair hearing. "They are biased and the SABC's coverage is enough without encouraging more one-sided coverage on

Wits campus. Unita is bent on undoing what the Angolan people have achieved in breaking down colonialism," he said.

Discussing the "near attack" on the alleged police informer last week, Mr Mpofo said the issues of spies was a "thorny one".

"The people have made a declaration to crush the system and its agents. The hatred for spies comes from the suffering caused by informers," Mr Mpofo, who helped res-

cue the woman from the crowd, said the university had been the best organ to deal with the alleged informer. The university has laid charges of trespassing against the woman.

The deputy vice-chancellor in charge of student affairs at Wits, Professor M Shear, said Wits could expect growing militancy on the campus. It was not an "ivory tower" separate from the community.

He said the university could not expect black students, who

were "passionate about their liberation", to listen to radically right-wing views without reacting.

The university had received several complaints from concerned parents about the safety of their children. Professor Shear stressed students "going about with their normal activities" were not at risk. "But if a white student confronts a black student with a racist comment, we cannot guarantee his safety," he said.

Professor Shear criticised those who assumed black students on Wits campus were violent people intent on injuring persons and property. Students should understand the political aspirations of their black counterparts and should not be provocative, he said.

An independent inquiry last year recommended the SMA should not hold meetings on campus close to or on days which were sensitive to black students. These included Shar-

peville Day and June 16. President of the Students Representative Council, Ms Claire Wright, said it was "glib and superficial" to criticise the actions of the black students without understanding the background to those actions. "Students must understand what days like the anniversary of Sharpeville mean to black students before they criticise."

Mr Russel Crystal, president of the umbrella body of the SMA, the National Student Federation, criticised the black students for their actions. "Black students should not bring township warfare onto the campus," he said.

US warns companies of Angola risks

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Amid claims by Unita rebels that their forces had hit US-operated oil installations in the northern enclave of Cabinda, the US has warned American companies of the risks of operating in Angola.

A Unita spokesman said that special commandos had heavily bombarded the Chevron-Gulf installations at Malongo and had blown up the oil pipeline in four places.

But a Chevron-Gulf spokesman said he had no confirmation of the incident.

"We received a report this morning from our base camp at Malongo," he said. "It has definitely not been attacked."

A US State Department spokesman, Mr Charles Redman, said that US companies should be aware of the risks of operating in Angola. The State Department had asked them to think about US national interests as well as their own in making decisions about business activities in Angola.

It was in the national interest that America's negotiating effort for the independence of Namibia should succeed.

Pending achievement of that settlement, US economic policy was, therefore, to deny to Angola all US exports with a military use.

It was also policy not to support Angola's ability to earn foreign currency — and thus fund its war against Unita — until it showed clear intent to achieve settlement in Namibia and to rid the country of Cuban troops.

12
OFFICE TIME 26/3/86

Unita 'dynamites' oil plant

LISBON. — Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita, offered material and humanitarian support by the Reagan administration, yesterday claimed its guerilla forces had "bombed and dynamited" installations of the United States oil company Cabinda Gulf at Malongo.

But a Cabinda Gulf official, contacted by telephone in Angola, denied that any noticeable damage had been caused to the complex.

Unita spokesman Mr Alcides Sakala read a statement which said special commandos sabotaged "all oil storage tanks" at the company's Malongo depot early on Monday morning and

blew up oil pipelines in four other places.

"Fires are still raging at Malongo," he said, adding that there was no immediate report of casualties among the hundreds of Angolan and foreign workers at the depot.

In Malongo, Cabinda Gulf spokesman Mr Peter Semere rejected the Unita claim.

"All I can say here is that we did hear some noise early yesterday morning but damage — not that we are aware of and casualties — certainly not," he said.

Mr Semere said oil pipelines outside Malongo "are not presently in use", adding: "We



Dr Jonas Savimbi

wouldn't necessarily be aware of it if they were damaged."

Most of Angola's oil, which is the country's principal source of income, is lifted from offshore fields off Cabinda by the US group Chevron and Angola's state company, Sonangol.

There was no immediate confirmation of the raid from the Angolan Government, which rarely comments on Unita claims.

Simon Barber reports from Washington that a Chevron oil corporation official yesterday said the attack on the Malongo oil depot was merely sporadic shooting by what could have been "some drunks".

"Our people at Malongo telexed us saying there had been some random shooting near the power plant on Sunday night," the official said. There was no apparent damage.

Mr Chuck Wooten, a company spokesman in San Francisco, said the company was still waiting for an official report.

The Unita claim followed a Unita attack on March 1 against another economic target, the diamond mines of north-east Lunda province. Unita forces destroyed installations at the Andrada mine and kidnapped nearly 200 foreigners who were later released. — Sapa-Reuter-AP

Reagan has spoilt role as mediator by choosing sides says Angola

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Angola has charged that the Reagan administration, by overtly supporting South Africa and the Unita rebels led by Dr Jonas Savimbi, has jeopardised its credibility as a mediator in the region.

The charges come in a letter published here by the Angolan leader, President Jose dos Santos, based on talks his Foreign Minister, Mr van Dunen held in Stockholm recently during the funeral services of the late Swedish Prime Minister, Mr Olof Palme, with the UN Chief, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The release of the letter coincides with the departure of the UN's special representative for Namibia, Marti Ahtisaari, a Finnish national, for Angola and Zambia.

SEEKING CLARIFICATION

"We have to conclude that the US administration is not, unlike ourselves, seriously and impartially engaged in negotiations for an honourable, peaceful solution to the problems of Southern Africa," says the Angolan leader.

"The US administration has made the Angolan issue part of the so-called east-west regional conflict, in order to delay resolution of the Namibian problem and extend the life of the apartheid system."

Angola has asked the UN Secretary General "not to spare any effort" to seek a peaceful solution to the problems of the region.

Cabinda Gulf firm denies damage

3rd DAY
24/3/85 (5)

Unita claims it bombed Malongo oil installation

LISBON — Angola's rebel movement Unita, offered material and humanitarian support by the Reagan administration last January, claimed yesterday its guerrilla forces "bombed and dynamited" Angolan installations of the US oil company Cabinda Gulf.

But a Cabinda Gulf official, contacted by telephone in Angola, denied any noticeable damage had been caused to company property.

Unita spokesman Alcides Sakala, reading a statement by rebel Chief of Staff Brigadier Alfredo Chendovava, said special commandos sabotaged "all oil storage tanks" at the company's Malongo depot early on Monday and blew up outlying oil pipelines in four other places.

"Fires are still raging at Malongo," he said, adding there were no imme-

mediate reports of casualties among the hundreds of Angolan and foreign workers based at the depot.

Cabinda Gulf officer Peter Semere, contacted at his office in the Malongo complex, rejected the Unita report.

"We did hear some noise early in the morning," he said. "Damage — not that we are aware of; and casualties — certainly not."

Semere said oil pipelines outside the Malongo perimeter fences were not in use at present and added: "We wouldn't necessarily be aware of it if they were damaged".

Sakala said in Lisbon that Unita guerrillas also dynamited sections of an oil pipeline at Chimbondo, Ukumazi, Chinda and Santa Catarina in the same province.

There was no immediate independent confirmation of the attack and

the Angolan government rarely comments on Unita claims.

Malongo — in the Cabinda province and sandwiched between Congo and Zaire — is operated by the US Chevron company in partnership with the Angolan state-owned oil company, Sonangol.

Oil is Angola's principal source of income.

Unita leader Jonas Savimbi, who visited Washington earlier this year to canvass for aid, insisted that Angola's oil installations, even if run by foreign companies, were legitimate targets in the 10-year-old war.

Angola said it foiled an attempt last May by SA commandos to sabotage the Malongo complex. Angolan troops captured one commando and killed two others in the abortive raid. — Sapa-Reuter and AP.

27/3/80
SAPAC

Wits head condemns campus violence

By Susan Fleming

The vice-chancellor and principal of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor Karl Tober, has condemned "in the strongest terms" any form of violence on the campus.

This follows the disruption by black students last Wednesday of a Student Moderate Alliance meeting, which was to be addressed by Unita representatives. Two days later an alleged informer was dragged to safety after being chased by several hundred students.

Professor Tober said he recognised that South Africa was going through an "extremely difficult period", but he appealed to the university community to do nothing to aggravate the situation.

A special meeting of the University Senate has been called on April 2.

Of the disruption of the SMA's Unita meeting, Professor Tober said freedom of speech was an essential component of academic freedom, which was defended by Wits and leading universities worldwide.

"The limitations of freedom of speech in our country should not be used as a justification for denying that freedom to others on our campus and I greatly regret that this incident occurred."

Professor Tober said a meeting had been held with the leaders of the Black Students Society to discuss the disruption.

The university had also laid a charge of trespassing against the alleged informer.

Procedures laid down by the university council for disciplinary hearings would be followed and the vice-chancellor's office would not interfere with this process.

CAMPUS VIOLENCE

This cancer must be rooted out

The flames licking round Durban's Howard College were reminiscent of photographs of the Reichstag fire. Kangaroo courts and the refusal to hear alternative points of view at Wits are an indelible blot on the record of what once claimed to be a liberal institution.

What has gone wrong with our universities?

In the Sixties, the parents of today's Wits thugs marched down Rissik Street, risking popular ridicule and police harassment, demonstrating for the university's right to admit whomever it wished and express views unpopular with the government.

"Police spies" were treated with ridicule.

In the Eighties, representatives of Unita are denied a hearing at our three largest English-speaking universities and a student who (however misguided and naively) suggests that the police have the right to defend themselves, is physically assaulted.

We shudder to think what might have happened had the Wits security staff not belatedly rescued a woman accused of being a police informer from a "people's trial." The necklace was perilously close.

What price free speech now? What price Wits's liberal tradition? Is this what the parents of the present generation of students fought for 20 years ago?

But if the hoodlums — no milder word will do — of Wits are the unacceptable face of the new radicalism, last week's events on the Durban campus are an altogether different magnitude of evil.

Here, we are back with book-burning and attempts to suppress not just the expression of unpopular views, but knowledge itself. Deliberate arson and the destruction of a scholar's life work cannot be equated with a bloody nose. The sympathy of SA must be extended to Laurie Schlemmer in his loss; we hope that something of his research — and others' — can still be saved from the ashes.

Conservatives who point to the exposed hypocrisy of Braamfontein's mini-Tontons Macoutes can gain no joy from what happened in Durban. Make no mistake, even apart from the personal tragedy, the repercussions will ring around the world.

How can Pik Botha explain this one away abroad (not that we are suggesting that he would want to, or could in any way approve of any form of internal terrorism)? How can we reconcile the credibility of political reform with attacks on a respected academic, one of the architects of the KwaNatal option, which many genuine moderates regard as a possible prototype for all SA?

The blow the arsonists struck SA is more serious than Schlemmer's personal loss. It epitomises the extent to which politics in SA has become polarised. Reasoned argument is becoming more and more difficult as the extremists and wild men take over — at both ends of the spectrum.

We do not yet know who the Durban fire-raisers were. Students, baasskap white supremacists, even — as has been

suggested in a bizarre conspiracy theory — the African National Congress. Nor, frankly, do we care.

Bigotry, like freedom, is indivisible. It is totally abhorrent at whatever end of the political spectrum it is practised. And it breeds on itself.

If an organisation as significant to the southern African cauldron as Unita can no longer be heard on a university campus, where will it stop? Are the universities to become no-go areas for anything except radical chic? Will even Colin Eglin be welcome?

The Latin origin of the word university relates to the totality of mankind. Our white universities are in danger of reducing themselves to the level of tribal colleges — whose sectionalism they profess to hold in contempt. Universities may no longer be ivory-tower cloisters, and may have been forced into closer contact with the harsh realities of life, but they retain a responsibility to take a dispassionate longer view, to seek truth for truth's sake and not as an adjunct to the pseudo- (or even anti-) intellectual manias of the moment.

And remember, the universities — and hence the students — are heavily subsidised by business, as well as the State. It will not be surprising if companies start to reconsider how much cash they should devote to institutions whose junior members so patently have no concept of what a university is all about.

Of course, student intolerance is not purely a South African phenomenon. Only last week, a British MP was also refused a hearing on several English campuses. Of course, too, he was a Conservative.

Nor would we suggest that the university authorities condone this sorry state of affairs; nor that all students are bigots. Unfortunately, institutions are judged by their public behaviour. On that score, there are few mitigating circumstances.

Injured outrage is all very well, but not very productive. What can in fact be done about this deplorable situation?

We do not want our universities to become barbed-wire fortresses. That in itself would destroy their historic open character and intellectual integrity. So would rigid internal security — even though firmer initial action might have saved Wits from its spell of mob rule.

On the one hand, it needs to be made apparent that as much effort will be put into tracking down the Natal arsonists as had the incident taken place at, say, Stellenbosch. We do not doubt that this *will* happen; we merely say that it must be *seen* to happen.

On the other, those who care about true university freedom must stand up and fight the monopolisation of campus politics by the radicals.

This will not be easy; but it is vital if institutions that used — rightly — to be regarded as one of SA's archipelagoes of enlightenment are to be saved from the mindless emotional extremism pervading too much of our political life. ■

Namibia forces wary of attack from Angola

WINDHOEK — SA-backed forces in Namibia said yesterday they had information indicating that Angolan forces and Swapo — backed by Soviet advisers — were planning a joint attack in northern Namibia.

The SWA Territory Force (Swatf) said the supreme command of Angolan forces, Swapo's military wing and possibly Soviet advisers were involved in

planning the operation.

Swatf added it was possible Swapo wanted to achieve a degree of military success in a year in which it had fared badly.

Its statement said SWA/Namibian security forces had killed 43 insurgents this month to bring Swapo losses so far this year to 451. — Sapa-Reuters.

Famine looms again in Angola, Mozambique

CAF - 1107/10 3/13/86 (S) (D)

From RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK. — Angola and Mozambique are plunging back towards the worst of last year's famine crisis — driven there by the mounting impact of "externally supported insurgencies", according to the United Nations Office for Emergency Operations in Africa.

A new status report lists four countries as still critically affected — Ethiopia, Sudan, Angola and Mozambique — and warns of "a repetition of the tragic scenes seen at the height of the crisis". These four account for 80 percent of the 18 million Africans still at risk, according to the report.

It says that: "In all four, civil strife is

an active component of the crisis, but in Angola and Mozambique it is externally supported insurgencies which have displaced hundreds of thousands of people, disrupted economic and agricultural activity and are the root cause of the continuing emergency."

The report does not go into the nature of the insurgencies or enlarge upon its references to "external support".

The emergency office is headed by an American, UN Development Programme director Mr Bradford Morse, and is a temporary creation designed to co-ordinate the response of scores of agencies and governments.

In Angola civil strife and insurgency

"continue to increase" and such crops as exist have suffered from poor December and January rains, the report says.

Truck shortages and the need to operate in protected convoys are severely hampering relief supply. Luanda's port congestion is worsening and storage bins are overflowing.

Among war victims, a lack of drugs, doctors and medical services is causing "extensive suffering and loss of life".

The seriously affected population is put at 600 000, the displaced population at 480 000.

Also noted are "about 100 000 refugees from Namibia, Zaïre and South Africa".

Cereal needs are put at 75 000 tons and non-food emergency needs at \$41-million (R86m), of which only \$1.2-million is pledged.

Two million city dwellers in Angola are said to be hungry, port congestion is described as "worsening", with food ships waiting more than a month for dock space, and nowhere left to store the food when it does get unloaded.

Only 10 percent of Angola's rural population is said to have access to drinking water and "the number of amputees or seriously handicapped victims is rising steadily" as make-do surgery becomes "increasingly drastic".

In Mozambique, crop prospects are listed as "poor". Rain damage, limited,

planting, lack of seeds and equipment and "civil strife" are all cited.

With the marketing system at breakdown point, "serious malnutrition and starvation is expected". Numbers badly affected are said to be much higher — 2.14 million, with 450 000 displaced.

In all, 5.18 million Mozambicans will need food aid this year.

Cereal needs are put at 40 000 tons and other emergency needs at \$16-million (R35m), of which about half is pledged.

In Mozambique more than three million urban dwellers are in need of food. The present crop year "is expected to be the worst in Mozambique in the last 30 years", with northern area crops failing for the first time ever.

31/3/86

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Unita gets deadly Stingers — report

WASHINGTON — The United States is secretly supplying Unita rebels in Angola with deadly Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, according to a report in Washington.

Till now, Stingers have been provided to only a few of America's allies.

Shipments of the missiles arrived last week, the *Washington Post* reports. Delivery followed a meeting somewhere in Africa between Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi and CIA director Mr William Casey.

At the meeting, Mr Casey — an ardent supporter of President Reagan's plan to assist anti-communist rebels in Third World countries — assured Dr Savimbi that the United States would supply effective weapons, the newspaper said.

While there has been no official confirmation of the report, it comes at a time when there has been concern among conservative elements in Washington about Unita's ability to withstand an expected assault by MPLA, Cuban and Soviet forces any day now.

CAPTURED RUSSIAN MISSILES

Congressional sources say Unita has been unhappy with the ground-to-air missiles it has been using so far. These are said to be captured Soviet SA-7s, which have proved unreliable and lack the range to shoot down the effective Soviet Hind helicopters being used by the communists.

The Stinger is a far more lethal weapon than the SA-7. It has a range of 8 km, uses a supercooled sensor to lock on to an aircraft's heat emission and can "outsmart" decoy flares fired

by the helicopters.

According to the newspaper, hundreds of Stingers have been sent to Unita and anti-communist rebels in Afghanistan.

US officials refuse to discuss covert operations but Congress was told at a committee hearing recently that the most likely supply route would be through Zaire.

The newspaper report is bound to add heat to the debate here over whether the United States should escalate its confrontation with the Soviet Union by introducing sophisticated weapons into Third World conflicts.

Until now, most of the weapons provided secretly by Washington are believed to be used Soviet or Chinese equipment acquired in various ways.

But the report will please Dr Savimbi's many supporters who are alarmed by the build-up of Soviet military force in Angola in the past 18 months.

"A large column of Soviet-made tanks and armoured vehicles backed by helicopter gunships and MiG-21 and MiG-23 jet fighters is poised for an offensive in the next 60 days to rid the Marxist central government of Dr Savimbi's 10-year-old insurgency," the *Washington Post* reported.

It said a key event in the decision to send the Stingers was a meeting in Washington on March 5 when Secretary of State Mr George Shultz was pressed by a group of Senators to provide them.

The report does not mention training for anti-communist rebels. It is clear they will need instruction in the use of the Stinger, and this raises questions about who will train them and where.

Wife visits captive SA soldier

CAPT Trott 3/13/86 Staff Reporter

CAPTAIN Wynand du Toit, the South African soldier captured on a covert operation in northern Angola last May, was visited briefly by his wife Louwna, 24, last week.

A "friend of the family", who declined to be identified, yesterday denied weekend newspaper reports that the captain's health was declining and that his marriage was under strain.

She said Mrs Du Toit, who lives in Langebaan, was not available for comment.

A Red Cross spokesman confirmed that the organization had played some part in arranging the visit.

Wife visits captive SA soldier in Angola

CAPE TOWN — Captain Wynand du Toit, the South African soldier captured on a covert operation in northern Angola last May, was visited briefly by his wife Louwna (24) last week.

A friend of the family who declined to be identified has denied weekend newspaper reports that Captain du Toit's health was declining and that his marriage was under strain.

A Red Cross spokesman confirmed that the organisation had played some part in arranging Mrs du Toit's visit.

According to a weekend newspaper, Mrs du Toit flew to Angola via Lisbon.

The South African and Angolan governments knew of the visit.

Mrs du Toit spent a few hours with her husband, who apparently told her that he did not expect to be released soon.

The friend said that Captain du Toit had heard he had been mentioned by President Botha in the context of a prisoner swap involving jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela. —Sapa.

3/3/86

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Unita to use US ^{14/86 BUDAY} missiles selectively

WASHINGTON — Unita has promised not to use US-supplied sophisticated Stinger missiles against US property in Angola.

The Central Intelligence Agency began sending the anti-aircraft missiles to Unita last week.

Chevron and other US oil firms operating in the country have privately voiced strong opposition to Washington's decision to give the rebels the missiles.

One source said: "Stingers would be very good for blowing up pumping stations."

Last week Unita issued a communique in Lisbon claiming it had severely damaged Chevron's facilities in Cabinda. The claim was denied by the oil company which said there had been sporadic shooting near its installation, but no damage.

President Ronald Reagan, according to congressional sources, signed a secret directive in early March empowering the CIA to deliver hundreds of Stingers to Unita.

SIMON BARBER

The deliveries were made on condition Jonas Savimbi pledged they would not be used against US property.

The missiles are also being given to rebels in Afghanistan.

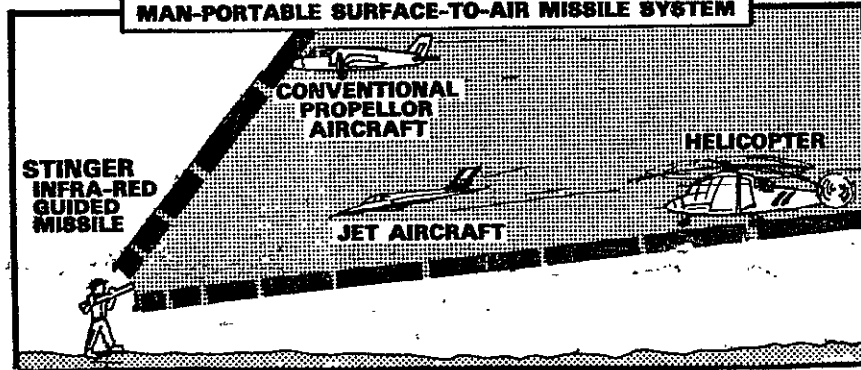
The Stinger has a heat-seeking guidance system which detects infra-red emissions from a target aircraft's engine exhausts. Unlike most surface-to-air missiles, which must be fired from behind the target, it can be launched from any angle.

With a range of 8km, it is intended primarily to knock out low-flying aircraft, and in particular the new Soviet Mi 24 Hind "flying tank".

Whitehall yesterday reacted cautiously to reports that the US was sending Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to rebels in Angola and Afghanistan, MARGARET SMITH reports from London.

But retired defence force personnel said such action would entail a major escalation of US military involvement

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US group may give FNLA aid

WASHINGTON — A group of retired United States military men said today that they planned to offer R400 000 worth of non-lethal supplies to Angolan rebels led by Mr Holden Roberto — and maybe more later.

But Colonel Lee Tippen, of the Civilian Military Assistance group, said assurances were wanted from Mr Roberto that he leads a viable fighting force.

Mr Roberto, who arrived in the US on Friday to seek support, is the leader-in-exile of the FNLA (National Front for the Liberation of Angola). — Sapa-Reuter.

Has Savimbi really been given a sting?

BUS DAY 2/4/86

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IN THE great haggle over how to support Dr Jonas Savimbi, the Stinger surface-to-air missile has acquired an almost talismanic status.

It and nothing else will ensure Unita's survival in the face of the MPLA-Cuban-Soviet onslaught, alter the balance of power in Angola and cause Moscow to think twice about its Southern African adventure.

Or so, listening to Reagan administration officials describe their latest derring-do, you would have to conclude.

This is quite a tall order for a gizmo weighing 13,4kg, costing around \$50 000 (cheap by modern standards) and which can be fired, supposedly, from the shoulder of almost any idiot.

The question, which no one seems to have bothered to ask, is whether Stinger can achieve all the miracles that are promised of it? Or is Washington once again playing a kind of living-room war game, relying on the idea of the toy rather than what, in practical terms, it can actually do?

Misses

The truth of the matter is that the portable rockets now reaching Unita, allegedly in their hundreds, are not something out of "Star Wars".

Even in ideal conditions — i.e., the kind the Pentagon created when it wanted to convince Congress to buy the device — the missile misses. Its chances of making a kill are conservatively estimated at one-in-four.

It is not state-of-the-art (for that you have to turn to the Swedish laser-guided Bofors RBS-15, or the anything but portable US Chaparral) and it has not been tested on the battlefield (unlike the similar British Blowpipe, which proved a complete failure in the Falklands War).

The Stinger's infra-red, heat-seeking guidance system may be a little more selective about the heat it seeks than on other, more primitive, models — such as the SAM-7 — but it can still be jammed or made to believe that a magnesium flare is the exhaust of a helicopter or jet engine.

The intention is that Unita will now be able to knock Soviet Hind helicopter gunships out of the sky and per-

SIMON BARBER in Washington



SAVIMBI victim of a sting?

suaide the pilots of the MPLA's Mig 21's and 23's to fly too high and fast to be effective. Whether it will actually do this is another question.

Interestingly, the Nicaraguan Contras long ago concluded that it would not, and have asked for something else, specifically — and despite the Falklands experience — the Blowpipe.

For all this, the introduction of the Stinger into Angola (and Afghanistan) is being seen as a big deal, a major shift in US policy demonstrating President Reagan's resolve to stand up to Soviet expansionism. At last, the Freedom Fighters are going to get the very best, the tide of battle will now turn, etc.

Savimbi finally has his Excalibur to fight off the forces of darkness.

What actually is going on is that Washington's conservative armchair tacticians, prodded by Savimbi himself, got it into their heads that Stinger was absolutely, positively the *dernier mot* and Unita had to have it.

It is doubtful that more than a handful of the conservatives had any but the vaguest idea what Stinger was, but the mere ability to mention it

made them sound macho and knowledgeable.

At all events, on March 5, they — or a least a group of Senators sympathetic to their cause — cornered Secretary of State George Shultz in the offices of Senate Bob Dole and started hissing the magic word.

Shultz succumbed, and within days Reagan was ordering the CIA to start deliveries and, presumably, arrange for some training.

Unless the missiles work exactly according to theory — i.e., the way in which the armchair tacticians think they will — and scare the hell out of the Soviets by blasting away their Hinds like clay pigeons, this will likely turn out to have been not an especially bright move.

Theoretically, the ante has been upped in Angola. This would be fine if the US was holding a royal flush. As it is the Soviets can very simply call Washington's hand by increasing its own levels of materiel support for the MPLA.

Terrified

More helicopters with upgraded counter-measures systems — judging by the number they're dishing out to their various Third World friends, the Soviets seem to have plenty to spare — are all that is required to negate whatever advantage the Stingers may have given Unita.

Then what?

It is hard to conclude other than that the Reagan administration's collective brain is not firing on all synapses. Does it want to win this war? Stingers are going to do that. Does it want to the MPLA to negotiate on Cuban withdrawal? Stingers aren't going to achieve that, either.

The only parties who seem truly terrified at this point are the American oil companies whose Cabinda facilities have nice, heat-emitting pumping stations.

So what are these missiles going to do beyond being (putatively) sexy? Beats me.

South African-supported Savimbi is no moral crusader, says *The Guardian*

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement has forfeited any claim to moral superiority in its struggle for power in Angola because it is prepared to take so much aid from South Africa.

So says *The Guardian* in a leading article attacking the reported US decision to supply Stinger portable anti-aircraft missiles to rebels against communist regimes, including Unita.

The paper notes that during his recent US visit Dr Savimbi

was feted as a pro-Western leader with as much claim to power in Angola as the unelected MPLA.

"But the opportunistic Dr Savimbi is only pro-Western in so far as he is fighting a regime allied with the Soviet Union," it says.

"Dr Savimbi, once a communist who studied guerilla warfare in Mao's China, is no moral crusader against Soviet influence but just an African leader, who happens to be a brilliant self-publicist, on the make.

"America's allies should do all they can to persuade Wash-

ington that he is not worth the high risk of closer superpower involvement in Southern Africa."

The Guardian says Stinger missiles incorporate the latest technology and thus pose a serious new threat to helicopter gunships and low-flying fixed-wing aircraft often used by the MPLA against Unita and by Soviet forces against the Afghan resistance.

"They therefore constitute a serious escalation of these regional conflicts, in all of which Washington seems prepared to raise the stakes as part of a re-

newed general campaign to confront Soviet influence by stoking up resistance to it wherever it can be found."

Any inclination on the MPLA's part to send home the Cuban force in their country must diminish in direct proportion to external aid for Unita, says the paper.

"This raises the question of what Washington's real aim in Southern Africa can be: To free Namibia, for which it has been negotiating with Pretoria for five years, or to bring down the communist regime in Angola and/or embarrass Moscow?"

Reviews 3/4/86 5



ISSUES
By Hugh
Robertson

IF his white admirers here and in the US were less gullible, they would recognise him for what he really is . . .

Jonas Savimbi — just a loser?

THE adoration being lavished on Dr Jonas Savimbi and Unita, and the expectations being pinned on them, demonstrate the ravenous capacity for self-deception of South Africa's white establishment.

Unita's claimed "victories" are hailed as evidence of the impending collapse of the MPLA. Unita spokesmen are accorded a standing ovation at Stellenbosch University, ideological birthplace and nursery of so many of the white establishment's past self-deceptions.

Dr Savimbi himself is given almost as much fawning television attention as a Deputy Minister and his recent visit to the United States and the assurances he extracted of US military aid, have been presented to South Africans as a turning point in Unita's struggle.

But if Dr Savimbi's white admirers here and in the US were less gullible, they would recognise him for what he really is — a loser.

And what brands him as a loser more than anything else is the company he keeps.

IN spite of Pik Botha's ebullient assurances each time he

returns from abroad, South Africa is not winning friends, overtly or covertly, in Africa or anywhere else. For Unita to have embraced the citadel of apartheid as its principal ally could only have been an act of the most expedient desperation.

But South Africa's company, though it is bound to go a long way towards Dr Savimbi's eventual defeat, is probably less dangerous to him than the backing of the US far-right.

On the surface, support from a superpower can seem reassuring. But there is American superpower support and Soviet superpower support. The biggest difference between them is that Soviet support tends to be constant while American support is responsive to the whimsy and vicissitudes of a democratic system.

The Reagan Doctrine could be abandoned with the same facility as the spent balloons and bunting of a party convention or presidential election.

That aside, US foreign policy tends to respond to domestic pressures in the US as much as to foreign influences and events, often skewing US policy in favour of foreign

losers. The support which President Reagan is sending Jonas Savimbi will not tip the balance in Unita's favour and it seems very likely that this fact has been repeatedly conveyed to him by the most informed Americans.

DR Helen Kitchen of the Georgetown University Centre for Strategic Studies and an astute authority on Africa, for instance, has warned that the level of aid which President Reagan has promised will do nothing to change the balance of power in Angola.

More pertinently, as long ago as 1975 when South African forces reportedly were in sight of Luanda and the US was deeply involved clandestinely, the CIA and the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research concluded in reports made public in Washington that Unita could not win.

By all accounts, nothing has changed the thinking of the experts in the State Department since. On whose advice then, did President Reagan take the decision to become actively embroiled in Angola's civil war? On what strategic logic is the Reagan Doctrine based? From the signs, it would seem that it is

based primarily on domestic political self-interest.

With some apparent discomfort, Dr Savimbi found himself adopted by the far right in the US as a mascot of the new doctrine. And the far right is Mr Reagan's natural constituency and a formidable force in American affairs.

WHILE the leading lights of the far right have little gunnion about foreign policy (with the impressive exception of Jeanne Kirkpatrick) they nevertheless have a lot of money and a lot of public relations expertise.

The publicists Black, Manafort, Stone, Kelly, Inc, who have done talented jobs for far right causes, were hired at a fee of \$1.2-million to promote the Savimbi visit to the US.

It was a masterpiece of public relations which no administration drawing its support from the right could ignore. But it didn't amount to much in the real world of Khashinkovs and combat.

President Reagan and his advisors, in the knowledge that they probably would not get significant aid for Unita through Congress (and already embroiled in a more



Jonas Savimbi . . . a loser?

urgent battle with Congress to get funds for the Contras in Nicaragua) used the limited powers of the presidency to order assistance to Savimbi without Congressional approval.

It cannot turn the tide of the war. At the most it would amount to a few tens of millions in anti-aircraft and anti-tank weaponry against the R2-billion in sophisticated weapons which reportedly have been pumped into Angola by the Soviets. But it will be enough to pacify the far right in the US and, of course, to dupe the clutcheders at straws in South Africa.

IN spite of all its bold claims, Unita remains a power only in that part of Angola where it has a tribal base — much the same domain it had a decade ago. And even that power is in jeopardy — as Dr Savimbi himself has conceded.

His capital, Jamba, will be threatened again, probably in

June, and while few would predict the immediate and complete demise of Unita its decline relative to the forces mounted against it is becoming increasingly obvious.

In the meanwhile, the US involvement sets a challenge to the Moscow. The Soviet investment in Angola, in weapons and prestige, is too great for it to contemplate withdrawal, let alone defeat. Rather, it will probably continue what appears to be its present build-up of weapons and surrogate forces with the aim of crushing Unita sooner or later, once and for all.

Will the US really match that commitment? If sentiment in the US Congress is anything to go by, there is no chance of it. And will the South African Government be willing to risk precious South African lives and material in this distant and costly war all on its own? Probably not, but then it may be left with no choice but to do so.

2/4/86

BEADAY

(5) (scribble)

THE STINGER DEBATE

Unita Stingers split US opinion

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's decision to send Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, and other US weapons, to rebels in Angola and Afghanistan has delighted conservative supporters.

Opponents fear it could intensify conflicts in those countries.

Provision of weapons to what Reagan describes as anti-communist freedom fighters also marks a shift towards a higher level of US involvement in those embattled areas.



● REAGAN

Opponents say the action threatens the remaining credibility of Washington's role as an impartial broker for a peaceful settlement to conflict in southern Africa.

Until now the US has tried to distance itself from the Afghan rebellion. It restricts arms help for the forces fighting the Soviet-backed government to simple weapons made anywhere except in the US and widely available on international markets.

Sophisticated weapons such as the Stingers "have US fingerprints all over them", said one arms expert.

They dramatically increase rebel strength against modern Soviet equipment such as helicopter gunships.

In Africa, implications of the US policy change are clear as far as intensification of the conflict between the Soviet- and Cuban-backed Angolan government and Unita rebels is concerned.

A Senate aide said: "The more we pour in there, the more the Angolans rely on Soviet and Cuban assistance."

Washington says the Angolan government is backed by about 35 000 Cuban troops and \$2bn in Soviet equipment.

Another House staff member said provision of such weapons to rebels in Afghanistan would intensify the fighting.

Conservative supporters of what has become known as the Reagan Doctrine — the President's pledge to halt what he calls Soviet expansionism — welcomed the decision.

"I am very encouraged that President Reagan is giving flesh to his words," said Howard Phillips of the Conservative Caucus.

An aide to Congressman Mark Siljander, a Republican who supports open military aid to Unita, said: "It's going to equalise things and make a communist victory a whole lot more difficult."

Congressional and private sources said the administration made the decision to provide the US arms late last month, after a group of Republicans overcame objections by Secretary of State George Shultz.

The State Department has favoured the undercover supply of non-US weapons.

A House source said the Stingers "are definitely a step-up" from the level of supplies provided by Washington over the past few years to the Afghan Mujahideen rebels.

US groups supporting the Mujahideen have complained that the Reagan administration gave the rebels only enough weapons for fighting and dying and not enough to win the war.

On Angola, one Senate aide on the Foreign Relations Committee said Reagan's decision earlier this year, to resume military aid to Unita after a 10-year gap, had already encountered strong opposition from many African countries.

Raising the stakes by sending Unita sophisticated US weapons, the aide said, "only makes the signal already sent to black African nations worse".

The US decision to deliver Stingers to Unita would "certainly drive the Luanda government further into the Eastern bloc," the *Zambia Daily Mail* said yesterday. — Sapa-Reuter-AP.

Sweden attacks US backing for rebels

STOCKHOLM — Sweden yesterday accused the US of resurrecting the Cold War era by backing Angolan and Nicaraguan rebels.

It said the rebels were deeply involved in terrorism and that they systematically attacked defenceless civilians.

Deputy Foreign Minister Pierre Schori said Sweden had documented proof of the killing of women and children by Unita guerrillas to which Washington has promised aid.

Schori, speaking at a month-

ly briefing for the Swedish Press, said: "The new US doctrine of giving support to so-called freedom fighters is a reflex from the Cold War epoch."

He warned that US military aid for the SA-backed Unita and for Contra rebels fighting the left-wing Sandinista regime in Nicaragua would only worsen the situation in those countries.

"The US clients in these countries are deeply involved in terrorism," said Schori.

"It is difficult to get the An-

golans government to give information, but we have pictures documenting the terrorist methods of Unita, with its systematic attacks on defenceless civilians and the killing of women and children."

The foreign ministry declined to release the pictures, apparently taken by Swedish aid workers and diplomats in Angola.

Schori said the Contras used the same methods as Unita, but enjoyed less popular support

than their Angolan counterparts.

Sweden has long been strongly critical of US policy in Central America. Schori accompanied then-prime minister Olof Palme to Nicaragua in 1984 on the first visit by a Western head of government since the Sandinistas took power.

The Swedish government has traditionally balanced its criticism of the US role in Nicaragua with attacks on the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. — Sapa-Reuter.

BEADAY

(5) (scribble)

Tutu calls for sanctions

imposed by the international community.

He says he is not making the call for sanctions on behalf of anyone but himself.

"Massive unemployment engineered by apartheid already exists."

He says independent surveys indicate that 70% of blacks support sanctions.

Government and the white community must decide whether they want the economy to be ruined.

"If they want the economy destroyed, let them remain intransigent. We don't want it destroyed. But what else do you want us to do? We have begged and protested and petitioned since 1912."

Tutu adds that there are three ways to change a system. Firstly, through voting, blacks do not have the vote. Secondly,

through violence, and he rejects that option. Thirdly, through peaceful means, and economic sanctions fall into that category.

Tutu says the ball is still in government's court and if real change were implemented sanctions would not be necessary.

"In SA you are everyone's blue-eyed boy if your peaceful methods don't stand a chance of succeeding. If something can succeed, you are an ogre."

He says in 1984 government, far from heeding the calls for change, introduced the tricameral constitution which was "the climax of the policies of exclusion to which blacks had been subjected since 1910".

From Page 1

Aid for Unita 'a policy shift'

Own Correspondent

LONDON — The conservative national British newspaper *The Daily Telegraph*, says the dispatch of American Stinger missiles to Angola's Unita guerrilla movement signifies Washington's readiness to help "freedom fighters".



● SAVIMBI

In a leading article, the newspaper says the Soviet Union is "working itself up into a fine fury" over the news that the US has at last decided that Unita leader Jonas Savimbi deserves more than tea and sympathy in his attempt to overthrow the Marxist government in Angola.

Its says: "Stinger surface-to-air missiles are on the way to Mr Savimbi. The Stinger is a top-of-the-line US weapon which has not hitherto been handed out to Third World 'rebels'."

Thus, says *The Daily Telegraph*, its dispatch to Afghanistan, Nicaragua and Angola represents a significant policy shift. Properly used, it could do a lot more damage to Soviet helicopter gunships and jet fighters than could SAM-7 missiles.

"Whether the Stingers will tip the scales in favour of Mr Savimbi and his Unita fighters, and halt the expected offensive by the Marxist MPLA government in its tracks, is another matter."

Savimbi was more than a simple anti-communist standard-bearer. His personal and nationalist credentials were better than those of other leaders in Angola, and in much of black Africa.

But, says *The Daily Telegraph*, his fatal handicap has been his military, political and economic liaison with South Africa.

Score shows strong growth

is to open five retail and two wholesale outlets this year.

Dos Santos says over the past few years he has concentrated more on wholesale than retail growth, but he sees the retail division now growing faster in the short-term.

Score has so far had the advantage of being sufficiently small to grow more rapidly than its major competitors — the giant retailers and wholesalers.

The share is rated very highly and at 1 350c — a shade below the all-time high of 1 400c. It yields only 1.2% on dividends, a third less than the store-sector leader Pick 'n Pay on a 1.9% dividend yield.

The market, it seems, has accorded Score — which has only been listed for just under two years — a better rating than Pick 'n Pay because management appears to have the skill and scope to achieve still faster organic growth than the established giants.

The controlling shareholders are shortly to list a pyramid for Score, which should enable them to take advantage of the high share price, issue paper for acquisitions and enhance earnings growth without control slipping away from the pyramid.

From Page 1

2

ONE TAB 3/4/86

(5)

Unita denies pledge on Stingers

From SIMON BARBER
 WASHINGTON. — Unita has given the Reagan Administration no undertaking not to use American missiles to attack Chevron's installations and pipelines in Cabinda, according to the rebel movement's foreign secretary, Mr. Jeremias Chitunda.

The administration had set "no conditions whatsoever" on its aid to Unita, Mr. Chitunda said this week. He added that "more damage was likely" to the oil company's Malongo base camp.

Chevron officials are concerned that the US Stinger heat-seeking missiles the Central Intelligence Agency is now delivering to Unita will be used against their plant and employees, including an estimated 75 American nationals.

They say they have been assured by the State Department that Dr. Jonas Savimbi has pledged not to use his new weapons for this purpose.

Mystery continued to shroud Unita's claim, denied by Chevron, that it hit the Malongo site early last week causing "extensive damage".

Contradicting the Unitan communiqué issued in Lisbon on March 24, Mr. Chitunda said that "only a few sections of pipeline were damaged" as part of what he called "normal fighting" between Unita elements and Cuban and FAPLA forces guarding the facility.

The Unita official denied that the site had been the "main target", or that the rebels were "actively seeking out" Chevron. "Not yet, any way."

Meanwhile, the Reagan Administration is officially keeping its silence on the Stinger deliveries.

However, there has been a wealth of off-the-record confirmation and administration sources.

The conservative Washington Times quoted a senior official as complaining that the "hundreds" of Stingers Dr. Savimbi was receiving were insufficient and comprised only "ten per cent" of what the White House had originally considered sending.

Mr. John Sassi, a former Gulf Oil executive who now consults with the MPLA on US issues, said yesterday that Launda had evidence that shipments of US and other materiel were coming across the Zairean border "with some fairly interesting go-betweens, not all of them African".

Mr. Sassi declined to be more specific, but noted that Israel was training Zairean military units, including the presidential guard.

Although legislation is pending in Congress that would effectively reimpose the Clark Amendment barring US aid to Angola's factions, there has been surprisingly little congressional reaction to the Stinger shipments.

The strongest response has been from Congressman Lee Hamilton, a Democrat who chairs the House Intelligence committee. He is demanding that "aid to Unita be made, overt and voted on by Congress."

Cape Times, Thursday, April 3, 1986 9

'Big shift in US policy'

Own Correspondent
 LONDON. — The conservative national British newspaper the Daily Telegraph says the dispatch of American Stinger missiles for Unita signifies Washington's readiness to help "freedom fighters".

In a leading article the newspaper observes that the Soviet Union is "working itself up into a fine fury" over the news that the US has at last decided that Dr. Jonas Savimbi, the guerrilla leader, deserves more than tea and sympathy in his attempt to overthrow the Marxist government in Angola.

Its says: "Stinger surface-to-air missiles are on the way to Dr. Savimbi. The Stinger is a top-of-the-line US weapon which has not hitherto been handed out to Third World 'rebels'." Thus, says the Daily Telegraph, its

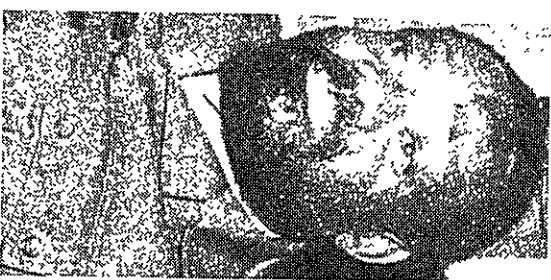
dispatch to Afghanistan, Nicaragua and Angola represents a significant policy shift.

Properly used it would do a lot more damage to Soviet helicopter gunships and jet fighters than SAM-7 missiles.

"Whether the Stingers will tip the scales in favour of Dr. Savimbi and his Unita fighters and halt the expected offensive by the Marxist MPLA government in its tracks, is another matter.

"Those who care about peace and stability in Southern Africa are divided about Dr. Savimbi's chances of achieving on the battlefield what he would surely have won in an election 10 years ago, given the chance."

The Telegraph said Dr. Savimbi's fatal handicap had been his military, political and economic liaison with South Africa.



Mr. Jonas Savimbi

AP 7/15 3/6/80

Botha insists on Cuban pullout

AN agreement over withdrawal of Cubans from Angola remained a condition for implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 in SWA/Namibia on August 1 this year, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in the City yesterday.

He was responding in a statement to a comment by the UN special adviser for SWA/Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, that the UN was committed to implementation of Resolution 435 in August without preconditions.

Mr Ahtisaari told President Kaunda in Lusaka this week that the UN was committed to full implementation of Resolution 435 in August this year.

In reply, President Kaunda expressed great concern over the worsening situation in the region, and announced that the Frontline Heads of State would hold a meeting soon to assess the situation.

"We hope that some miracle can happen soon to avert a bloodbath that is bound to affect millions of people in the entire region," said President Kaunda. — Sapa and Own Correspondent

SA 'has know-how to produce own Stingers'

The Star Bureau

STW

3486

WASHINGTON — South Africa had the know-how to produce its own version of the sophisticated Stinger anti-aircraft missiles being supplied by the United States to Unita in Angola, sources said here today.

There has been concern in Washington that South Africa — subject to an international arms embargo — would gain access to the Stingers being used by Unita.

Until it decided to supply the shoulder-fired heat seeking missiles to rebels in Angola and Afghanistan, the US only provided Stingers to North Atlantic Treaty Organisation countries, Japan, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan.

The sources said South Africa had the high-technology used in the production of Stingers, which are considered to be the most effective counter to the formi-

table Soviet Hind helicopter gunship.

Unita's Washington representative, Mr. Yevemas Chitunda, said any help given to his movement would not be passed on to other countries.

It is understood the Reagan Administration's sensitivity about South African involvement in the Stinger programme is based on political concerns.

Any perception that South African Defence Force officers had access to the weapons could be internationally embarrassing for the US.

It has been reported here — but neither confirmed nor denied — that Central Intelligence Agency chief Mr. William Casey travelled to Pretoria to explain those sensitivities to the South African Government.

The supply of Stingers to Unita represents a major shift in American thinking. Until now they have only been supplied to a few countries because of fears

they could fall into Soviet or terrorist hands. However, it seems the Soviets may have shouldered launched missiles of their own which are as effective as Stingers.

The Stingers may have been allocated to Unita because of fears that it was in danger of being overrun during an expected assault by enemy forces at the end of April.

Mr. Chitunda would not comment on the missiles but said Unita was better prepared than ever before.

He said: "We are pleased and encouraged by the US response to our appeal for help. The Americans said they would help us effectively and they have kept their word."

And he dismissed suggestions that Unita should avoid conventional battles and revert to guerrilla tactics.

UNITA-ANGOLA

(5) FHW
FRAL
4/4/86
Chopperbusters

Jonas Savimbi is carrying a deadly ace somewhere up his sleeve. It was recently reported from Lisbon that two Soviet Mi-8 *Hip* helicopters had been shot down by Unita troops near Cuemba in the central province of Bie. In this and other operations at the time, 61 government soldiers and three Cubans are said to have died.

Indications are that sophisticated surface-to-air missiles (Sams) were used to "kill" the choppers. That, or Unita is having remarkable luck with the inadequate weapons at its

disposal. The question is: if Sams (or even anti-aircraft guns for that matter, but these are not very effective against fast, low-flying helicopters in the Angolan bush) did knock the Russian helicopters out of the sky, where did they come from? Unita stated last week that the first of the weapons promised by the US government had not yet arrived. Or, were captured East bloc missiles or anti-aircraft guns used?

The *Hip-E* helicopter is essentially a tactical troop carrier, but versions flown in Afghanistan, Central Asia and Angola are known to carry weapon pylons with rocket pods, armoured cockpit cladding, machine guns and infra-red jamming missile deterrents. Well-directed small-arms fire has in rare circumstances succeeded in crippling the *Hip* and even the feared *Hind* gunships (FM March 14). But to bring down two helicopters virtually simultaneously points to the possibility of some heavy hardware.

Unita's Brigadier Chingunji said two weeks ago that his troops already had the expertise to use the American *Stinger* anti-aircraft missiles, but refused to confirm when they would actually arrive in the country. This would suggest that personnel have already received training in the use of these weapons, either in Angola or overseas. The *Stinger*, incidentally, also poses a major threat to the advanced Mig-23 fighter aircraft already in the Angolan battle zone.

It has been verified that the Sams have been used successfully against "targets fitted with anti-missile devices." Were these, in fact, Soviet Mi-8 *Hip* helicopters? ■

Weaponry pours in as Angola fighters get set for major clash

Superpower prestige tied to looming bush battle

By John D'Oliveira
The Star's Africa News Service
Deep in the Angolan bush two black armies are preparing for a battle that is steadily pushing the Afghanistan conflict into the background.

Rightly or wrongly, the perception is growing that the two superpowers' prestige in Africa is tied to the approaching confrontation between FAPLA (the Angolan armed forces) and Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebels.

FAPLA is equipped by the Soviet Union, its 100 000 men strengthened by an estimated 35 000 Cubans and thousands of Eastern Bloc military advisers.

One way or another, Angola is one of the Soviet Union's biggest African "investments".

It is also one of the few countries outside the Soviet Union that has been supplied with sophisticated, current Soviet weaponry such as the MiG 23 fighter, the MI 25 assault helicopter and the SAM 9 missile system.

Unita, on the other hand, receives almost all its aid from non-communist sources — the most visible and controversial being South Africa.

However, earlier this year Dr Savimbi made a high-profile visit to the United States where President Reagan promised weaponry to combat FAPLA's armoured vehicles and its aircraft.

Although no proof can be provided at this stage, it is believed American Stinger surface-to-air missiles and modern anti-tank missiles are on their way to Unita.

The Stingers are already being seen as the vital element in the coming battle — and if Unita manages to beat off the FAPLA attack the perception will grow that disciplined, intelligent rebels armed with

R180 000 Stingers can hold their own against billions of rands worth of Soviet material.

However, there is much more to the battle than a duel between Soviet aircraft and armour and shoulder-aimed American missiles. In fact, the approaching battle is no more than an element (a crucial element, admittedly) in the 10-year civil war between FAPLA and Unita — a civil war which could yet have a profound influence on Southern Africa.

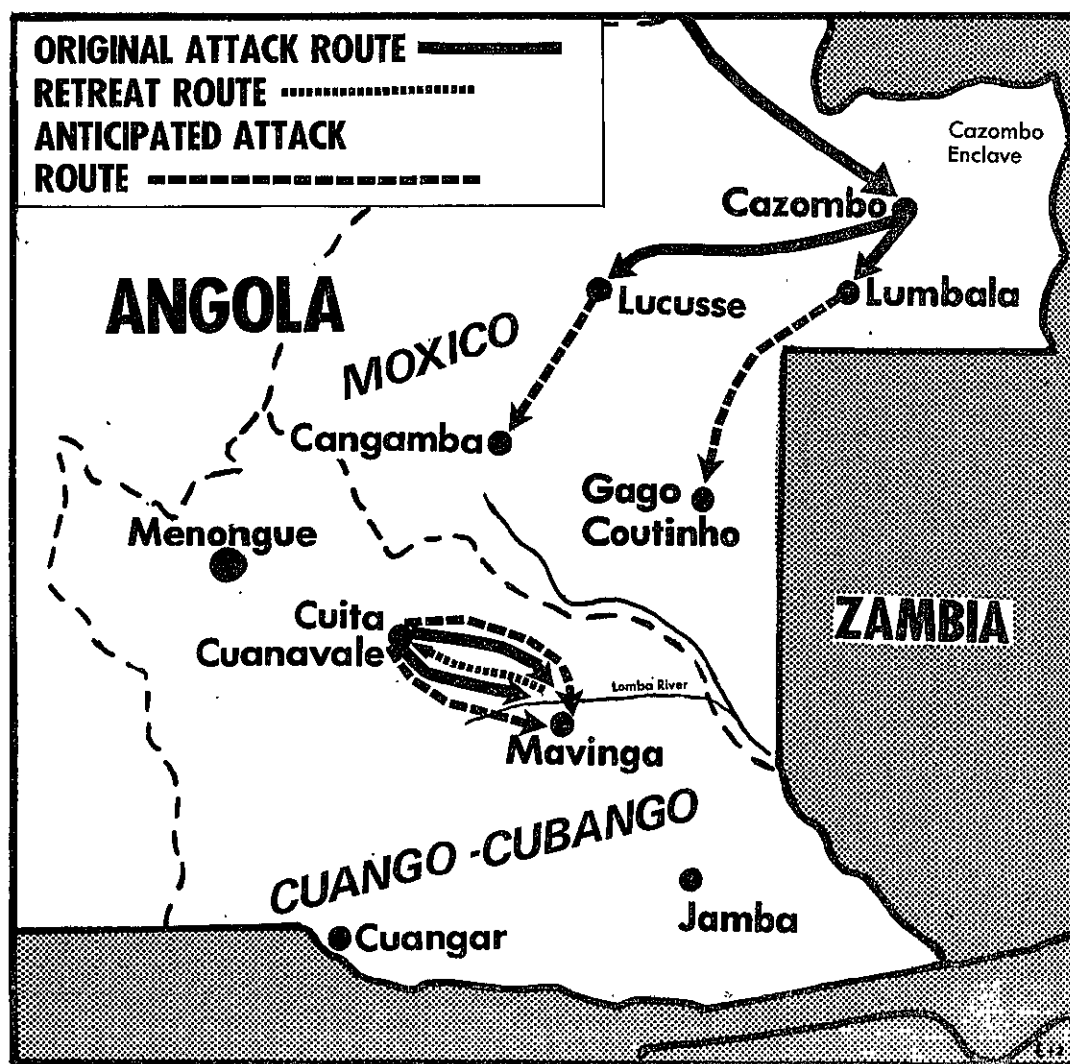
'FINAL ATTACK'

The war reached a peak last August when FAPLA launched its "final" attack on Unita, determined to beat the rebels into the ground and destroy their bush capital of Jamba.

On August 7, four FAPLA "brigades" (of between 1 000 and 1 200 men each) backed by Cuban-manned armoured vehicles, including 62 tanks, launched an attack on Cazombo, the major centre of what has become known as the "Cazombo enclave", a Unita-held area bordered by Zambia and Zaire.

Cazombo fell to FAPLA on September 19 and some units moved on to the towns of Lumbala and Lucusse, which were also taken from Unita. The three towns are still in FAPLA hands — although much of the countryside remains under Unita "control" — and are now being used as advance bases for the next offensive against the rebels.

A week after the attack on Cazombo another four "brigades" moved on Mavinga in the hope they would break Unita's resistance at this stronghold and then clear the way for an attack on Jamba itself.



The FAPLA forces advanced towards Mavinga using two routes from the FAPLA stronghold at Cuito Cuanavale. Appreciating the threat to Jamba, Unita threw everything it had into the fight for Mavinga.

South Africa provided unspecified "moral, material and humanitarian" aid and some observers believe the battle tilted in Unita's favour following strikes by South African aircraft.

Whatever happened, FAPLA's armour, its MI 25 helicopter gunships and its communist advisers were not strong enough to break through the rebel lines and the attackers were finally stopped on the banks of the Lomba River, about 10 km north of Mavinga.

By October 1, the four FAPLA "brigades" were in full — but orderly — retreat.

However, once the Russian "advisers" were moved out for their own safety, the orderly retreat developed into some-

thing of a rout.

Unita revelled in its victory. But the two battles had been expensive for both sides.

Southern African diplomatic and intelligence sources estimated that 500 Unita men died and 1 500 were hurt.

RAINY SEASON

In addition, Unita lost control of the important Cazombo enclave and was forced to curtail its guerilla activities in other parts of Angola to reinforce Mavinga and harass the forces preparing for another attack on rebel strongholds once the Angola rainy season had ended.

FAPLA, in turn, lost more than 2 500 killed, wounded or who deserted to Unita. Its materiel losses included six tanks, 26 armoured vehicles, more than 100 other vehicles and almost 30 aircraft — among which were at least six MI 25 helicopters and eight MiG 21 and MiG 23 fighters.

Almost immediately, trans-

port aircraft began ferrying tens of millions of rands worth of military equipment into the military airfields at Cuito Cuanavale and Menongue.

The airfield at Cuito Cuanavale is now fully equipped and is expected to play a crucial role in the coming battle.

It is known that a group of Russian MiG 23 pilots are in Southern Angola helping prepare for the battle. It is not known whether their role is a combat one or a training one.

Observers believe the coming offensive — as was the case with the 1985 push — will be mounted simultaneously from the north and the north-west.

At present FAPLA has 11 "brigades" in the Moxico Province and at least 10 "brigades" in Cuango-Cubango province.

Once again, it is expected FAPLA will try to use the MI 25 helicopter gunships to soften up Unita positions before the armour arrives to finish the job.

5 SUNTIMES
6/4/86

Unita square up for bloody battle

CUBAN-BACKED MPLA forces are squaring up to the Unita rebel guerrilla movement for what could become the bloodiest battle in the ten-year history of the Angolan civil war.

Diplomatic sources report major preparations on both sides — especially an ongoing massive delivery of aircraft by the Soviet Union to the MPLA government.

The American-supplied Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, vital for Unita defence, have apparently not yet arrived, but will probably be in the hands of the Unita forces by the time the offensive opens.

The Angolan rainy season ends in mid-April, but sources indicate the MPLA-Cuban forces will still need time to cross the flooded rivers and re-supply their forward staging bases.

In some quarters it is claimed the MPLA are conscripting 15-year-olds to help make up for losses suffered in last year's bloody clashes along the Loma River when the Luanda government tried to take Unita's south-eastern headquarters of Jamba.

Since January, Unita guerrillas have increasingly at-

By STEPHAN TERBLANCHE

tacked vital economic targets, such as the Cabinda oilfields and the Andrada diamond fields, both in the north of the country. They have also stepped up the pace of their skirmishes with MPLA forces.

This has forced the MPLA

government to withdraw troops needed for the offensive and deploy them in protection of these strategic areas.

The Unita strategy, used over the entire area of Angola, is aimed at spreading the MPLA forces and keeping them busy elsewhere so that no effective offensive can be launched against the southern territory controlled by Unita.

The MPLA, meanwhile, is preparing for a two-pronged attack to be launched from Lucusse in the north and Cueto Canavale in the west — as they did last year.

Supplies

The MPLA-Cuban forces have already deployed four mechanised brigades consisting of 5 000 troops armed with tanks, artillery and anti-aircraft artillery in the Cueto Canavale area.

At Lucusse one mechanised and two infantry brigades are being prepared for the offensive, with a further two mechanised brigades being held in reserve further north.

Major weapons and supplies still have to be moved into the attack areas, while no movement of aircraft to

the front areas has started.

In the meantime the Soviet Union has moved massive supplies of aircraft and weaponry into Angola — all believed to be in preparation for the offensive.

All aircraft and weaponry lost by the MPLA when driven back by Unita forces from the Mavinga area — scene of savage fighting in September last year — has been replaced by the Soviets.

In addition, the Soviet Union has supplied the MPLA with additional stocks of its latest Mi-25 attack helicopters and MiG 23 Flogger G fighter aircraft, the latter found only in Syria outside the Soviet Union.

Whereas the offensive will be able to start without problems from the west once the rainy season ends, MPLA/Cuban forces concentrated in the north will not be able to advance immediately without logistical difficulty.

But in the meantime, Dr Savimbi has, apart from employing his strategy to spread MPLA/Cuban forces as thinly as possible, re-organised his regular battalions in the Jamba area.

If these forces — which make up more than half of his total forces — have the American Stinger missiles, they will prove a formidable enemy to the government forces.

SA plane shot down Angola

LISBON. — Angola says its air force shot down a South African Air Force transport aircraft late on Thursday night while the South Africans were dropping supplies by parachute to Unita anti-government rebels in the central province of Bie.

A Defence Ministry communique, quoted by the official Angolan news agency Angop, yesterday said the downed aircraft was one of three South African Hercules C-130s dropping supplies to the rebels. A second was also hit, it said.

It said some of the supplies, described as war materials, were captured by Angolan troops.

It gave no details of what had happened to the crew of the downed plane.

A South African Army spokesman in Pretoria denied the Angop report. "We deny categorically this allegation," he said. "I don't know what they shot down, but it wasn't one of ours."

South Africa has in the past acknowledged giving the rebels what it called moral, material and humanitarian aid. It has in the past admitted sending troops into southern Angola but said they were pursuing black guerillas fighting for independence for SWA/Namibia.

Supplying guerillas

Angola accuses South Africa of backing Unita, which has fought the Marxist government in Luanda since Angolan independence from Portugal in 1975.

The communique said the flight was evidence that Pretoria was continuing to supply Unita guerillas, who regularly claim attacks in Bie and neighbouring Huambo province against the Benguela railway line and other targets.

Unita, whose leader Dr Jonas Savimbi received a pledge of United States military aid during a visit to Washington earlier this year, says it is now well-placed to withstand a fresh offensive by government forces expected to begin this month. — Sapa-Reuter

Swedish 'defamation' draws Unita threat (5)

STOCKHOLM — A Unita representative has threatened retaliation against Swedish aid workers in Angola for statements made here by a government Minister.

Swedish news agency TT said yesterday the Unita threat followed Swedish Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Pierre Schori's statement that Unita was deeply involved in terrorism and systematically attacked defenceless civilians.

Mr Schori, briefing the Swedish Press last week, said he had proof of the killing of women and children by Unita but the Unita spokesman said: "Schori has defamed the Angolan people. Sweden's attitude will have negative consequences for Swedes working for the illegal regime in Luanda."

Mr Schori told the daily *Dagens Nyheter*: "We take these threats against Swedish personnel very seriously. This is further proof that Unita is really a terrorist organisation."

The paper said the 300 Swedish diplomats, businessmen and aid workers were now forbidden to travel alone outside Luanda.

UK Zimbabweans D...

SADF 7/4/86 denies its STAR plane shot by Angola

A Defence Force spokesman today denied Angolan allegations that a South African Air Force transport plane allegedly ferrying supplies to Unita was shot down by Angola on Thursday night.

The Angolan news agency Angop claimed the plane was one of three Hercules C-130s dropping supplies by parachute to the rebels over the central province of Bie.

An Angolan Defence Ministry communique said a second plane was hit.

The communique said some of the supplies described as war materiel were captured by Angolan troops.

It gave no details of what had happened to the crew of the downed plane.

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Today a South African army spokesman in Pretoria denied the Angop report.

"We deny categorically this allegation. I don't know what they shot down, but it wasn't one of ours," he said.

The communique said Angolan air force fighters intercepted the planes about 45 minutes before midnight on April 3 after they had been detected flying west of Andulo.

COMMANDO RAID

It said the flight by the South African planes was evidence that Pretoria was continuing to supply Unita guerillas, who regularly claim attacks in Bie and neighbouring Huambo province against the Benguela railway line and other targets.

Last September and October, Angola accused Pretoria of sending troops and planes to help Unita rebels fighting a major government offensive, backed by the Soviet Union and Cuba against their bases in south-eastern Angola.

South Africa has in the past admitted sending troops into southern Angola, but said they were pursuing black guerillas fighting for independence for Namibia.

In May last year, Angola said it foiled a South African commando raid against a US-operated oil complex in its northern enclave province of Cabinda. A South African army captain was captured and two other South Africans killed.

Unita, whose leader Dr Jonas Savimbi received a pledge of United States military aid during a visit to Washington earlier this year, says it is now well-placed to withstand a fresh offensive by government forces expected to begin this month. — Sapa-Reuter.

BATTLEGROUND

By JOHN D'OLIVEIRA, Editor, Argus Africa News Service

DEEP in the Angolan bush two black armies are preparing for a battle that is steadily pushing the Afghanisthan conflict into the background.

Rightly or wrongly, the perception is growing that the two superpowers' prestige in Africa is tied to the approaching confrontation between FAPLA (the Angolan armed forces) and Dr. Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebels.

FAPLA is equipped by the Soviet Union, its 100,000 men are strengthened by an estimated 35,000 Cubans while thousands of Eastern Bloc military advisers help with training, strategy and logistics.

One way or another, Angola is one of the Soviet Union's biggest African "investments".

It is also one of the few countries outside the Soviet Union that has been supplied with sophisticated, current Soviet weaponry such as the MiG 23 fighter, the Mi 25 assault helicopter and the SAM 9 surface-to-air missile system.

Unita, on the other hand, receives almost all of its aid from non-communist sources — with its most visible and controversial supplier South Africa.

HOWEVER, earlier this year Dr Savimbi made a high-profile visit to the United States where he met President Ronald Reagan and where he was promised weaponry to combat FAPLA's armoured vehicles and its aircraft.

Although no proof can be provided at this stage, it is believed that United States "Stinger" surface-to-air missiles are on their way to Unita's bush headquarters in south-eastern Angola.

The "Stingers" are already being seen as the vital element in the coming battle — and, if Unita manages to beat off the FAPLA attack, the perception will grow that disciplined, intelligent rebels against billions of dollars worth of Soviet materiel.

But there is much more to the battle than a dual between Soviet aircraft and American guided missiles.

Unita, FAPLA, gear up for the big fight

In fact, the approaching battle is no more than an element (a crucial element admittedly) in the 10-year civil war between FAPLA and Unita — a civil war which could yet have a profound influence on Southern Africa as a whole and on Namibia in particular.

THE war reached a peak in August last year when FAPLA launched its "final" attack on Unita, determined to beat the rebels into the ground and destroy their bush capital of Jamba.

On August 7 four FAPLA "brigades" (of between 1,000 and 1,200 men each), backed by Cuban-manned armoured vehicles, including 62 tanks, launched an attack on Cazombo, the major centre of what has become known as the "Cazombo enclave", a Unita-held area bordering on both Zambia and Zaire.

On September 19, Cazombo fell to FAPLA and some units moved on to the towns of Lumbala and Lucusse which were also taken from Unita.

The three towns are still in FAPLA hands — although much of the countryside remains under Unita "control" and are now being used as advance bases for the next offensive against the rebels.

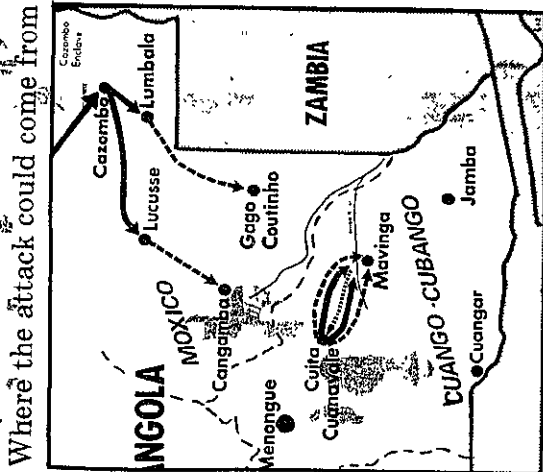
A week after the attack on Cazombo, another four "brigades" moved on Mavinga in the hope that they would break Unita's resistance at this important stronghold and then clear the way for an attack on Jamba itself.

The FAPLA forces advanced towards Mavinga, us-



Soldiers of Savimbi drill beneath a huge Unita banner. They are waiting for another attack.

ing two separate routes from the FAPLA stronghold at Cuito Cuanaavale. Appreciating the threat to Jamba, Unita threw every-
thing it had into the fight for Mavinga.
South Africa provided unspecified moral, material and humanitarian aid and some observers believe the



Where the attack could come from

Battleground Angola: The thick black line marks the original attack route. The squares between Cuito and Mavinga, mark the retreat. The line of dashes marks the anticipated attack route.

PLA "brigades" were in full — but orderly — retreat.

However, once the Russian advisers were moved out for their own safety, the orderly retreat developed into something of a rout as the FAPLA men headed back to Cuito Cuanaavale.

Unita revelled in its "victory".

However, the two battles had been expensive for both sides.

Southern African diplomatic and intelligence sources estimated Unita lost 500 men and that an additional 1,800 were wounded, some of them seriously.

In addition, Unita lost control of the important "Cazombo Enclave" and it was forced to curtail its guerrilla activities in other parts of Angola so that it could reinforce Mavinga and harass the forces preparing for another attack on rebel strongholds once the Angola rainy season had ended in late April or early May.

MEANWHILE, at least four "brigades" will move on Mavinga from Cuito Cuanaavale.

The initial objective would be to take both Gago Coufinho and Mavinga, consolidate both these positions and then prepare for a later attack on the Unita "capital" of Jamba.

However, the preparations at Cuito Cuanaavale suggest

availed now fully equipped for all-weather defensive and offensive air activity and is expected to play a crucial role in the coming battle.

It is also expected that a group of South African pilots are in the process of helping prepare the Unita. It is not known whether their role is a combat one or a training one.

Observers believe the coming offensive — as was the case with the 1983 push — will be mounted simultaneously from the North and the North-West.

At present FAPLA has 11 "brigades" in the Moxico Province and at least 10 "brigades" in Cuando-Cubango province. It is expected FAPLA troops will advance from Lucusse to take the town of Cazombo. If successful they will move on to Gago Coufinho close to the Zambian border.

MEANWHILE, at least four "brigades" will move on Mavinga from Cuito Cuanaavale.

The initial objective would be to take both Gago Coufinho and Mavinga, consolidate both these positions and then prepare for a later attack on the Unita "capital" of Jamba.

However, the preparations at Cuito Cuanaavale suggest

against billions of Lehigh worth of Soviet materiel. But there is much more to the battle than a dual between Soviet aircraft and armour and man-handled American guided missiles.

break Unitas's resistance at this important stronghold and then clear the way for an attack on Jamba itself.

The FAPLA forces advanced towards Mavinga, us-

ing two separate routes from the FAPLA stronghold at Cuito Cuanavale

Appreciating the threat to Jamba, Unitas threw every-

thing it had into the fight for Mavinga.

South Africa provided unspecified "moral, material and humanitarian" aid and some observers believe the battle tilted in Unitas's favour following strikes by South African aircraft

WHATSOEVER happened, FAPLA's armour, its Mi 25 helicopter gunships and its Communist advisers were not strong enough to break through the rebel lines and the attackers were finally stopped on the banks of the Lomba River about 10km north of Mavinga.

By October 1, the four FA-

be to take both Gago Lourenho and Mavinga, consolidate both these positions and then prepare for a later attack on the Unitas "capital" of Jamba.

However, the preparations at Cuito Cuanavale suggest that FAPLA is planning a series of air attacks on Jamba — an extensive collection of mud and reed huts and other more substantial buildings scattered in the dense bush.

Once again, it is expected FAPLA will try to use the Mi 25 helicopter gunships to soften up Unitas positions before the armour arrives to finish the job — hence Unitas's determination to arm themselves with "Stinger" and other missiles before the attack takes place.

April or early May.

FAPLA, in turn, lost more than 2 500 men who were either killed, wounded or who deserted to Unitas. Its material losses included six tanks, 26 armoured vehicles, more than 100 other vehicles and almost 30 aircraft — among which were at least six Mi 25 helicopters and eight MiG 21 and MiG 23 fighters.

ALMOST immediately, transport aircraft began ferrying tens of millions of rands worth of military equipment into the military airfields at Cuito Cuanavale and Menongue — including sophisticated radar and missile systems.

The airfield at Cuito Cuan-

AFRICA 2

How the Russians see their role in Africa

By COLIN LEGUM

LONDON — Soviet policy in Africa is usually presented through the eyes of critical commentators. But how do the Soviets themselves see their role in Africa?

Contrary to what is reported, Western-Soviet talks on African issues are conducted on a regular off-the-record basis, including regular consultations between Moscow and the US State Department over the conflicts in Southern Africa.

The following compilation of Moscow's African policies and interests is based on a number of sources, mainly from reports of private talks held between Soviet leaders and academics with Western diplomats and academics

● The USSR insists it has legitimate interests anywhere in the world, as the United States claims for itself. But it questions whether either superpower has "vital interests", and insists it has "responsibilities" to its allies in the region

● The USSR identifies its two principal "responsibilities" in sub-Saharan Africa as being Ethiopia and Angola, two liberation movements, the ANC and Swapo, and, somewhat lower down the list, Mozambique

● South Africa is acknowledged to be the hegemonic power in its region. It is regarded as possessing a strong regime with considerable political, economic and military power. Moscow believes that a revolutionary situation does not yet exist in South Africa, but that it is in the process of developing and when it ripens it will happen swiftly

In that event, the USSR and the US will jointly have to decide how to confront such a situation. The USSR insists that it prefers to see change coming in South Africa through peaceful negotiations rather than revolution, but it doubts whether this is likely to occur

● The ANC is regarded as the leading force in the struggle against the status quo in South Africa, but it is not the only power. The IDP is viewed as a positive factor in the growth of the national liberation movement.

● Neither the ANC nor SWAPO is seen by Moscow as communist organisations. It is thought to be wrong to regard these movements, or Angola and Mozambique, as "client states" of either the USSR or the US. On the other hand, South Africa is seen to be a "client state" of the West

● SWAPO is regarded as the only legitimate representative of the people of Namibia

● The USSR accepts the UN Security Council's Resolution 435 as offering an acceptable framework for the resolution of the Namibian conflict, but it does not believe that South Africa has any serious intention of ever seeing it implemented

● The USSR does not accept Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unitas as an independent force, but merely as an instrument of South African and American policies. Thanks to its external support, Unitas is seen to be militarily strong but politically weak.

● The USSR is committed to supporting the MPLA government in Angola, and so cannot ignore the threats to its security and territorial integrity

will be learned from develop

Professor slates troops in townships

HUS DWY 27/1/86
8/4/86

THE presence of soldiers in townships represented "indisguised, ubiquitous repression", Prof Colin Bundy, of the University of Cape Town's department of history, told an End Conscription Campaign (ECC) function.

For this reason the "troops out of the townships" slogan was not an empty one.

Bundy was opening an ECC-hosted photographic exhibition at the Baxter Theatre on Sunday night. This is entitled "South Africa in conflict - protest, resistance, power".

He said many of the photographs recorded "the counter-weight to State violence and mounting levels of anger and resistance".

Some captured the "major development of 1985 - the unbanning of the African National Congress - not by the State but by the people".

Former PFP member Alex Boraine said SA was in the grips of a war which, while being fought in its townships, had "touched everyone of us who has any feelings whatsoever" - Sapa.

8/4/86
8/5/86

Unita-US link talks starting

DAR ES SALAAM - Leaders of the six Frontline states opposed to apartheid meet in Luanda today to discuss, among other issues, US support for Unita.

The six strongly oppose the Reagan administration's recent decision to supply weapons to the Angolan rebels.

The leaders are also expected to discuss continuing unrest in SA and ways of increasing pressure on Pretoria to abolish apartheid.

● Unita reported in Lisbon yesterday that sabotage by its forces had left the northern city of Cabinda, site of a US-run oil complex, without water and light.

A Unita spokesman said a water-pumping station on the Lukolo River and a high-tension electricity sub-station 2km from the city had been destroyed simultaneously on Friday.

"At this moment the city of Cabinda finds itself without water and light," the spokesman said. It was not known if the US installations were affected. - Sapa-Reuter.

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9/18/85

US paper decries Stinger sales deal

NEW YORK — The sale of US anti-aircraft missiles to Angolan rebels will prolong the Angolan conflict, claims the *New York Times*.

The sale also raises the prospect of their falling into terrorist hands, it says.

The newspaper said in an editorial yesterday that the 15kg Stinger missiles were just as effective when aimed at an airliner by terrorists as when aimed by insurgents at military helicopters.

"Though the war is still called covert, everybody knows that the US intends to send Stinger missiles to rebels battling Angola's Marxist regime," the editorial said.

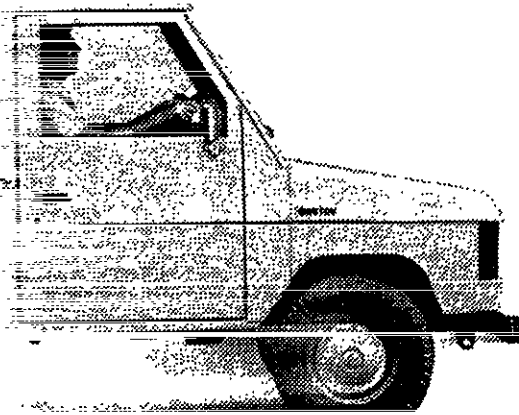
Washington had not explained how arming the rebels would relieve regional tension.

The missiles would instead increase Angola's anxieties of an attack sponsored by South Africa, the editorial said.

"It (Angola) might desire less dependence on Soviet and Cuban arms if Namibia (South West Africa) were in friendlier hands (than Pretoria's)," the editorial said.

"By contrast, for South Africa, making trouble for Angola is a low-cost way of affirming regional primacy and justifying its hold on Namibia."

The paper said: "Those Stingers, even if kept in the intended hands, promise to prolong and widen Angola's wars." — Sapa-Reuter.



T-U-V Bakkie

Other improvements? Leads

Sting in the tail?

ARGUS 9/14/86
New US fears over Unita's Stinger missiles

By NEIL LURSEN
The Argus Foreign
Service, WASHINGTON

THERE is growing concern in Washington over the Reagan Administration's decision to supply high-tech Stinger missiles to anti-Marxist rebels in Angola and Afghanistan.

The fear is that they could fall into the hands of anti-American terrorists who could use them to bring down a crowded jumbo jetliner.

Weighing only about 14kg loaded with a heat-seeking missile, the shoulder-fired Stinger is an ideal terrorist's weapon. It can be transported easily in a car to a spot 7km from a busy runway where a terrorist could fire it in relative safety.

According to an aide to Senator Bob Dole, the Republican majority leader, some congressmen feel more "comfortable" about the Stingers going to Unita than they do about their supply to Afghan Mujahadeen rebels.

Their concern is based on the fact that the Mujahadeen are politically, religiously and philosophically close to the brand of fundamental Islam observed by the Ayatollah Khomeini's followers in Iran. With those ties, it is possible that Iranian terrorists could get a Stinger or two and turn them against Americans.

Liberal Democrats have other concerns. They are afraid that the US arming of Unita will be perceived in Africa as an American military alliance with South Africa, one of Unita's main suppliers.

They charge that, rather than advance the cause of peace in Angola, the Stingers



Savimbi — waiting for the Stingers.

will merely intensify the war.

Anger at the Reagan Administration's move may spill over when the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, appears before a congressional committee dealing with US aid to Africa.

Dr Crocker did not take the decision to send Stingers to Unita but, as President Reagan's top official for the region, he will have to bear much of the criticism.

His congressional oppo-

nents are already angry at his conduct of US foreign policy in the region. The Stinger decision gives them new opportunities to attack the policy.

Analysts here believe it is likely the Americans insisted on safeguards before they agreed to send the Stingers to Unita and the Mujahadeen. The safeguards probably included the warning that if the missiles and launchers were not tightly secured, there would be no further help forthcoming from the US.

Because of this, it is believed here that the two rebel movements will entrust the weapons to only their best and most experienced field commanders and troops.

The decision to provide them has raised other sensitive issues for the Reagan Administration.

Two years ago, plans to send the missiles to friendly Arab countries were abandoned because of worry that the countries might lack the security to protect them properly and that they might end up being used against Israel.

President Reagan insisted, however, on supplying them to Saudi Arabia which currently has about 400 Stingers.

The Arab countries that were denied them may demand to know why Angolan and Afghan rebels are more trustworthy than they. "It gives them another excuse to be angry at America," said former Senator James Abourezk, who represents Arab organisations in the US.

Washington 'has lost credibility'

US aid for Savimbi riles Frontline states



● SAVIMBI

LUSAKA — The six Frontline nations accused the US yesterday of forfeiting its role as honest broker in talks on Namibian independence because of US backing for the Angolan rebel group Unita.

They said in a communique the US had lost credibility as a mediator in Southern Africa by welcoming Unita leader Jonas Savimbi.

The rebel group has been fighting a bush war to overthrow the pro-Soviet Angolan government of President Eduardo dos Santos.

The US is giving Savimbi \$15m plus military aid, including anti-aircraft missiles.

The Frontline summit was attended by leaders of Tanzania, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Angola,

Botswana and Zambia.

"In supporting the apartheid regime and its complementary forces — grouped in the so-called Unita — the government of the United States has lost credibility as mediator," the communique added.

It said US support for Unita was "gross and inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of the Peoples' Republic of Angola" and had presented a setback to peace in the region.

The Frontline leaders reiterated their rejection of the concept of linking Namibian independence to the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

Pretoria, backed by Washington, has said it will start moves soon to grant Namibia independence on condition the Cubans leave Angola.

The communique criticised what it called SA's acts of aggression and destabilisation against neighbouring states.

"The summit deplored these unprovoked acts, especially the financial and military support given by South Africa to armed bandits and dissidents in Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and other states in Southern Africa."

The communique called for more international pressure on SA, including economic sanctions, to force it to abandon apartheid.

It also called for unconditional release of all SA political prisoners and detainees, including Nelson Mandela. It urged Pretoria to lift bans on the ANC, the Pan-Africanist Congress and all other political parties. — Sapa-R r.

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Handwritten: Bred DAY 10/4/86.

United States sticks to its guns on Angola 5

By Neil Eijussen.
WASHINGTON — The United States Government is sticking doggedly to its tough new strategy on Angola in spite of angry public protests by Luanda's Marxist regime and Southern Africa's Frontline states.

The latest complaint has come in a communique after a meeting of six Frontline leaders in the Angolan capital this week.

They charged that the US had lost its credibility as an honest broker in the search for peace in the region, and termed the US supply of mod-

ern weapons to Unita rebels as "gross and inadmissible interference".

The Reagan Administration's view is that arming the rebel group Unita will help nudge the Soviet-backed Angolans to the negotiating table for discussions leading to a withdrawal of Cuban troops and independence for Namibia.

DEPLORED

But the leaders of the six Frontline states — Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe — this week deplored what

they described as an attempt by the Americans to drag Angola into the superpower conflict.

They were especially angered by the warm official welcome extended to Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi in Washington recently.

US officials have suggested that the public criticisms being made in Southern Africa are not matched by private diplomatic exchanges.

A State Department spokesman said yesterday: "We do not believe either the Angolans or the Frontline states have foreclosed any ne-

negotiating options."

He said the US continued to believe that South Africa's conditional offer to start a UN-sponsored Namibian independence process on August 1 this year was an important step and that all parties should use the opportunity if offered.

SETTLEMENT

"We intend to continue our efforts to facilitate a negotiated settlement of Namibia's independence under US Security Council Resolution 435 and, in that context, a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola."

In addition to seeking diplomatic goals in the area — Cuban withdrawal and Namibian independence — the US Government is under intense pressure from American conservatives: some of them holding influential jobs in the Reagan Administration, to help Unita withstand an expected attack by communist forces in coming days or weeks.

This week, the chief of the Central Intelligence Agency, Mr. William Casey, warned that the communists were preparing "feverishly" to attack Unita.

Cartel capers FIN/11/4/86

Millers representing about 70% of the R1 billion-R1,5 billion a year maize milling industry have been accused of operating a market sharing cartel. It is alleged that penalties amounting to R60/t are being imposed on any participant exceeding his milling quota.

Groups named as ring members include Premier, Tiger and major agricultural co-ops. But representatives of the organisations deny they are operating a cartel.

Nevertheless, wholesalers and maize producers are adamant that an effective cartel operates to stabilise production at agreed levels. This, they complain, prejudices their own profitability.

"We have heard of a milling cartel and are worried about its implications, especially as a two-market system for maize was rejected by government because of its unacceptable quota system. The Maize Board will probably take this matter further," says Nampo economist Kit le Clus.

Wholesalers are also upset, and claim that a 40% cut in their discount margins — from 10%-11% to some 7% — by cartel members is pushing them to the "brink of unprofitability."

According to market sources, Premier, Tiger and major co-operative milling groups — Senwesko, Oos-Transvaalse Ko-operasie, Noordwes Ko-op, Vrystaat Ko-op and Suidwes Ko-op have been mentioned — have signed an agreement which sets each participant's milling quota.

Any participant exceeding his milling quota has to pay a penalty into a central fund, from which millers who under-produced during the quota period are subsidised, says a maize industry spokesman.

Such an agreement could be illegal in terms of amended Competition Board (CB)

legislation due to come into operation on May 2. This forbids horizontal price collusion, horizontal collusion on conditions of supply, horizontal collusion on market shares and collusive tendering.

"But these regulations would not apply to any agreement, arrangement, understanding, business practice or method of trading authorised by the provisions of any law, regulation or scheme in terms of existing legislation. This might include agricultural co-ops operating in terms of their constituting legislation," a CB spokesman tells the FM.

As most businessmen have been aware of the terms of the new CB legislation since December 1984 it would seem obvious that those still operating "illegal" arrangements would act to safeguard their operations.

Willem de Kock, MD of the Premier Group's Milling division, says the CB "is fully aware of, and is investigating" all arrangements and agreements which have existed for years in the milling industry. De Kock says allegations that discount margins or supplies have been cut are "nonsense,"

adding that retail maize meal prices recently rose at a lower rate than warranted by increases in the maize price.

"We do sometimes have problems with wholesalers not paying their accounts. Their supplies might be cut," he adds. De Kock refuses to comment directly on the existence of a market-sharing cartel with production quotas and penalties.

But a spokesman for the maize industry says he heard the cartel agreement was signed in July 1985, although it might have also operated previously. Prices and supplies are subjected to market sharing, while wholesalers, retailers and consumers are prejudiced by the lack of free competition.

But Piet Louw, chairman of the Maize Millers' Association (MMA) and an executive director of Tiger, denies that the MMA operates any cartel or quota systems. He says that with some 150 maize millers operating in SA there is sufficient competition in the industry.

"Maize meal prices vary widely in different parts of SA — proof that there is competition in the industry," he tells the FM. ■

Roberto in U.S. to raise cash for FNLA

By PATRICIA CHENEY
Washington

TRIPPING the coat-tails of Unifita's Jonas Savimbi, former Angolan rebel leader Holden Roberto this week obtained R98 000 in "non-lethal" aid from a group of retired American military officers.

Roberto, head of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), is in Washington for a month's visit to raise money for his organisation.

His benefactors belong to an Alabama-based organisation called Civilian Military Assistance which provides aid to anti-communist groups around the world.

On Thursday, Roberto complained to a conservative congressional panel that he had been forgotten in the rush to give support to Savimbi.

Silent

"The FNLA is not dead, but it is silent because it lacks the means to create a vigorous and costly public relations campaign," he said.

"It would also be undemocratic if one particular political movement were to be designated in advance as the sole representative of the free Angolan people."

The reference was a dig at Savimbi, who has hired a high-powered Washington PR firm for R294 000 a year.

To prove the FNLA was still operating, Roberto produced his "field commander", Alberto Vilela, who removed his shirt to display his battle scars. Vilela later admitted he hadn't seen Roberto since 1979.

Roberto said that with American assistance, the FNLA could field an army of 15 000 to 18 000 men.

RACISTS SWITTOH APPEALS TO

13/4/66 S. T. N. M. E. S.

Headmasters defying rules

By HENRY LUDSKI

SCORES of black pupils are being admitted to coloured schools in the Peninsula in defiance of education authority rules as the boycott crisis at African schools continues to grow.

However, the black pupils now at coloured and private schools to escape the chaos at their own ones are being harassed and accused of being "traitors", according to teachers.

Sources said some African pupils, in order to escape harassment and victimisation, had moved out of their townships and were boarding with coloured families.

Defiance

Others are avoiding using public transport and are being transported to and from school by taxi drivers.

Parents and teachers, however, there has been "quite a large move". The trend has become increasingly apparent in recent months and, say education sources, it seems set to snowball further as parents of pupils in Gwydalen, Nyanga and Langrealise a relatively trouble-free education is available on the Cape flats, just across the railway line.

The high schools where black pupils have enrolled include Livingstone, Harold Cressy and Alexander Stinton in Kensington.

Black pupils are also known to have enrolled at several primary schools in the Peninsula.

Private schools

The large-scale move to a more-stable educational environment also

attendances continued to plummet, with many schools grinding to a virtual standstill.

Many pupils still have not written last year's exams and local black education bodies have called on the Department of Education and Training to extend the registration deadline, which expired on Friday.

Principals have also criticised education authorities regarding regulations about the admission of other races to coloured schools, particularly in light of recent announcements in Parliament by the Rev Allan Hendrickse that coloured schools are open to anybody, regardless of race.

ance of strict Department of Education regulations regarding the admissions of other races and, in one case, more than 50 African pupils have been enrolled at one high school. Departmental regulations of Education Department. Culture regulations regarding the admissions of other races and, in one case, more than 50 African pupils have been enrolled at one high school. Departmental regulations of Education Department.

Department of Education regulations regarding the admissions of other races and, in one case, more than 50 African pupils have been enrolled at one high school. Departmental regulations of Education Department.

In recent weeks, pupils at three Cape schools have burned free exercise books supplied by the Government, claiming they are inadequate and of inferior quality to those issued to white pupils. The situation at black schools is now regarded as critical and this week

Others are avoiding using public transport and are being transported to and from school by taxi drivers.

The large-scale move to a more-stable educational environment also

SABC Midias

Kaunda condemns aid for Unita

BELGRADE — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia yesterday attacked United States policies in Southern Africa and said he would resume ties with Israel only if it withdrew from Arab soil.

Ending a three-day visit to Yugoslavia, Mr Kaunda said President Ronald Reagan's support for Unita had created extreme tension in the region, which might grow into "a confrontation of unimaginable proportions".

He said Zambia recognised Israel's right to exist, but it must pull out of occupied Arab territories and honour the rights of Palestinians.

During his visit Mr Kaunda met Yugoslavian President Radovan Vujkovic and Prime Minister Mr Milka Planinc. — Sapa-Reuter.

BUS DAY

18/4/86 (5)

Angola's decisive bush battle

LONDON — Any day now, the seemingly endless flat, savannah of south-eastern Angola will become the setting for a series of set-piece battles — the outcome will be important not just to southern Africa but also to the prestige of the Soviet Union and the US.

The end of the summer rains will signal the start of yet another "final offensive" by Angolan government troops, backed by Cuban manpower and Russian hardware, against Unita rebels newly-equipped with American Stinger heat-seeking missiles.

The battles will determine whether the 35 000-strong Cuban task force will remain in Angola or quit and thereby clear the way for Namibian independence.

Diplomatic and intelligence sources in southern Africa expect that the impending offensive will be similar to that mounted by government forces last year. The objective then was to overrun Jamba, the Unita headquarters in the south-eastern corner of the country.

Unita, led by Jonas Savimbi and assisted by the SA Air Force, managed to hold the line. But this time the Angolan government firepower will be stronger.

For the past six months, Russia has been airlifting military supplies to Angola and on to the government forward bases. The Angolan air force has been supplied with the advanced Mig-23 Flogger G fighters and a group of Soviet pilots is known to be in the country, probably as advisers. The Hind helicopter gunships lost in last year's offensive have been replaced and reinforced.

Government forces have deployed four mechanised brigades (each about 1 200 men) with tanks and heavy artillery, to the Cueto Canavale area. One mechanised brigade and about 3 000 infantrymen have been assembled at Lucusse for a push from the north.

Against this, Savimbi has a massive arsenal of captured weapons, the reassurance that SA will not happily see his forces routed — and the US handheld stinger missiles. — *Daily Telegraph*.

DAY, Monday, April 21 1986

Talks on Unita aid plan sought



● SAVIMBI

WASHINGTON — Efforts are under way in Congress to change the way the US government is running its covert aid programme for Angola's National Union for Total Independence of Angola (Unita) rebels.

A House of Representatives Africa sub-committee is to vote tomorrow on legislation that would require the administration of President Ronald Reagan to make an open, public request for any money or equipment it intends to provide to Dr Jonas Savimbi and his guerrilla troops.

Congress would then have to debate — and vote — on the request, under the Bill introduced by Representative Lee Hamilton, chairman of the House Select Committee on Intelligence.

The administration, which backs Savimbi's Unita, is reportedly giving the anti-government forces about \$15m in covert military assistance.

The president must notify the Senate and House intelligence committees before providing covert aid to insurgents around the world.

When Savimbi came to Washington last January to meet Reagan and lobby Congress for weapons and other aid, Hamilton said the administration

ought to make a request to Congress and have an open debate".

Senator David Durenberger, Hamilton's counterpart on the Senate intelligence panel, said he felt "fairly strongly" the aid ought to be overt.

Representative Howard Wolpe, chairman of the Africa sub-committee, supports the Hamilton provision.

Wolpe and other critics of aiding Savimbi say the US financial backing could harden the determination of the Soviets and the Cubans, who maintain more than 35 000 troops in Angola.

For 10 years the US was barred from aiding Angolan rebels by the so-called Clark Amendment, which was repealed late last year.

In a related development, Senator Dennis DeConcini has proposed legislation that would stop the administration from sending sophisticated Stinger anti-aircraft weapons to Angolan and Afghan guerrillas unless certain conditions were met.

DeConcini said he wanted to ensure that the Defence Department had the same safeguards on Stingers going to guerrilla groups in Angola and Afghanistan that are placed on missiles shipped to Saudi Arabia and some other sovereign countries. — Sapa-AP.

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US bid to keep Stingers out of 'wrong hands'

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The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Secret United States weapon supplies to the Angolan rebel movement Unita have again come under congressional attack for fear of military hardware falling into the wrong hands.

Two members of the House of Representatives have introduced a Bill to restrict the sale or transfer of Stinger anti-aircraft weapons to Unita and rebels in Afghanistan.

Congressmen Les Aucoin of Oregon and Richard Durbin of Illinois said: "Stingers are small, they're effective and they don't require maintenance. They are a perfect tool for terrorists. A Stinger would be worth its weight in gold to a madman like Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi".

Another move to stop covert military aid to Unita, which started flowing earlier this year, will be discussed this week by the House Foreign Affairs sub-committee on Africa.

The sub-committee is scheduled to examine a Bill requiring public debate and congressional approval for any US involvement in military or paramilitary operations in Angola.

The Stinger has a range of about 8 km, a sensor which locks onto aircraft heat, and can "outsmart" decoy flares. It is a small, lightweight weapon.

Congressmen Aucoin and Durbin said their Bill was not an attempt to end US involvement in Angola or Afghanistan. Their only purpose was to keep Stingers away from "operations where we have no control over who might ultimately gain control over them".

They said Stingers could easily be hidden in urban areas and, because of their long range, used against commercial airlines.

Shipment of Stingers to Unita, which became known last month, is expected to help the rebels repel an imminent offensive in South-east Angola.

Growing US impatience as Piki and Crocker meet

By Neil Lurssen, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — South African and American officials met for talks in Geneva yesterday and on Sunday against a background of growing impatience here over the pace of reform in South Africa and concern about the conflict in Angola.

The delegations were led by Foreign Minister Mr. Piki Botha and the United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr. Chester Crocker. They were assisted by senior officials including the SA Ambassador to Washington, Mr. Herbert Beukes.

In Washington, officials of both governments would say only that the talks were a continuation of meetings on bilateral and regional issues.

But it is understood that the escalating conflict in Angola and the related issues of Namibian independence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops were high on the agenda.

State President P. W. Botha's announcement on pass laws was likely to have been discussed at length in the context of the US view that delays in dismantling apartheid could have tragic consequences.

PROBLEMS FACING ANGOLA

As communist and rebel forces, both armed with highly sophisticated weapons, shape up to each other in Angola, there is growing unhappiness here at the US role in supplying shoulder-launched Stinger missiles to Unita.

American opponents of the Reagan Administration fear that the Stingers may fall into the hands of terrorists, and they worry that greater US involvement is damaging US ties with African countries.

There are signs that the growing superpower rivalry in Angola could be one of the factors having a bearing on whether President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev will meet for a second summit in the US later this year.

In Moscow yesterday, Mr. Gorbachev accused the US of trying to turn back the wheel of history, of relying brazenly on force, on interference in the affairs of foreign countries and of state terrorism.

Among other things, the Soviet leader said the US was supporting "killer gangs in Angola." Analysts here believe the Soviets are reflecting their determination not to abandon their interests in Angola.

The US has been pushing hard for acceptance of South Africa's conditional offer to start the UN-backed independence plan for Namibia on August 1, and it is likely that much of the discussion in the lakeside Swiss city revolved around reaction to the offer by the Soviets, by Angola's MPLA regime and by the Frontline States.

Where the agenda switched to bilateral issues, it is expected that Dr. Crocker expanded on the view that South Africa is running out of time to implement the reforms necessary to bring peace and make South Africa attractive to international investors again.

ARGUS 23/4/86

ARGUS 23/4/86

Lawaai kamp raid: 39 held

Staff Reporter

THIRTY-NINE people are still being held by police following a security force swoop at Lawaai kamp township near George.

They will appear in court soon.

Police said 10 of the 39 — who were arrested early yesterday — were being held on sabotage charges. Seven were arrested in connection with public violence allegations and three for arson.

Six were arrested in connection with malicious damage to property, six for theft, four on dagga charges and one each for stock theft, assault and resisting arrest.

Secret supplies to Unita stopped Congress told

The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — Secret supplies of portable anti-aircraft missiles from the United States to the Angolan rebel movement, Unita, had to be stopped because they were not covert, a Congressional hearing has been told.

Almost all aspects of the "covert" American operation were now known — including even the quantity and quality of the weapons, said Mr Howard Wolpe, chairman of the house Foreign Affairs sub-committee on Africa.

The sub-committee yesterday passed a Bill requiring US military aid to Unita to be publicly debated and openly passed by Congress, thus trying to halt arms supplies which started running to Unita earlier this year. The Bill goes before the full House Committee on Foreign affairs today and, if passed, will go to the House of representatives to be put to the vote.

Those for the Bill argued that the Reagan Administration had announced and discussed covert aid openly. It was no longer secret, and should be debated and decided in congress.

The legislation, introduced by Congressman Lee Hamilton, chairman of the house Select Committee on Intelligence, was approved by that committee last month.

Arson, stoning near Worcester

PRETORIA. — A private vehicle wholesale shop was damaged and a truck were damaged by stone-throwers at Zwelentemba, near Worcester, yesterday.

The community hall was damaged by arsonists, according to the overnight unrest report issued by the police directorate of public relations here.

At New Brighton in the Eastern Province a home was petrol-bombed.

At Lingelihle, near Cradock, the Development Board offices and a truck with a trailer were destroyed when they were set on fire.

In the white residential area a

wholesale shop was damaged when it was petrol-bombed.

At Old Location, near Witbank, a private vehicle was destroyed when it was petrol-bombed.

At Mbekweni, near Paarl, a truck was set alight.

At Alexandra 13 cars, a police vehicle and three homes were damaged by arsonists and stone-throwers.

The body of a black man was found in one of the burnt houses. Two men in one of the private vehicles were slightly injured.

At Sebokeng, near Vanderbijlpark, there were a number of arson attempts involving schools. — Sapa.

Advertisement

NEW!
Old family photographs can be copied

By Ian Walker

Inquiry told of shooting of youths

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A Kangwane magistrate described how 1 500 youths — chanting slogans and singing freedom songs — pulled down 20 metres of security fencing and entered the courtyard at Kabokweni.

Mr Gideon Lourens Engelbrecht was giving evidence at an inquiry in Kabokweni yesterday.

BUDDA,
23/4/80

SA neighbours 'allow' armed guerrilla attacks

EVEN though SA's neighbours officially reject armed attacks against the country from their territories, the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) "act in a clandestine way" under the protection of refugee status.

This was stated in a government White Paper on defence which was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The White Paper stated

ANC and PAC actions against "certain targets" in SA were directed from neighbouring states.

"The ANC has head-quarter facilities in Zambia and the country acts as a centre for planning and co-ordinating the terror onslaught."

The external threat, directed against all the components of the "national power base" of SA and Namibia was culminating "mainly in a revolutionary onslaught".

This was directed and co-ordinated by Russia which, by supplying increased quantities of weapons to countries like Angola and Mozambique, and deploying surrogate forces, instructors and advisers, was ensuring their dependence on the Soviet bloc.

"The USSR thus also creates a protective umbrella which allows the ANC and Swapo to enjoy greater freedom of movement in these states with-

out which these organisations would be unable to conduct their deeds of terror successfully."

In addition to about 40 000 troops from surrogate countries, about 15 Soviet officers had been attached as command elements to some Angolan formations.

Under the influence of the Soviet bloc, the UN and the OAU, the black states in southern Africa were striving to isolate SA by implementing "intensified coercive measures" through disinvestment and by promoting the "revolutionary onslaught against the RSA".

"Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique especially are increasingly prepared to allow the ANC, in a clandestine way, to commit deeds of terror in the RSA through, and from, their territories."

"During the past year the ANC has also established and extended its military and political infrastructures in order to plan, co-ordinate and control the revolutionary onslaught in all the RSA's neighbouring states (excluding the TBVC states)," stated the White Paper. — Sapa.

BUFFALO CORPORATION LIMITED

("Buffcor") (Reg No. 05/25532/06)

PACTAPE LIMITED

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ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTENDED RIGHTS OFFER AND SUBSEQUENT LISTING OF PACTAPE

Mercabank Limited is authorised to announce that Buffcor has decided to afford the opportunity to its ordinary and participating preference shareholders to participate directly in its subsidiary, Pactape. Buffcor will therefore offer approximately 3.5 million 4.5 cent dividend preferred ordinary shares in Pactape to its shareholders, by way of rights, at 60 cents per share. The proceeds will accrue to Pactape. Further announcements in this regard will follow shortly.

Pactape manufactures and distributes industrial and domestic pressure-sensitive tapes under well known brand names such as Tesa, Sellotape and Nashua as well as pump and valve gland packings under the brand name Impact. Pactape enjoys market leadership in both the pressure-sensitive tape and packings markets.

Application will be made to The Johannesburg Stock Exchange for a listing of the prefer-

US aid to Unita 'should be stopped because it is no longer secret'

By Alan Dunn, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON. — Secret supplies of portable anti-aircraft missiles from the United States to the Angolan rebel movement Unita had to be stopped because they were not covert at all, a Congressional hearing has been told.

Almost all aspects of the "covert" American operation were now known — including even the quantity and quality of the weapons, said Mr Howard Wolpe, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs sub-committee on Africa.

The sub-committee yesterday passed a bill requiring US military aid to Unita to be publicly debated and openly passed by Congress, thus trying to halt arms supplies which started running to Unita earlier this year. The bill goes before the full House Committee on Foreign Affairs today and, if passed, will go to the House of Representatives to be put to the vote.

Those for the Bill argued that the Reagan Administration had openly discussed covert aid. It was no longer secret and should be debated and decided in Congress.

The legislation, introduced by Congressman Lee Hamilton, chairman of the House Select Committee on Intelligence, was approved by that committee last month. He said its primary aim was to require open acknowledgment of the military aid so that it could be sustained.

"This is not a blanket prohibition on assistance," he said. Few foreign policy decisions

SMC
23/4/88
S
were as important as a decision to go to war or to support a war. It was probably the most important issue on Africa confronting Congress.

Mr Wolpe, a strong opponent of American aid to Unita, said he had heard the covert aid involved several hundred Stinger missiles costing more than \$60 000 (about R120 000) each. "We may be talking about over \$20-million (R40-million) for Stingers alone."

Only one thing was not known about the covert aid — the money involved. He and his Democratic colleagues argued that Mr Reagan's pursuit of covert aid was to keep it from Congressional control and review.

The whole distinction between covert and overt aid had clearly lost its meaning, he said.

A State Department official told the hearing there was value in keeping covert operations such as this secret because it enabled "plausible deniability" and kept hostile elements guessing.

Congressman Mark Siljander, a staunch supporter of aid to Unita, said the issue had been publicly debated in the Press and by Congress. Congress had voted last year to repeal the Clark Amendment, a Congressional action which prevented any covert aid to Unita for 10 years.

"It's not as though it has not been discussed in congress," he said.

The bill was passed on party lines, with six Democrats voting for and four members of the Republican minority against.

CME Times
24/4/86 (5)

Bill to disclose aid for Angola

WASHINGTON. — A US Congress subcommittee approved a bill yesterday that would force President Reagan's covert military aid programme for Angolan rebels into the open.

The House Foreign Affairs Africa Subcommittee voted six to four in favour of the measure introduced by Intelligence Committee chairman Mr Lee Hamilton, an Indiana Democrat, last month. The call for open congressional debate has already been approved in his committee.

"The administration's approach on Angola has been to make a significant foreign policy change and, apparently, to support a covert war in Angola by bypassing the Congress and excluding it from the decision-making process," Mr Hamilton said.

Open debate

The Reagan administration notified the congressional intelligence committees of a \$15-million (R30-million) military aid plan for Unita.

Mr Hamilton's bill, expected to pass the full Foreign Affairs Committee in a vote today, does not specifically bar covert aid to Unita. But in view of congressional opposition to the support it could have that effect by allowing open debate in Congress.

Opponents say the aid puts the US in a de facto alliance with Pretoria, which supports Unita, and could escalate the Angolan conflict.

Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has condemned the aid as an act of war. — Sapa-Reuter

US committee wants aid to Unita halted

By Alan Dunn,
The Star Bureau

STAR 25/4/86

WASHINGTON — A congressional committee has passed a Bill halting secret United States military aid to Angolan rebels, thus clearing the way for the legislation to be debated by the House of Representatives.

The Bill requires that any US Government military or paramilitary operations in Angola be openly acknowledged, debated, and voted on by Congress.

It would reverse a decision by the Reagan Administration to secretly supply the Unita rebel movement with arms.

Committee approval was given to the Bill yesterday, amid warnings from those against it that it would diminish President Reagan's powers in dealing with hostile foreign governments, restrict presidential flexibility, and end a foreign policy option.

Congressman Stephen Solarz, a supporter of the Bill, said military aid to Unita would solidify the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, if not increase it.

SA TROOP WITHDRAWAL

The best way to rid Angola of the Cubans, he added, was to get South African troops out of Namibia. This would reduce the reason for the Cubans in Angola.

Committee members opposing the Bill said it was, in effect, a return to the Clark Amendment repealed by Congress last year, which prohibited aid to Unita for 10 years.

The Bill's author, Congressman Lee Hamilton, chairman of the House Select Committee on Intelligence, said he had introduced the legislation because the arms supply was by no means covert. Mr Reagan and other senior members of his Administration had talked about it openly.

It is widely believed here that the US has supplied hundreds of shoulder-fired Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Unita. Fears are growing that the sophisticated weapon could fall into the wrong hands and be turned by terrorists on a US ally.

Debate on military supplies to Unita has been intense, with opponents of the Bill feeling sure that the measure will not pass the House. If it does, they say, the Senate will prevent it becoming law.

Mr Hamilton said one of the reasons behind his Bill was that any covert action in Angola would be difficult politically to sustain in the absence of a thorough and frank debate on the issue.

N Koreans now fighting in Angola, 5 rebels claim

By Joao Santa Rita

Small groups of North Korean troops are now operating in northern Angola against anti-government guerillas, say sources close to the small FNLA rebel group.

The sources said the North Koreans arrived at the port of Ambriz and are operating mainly in the province of Quanza Norte where they have their bases.

Although the presence of North Koreans in Angola has been previously reported by rebels from the main anti-government guerilla organisation, Unita, this is the first time that they are said to be involved in a combat role.

The FNLA was an ally of Unita during the 1976 civil war which was won by the MPLA with support from Cuban troops.

Since then the FNLA has maintained a very small group of guerillas operating in virtually inaccessible bush areas in northern Angola.

Its president, Mr Holden Roberto, lives in exile in France and was recently in the United States in an attempt to raise support for his organisation.

COURT ACTION

During his stay in the US Mr Roberto, with the support of six US congressmen, started a court action in the American district court of Virginia with the aim of preventing the US Export-Import Bank from granting the Angolan government about R200 million in loans.

The FNLA sources say that if the court stops the banks from granting the loans the Angolan government will be in serious financial difficulties.

The congressmen involved, Mr Dan Burton, Mr Jim Courter, Mr Phil Crane, Mr Jack Fields, Mr Mark Siljander and Mr Gerald Solomon, have based their court action in a 1945 Act which "prohibits financing in support of US exports to any communist country unless the President determines that extensions of credit would be in the national interest."

US aid starting to reach

Unita, says Savimbi

By John D'Oliveira,
Editor of The Star's
Africa News Service

Munhango

The aid pipeline from the United States to Unita opened eleven days ago and has already disgorged uniforms, medicines and all-terrain motor vehicles in anticipation of a major government assault on the Angolan rebels.

If and when the pipeline provides Unita with arms — including the Stinger anti-aircraft missile system which is at the centre of a domestic political row in the United States — it could help tip the balance of power in a country which has been at war for more than 20 years.

Dr Savimbi announced the opening of the pipeline at a public press conference held on the platform of the railway station deep in central Angola on Friday.

His statement will almost certainly give impetus to the controversy in the United States over President Ronald Reagan's Angolan policy.

While Dr Savimbi spoke to media representatives, his troops faced Angolan government units only 20 km to the north.

Landmine drama

Near the platform, Unita medics were treating a soldier whose foot had been blown off by a landmine minutes before the arrival of Dr Savimbi and the media party.

Two of Unita's front-line troops in newly dug positions near Munhango on the Benguela Railway line. Unita has stopped the trains running on this vital railway line from Lobito to Zaire.

stage where we are getting arms, he said. I got to see. Questioned about the sophisticated, portable Stinger missiles, Dr Savimbi refused to say whether or not he had the weapons "because of security considerations".

However, he spoke throughout



Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi stands next to a derelict tank on the Benguela Railway line at Munhango.



SALDRU STATISTICS SERVICE

This divides into two main sections:

- 1) the collection of socio-economic information to form a database of official and alternative statistics;
- 2) the provision of a central service for the preparation and analysis of surveys.

Both sections are involved in the collection and subsequent

DATABASE

The Handbook on the framework of bargaining, labour and other alternative sources be relevant

The official publications away in the reports of Government

Problems of the departments seemingly in

The media party had been flown to Mavinga, about 250 km north of the Namibian border, then travelled by truck for four days and four nights, stopping only for food and vehicle repairs, to the Munhango station on the disused but vital Benguela railway line.

They returned to South Africa in the early hours of this morning.

Confirming that this was the furthest north that he had held a press conference, Dr Savimbi reviewed the military position in south and central Angola and said his troops were well prepared for the expected MPLA offensive.

Questioned about United States aid, Dr Savimbi said the aid pipeline had opened seven days previously and that Unita had already received medicines, uniforms and all-terrain vehicles.

"The aid process has started but we have not yet reached the

as if their arrival in Southern Angola was a foregone conclusion.

Referring to the coming offensive by Fapla (the Angolan armed forces) against Unita, Dr Savimbi said his men would be in a better position than before to face Fapla's helicopter gunships, MiG fighters and tanks - "we hope to get the proper equipment we did not have last year".

Asked specifically whether his forces had Stingers, Dr Savimbi said that if the offensive started in May, Unita would have the "effective weapons" President Ronald Reagan had promised.

Unita would not allow Stingers to fall into terrorist hands, he said, adding that Unita was not part of the "world-wide terrorist network".

Nor would any of the missiles be passed to South Africa.

● See Page 11.

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compiled forms must include the following: Collective bargaining, Migrant Both official statistics felt to

lie in the main to some hidden sources and the many

is task more compounded by the government single issue,

Alternative statistics to those published by the Central Statistics Service are being collected from the research findings of individual institutions, projects and individuals - and also from within SALDRU itself. These statistics supplement the official data - both by acting as a check on their established series and also by exploring indicators not yet included in their collection.

SALDRU has not as yet introduced its own series resulting from primary research findings but this is an exciting possibility for the future. There remain many areas of interest which could be identified as important to be monitored, given the necessary resources. This would obviously be a major commitment requiring separate funding.



● MACHEL

Rebel conflicts again on five-nation talks agenda

29/4/86
BUS DAY

LUANDA — Leaders of Africa's five Portuguese-speaking nations yesterday began two days of talks in Luanda.

"This summit comes at an extremely important moment for southern Africa," Sao Tome and Principe President Manuel Pinto da Costa said on arrival in Luanda on Sunday.

"The past year has been very tense and we will discuss SA aggression against Angola."

Pinto da Costa arrived with presidents Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde and Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea-Bissau.

Mozambican President Samora Machel arrived yesterday.

The first summit was held in Luanda in 1979, four years after independence from

Portugal. Subsequent meetings have been held in the capitals of the other four nations.

All the summits have focused on the rebel wars in Angola and Mozambique, regional tension with SA and co-operation among the five.

The presidents are expected to approve a joint diplomatic offensive against the two rebel movements. This was initialled by a preparatory meeting last week of the foreign ministers of the five.

The measure calls for each of the five governments to contact selected foreign governments to press for international efforts against Unita in Angola and Renamo in Mozambique. — Sapa-AP.

Govt troops desert in droves and leaders bicker over strategy, but . . .

Unita is ready to do battle

STAR 29/4/86

By John D'Oliveira,
Editor of The Star's
Africa News Service

MUNHANGO — Brimming with confidence as he inspected his front-line troops deep in central Angola, Dr Jonas Savimbi told representatives of the western media that Unita was ready for the approaching — and possibly decisive — battle with Angolan Government forces.

And he spoke of a serious disagreement over tactics between high-ranking Angolan military officers and their Russian and Cuban advisers.

Bullet holes

In an audacious move, Dr Savimbi flew 20 journalists, photographers and television crewmen into Mavinga, about 250 km north of the Namibian border, and then trucked them 700 km through the endless Angolan bush to this wrecked station on the Benguela Railway.

The group returned to South Africa in the early hours of this morning.
Dr Savimbi was born at Munhango 51 years ago and his father was the town's station-master.



Dr Jonas Savimbi . . . prepared for decisive battle against Russian-aided Angolan Government troops

So it was at the station, its platform littered with broken glass, its walls scarred by countless bullet and shrapnel holes, its environs still dangerous with mines, that Dr Savimbi addressed the media party and inspected the smart detachment of his troops.
Earlier he had moved exten-

sively through the Unita units he expects will have to meet one of the three FAPLA (Angolan armed forces) thrusts towards the Unita capital of Jamba any day now.
Dr Savimbi conceded that the FAPLA offensive against Unita between August and Oc-

tober last year had caught his movement by surprise.

Units had expected yet another of FAPLA's annual thrusts towards Jamba in south-eastern Angola. Instead they faced FAPLA's biggest ever campaign to destroy Unita and its "capital".

Units had ultimately stopped the attack short of its Mavinga stronghold, but it had lost the town of Cazombo, close to the Zambian and Zairean borders, as well as some other villages in that area.

"But now we are in a much better position," the rebel leader said.

● The morale of Unita's troops was high, much higher than the morale of the FAPLA troops who were deserting in large numbers. In the Munhango area alone, more than 100 had fled to Unita and he had been told a unit of 300 would ultimately cross to his side.

● The fact that the Reagan Administration was prepared to help Unita gave additional confidence to Unita soldiers — "I am seeing that confidence everywhere".

● Unita would be in a much better position than it was in 1985 to face FAPLA's M124 helicopter gunships, its MIG fighters and its tanks because it expected to get the "proper

equipment" — although Dr Savimbi would not be drawn on precisely what that equipment would be.

● Unita's military intelligence had improved considerably and it had activated valuable sources in Luanda.

Dr Savimbi said Unita believed the original date for the attack was April 14.

However, Unita knew that FAPLA was having problems with its troops.

In addition, Unita had reactivated its guerrillas in the central and northern parts of Angola and they were operating effectively.

Dissension

While FAPLA had replaced the helicopters, the aircraft and the armoured vehicles lost in the confrontation last year, it had been forced to send some of its troops from the south to the north in order to secure the situation in the northern provinces.

Units knew that, while the Russians and the Cubans wanted to attack Unita immediately, high-ranking FAPLA officers believed that they should first secure the northern and central provinces before attempting the final thrust against Unita and its capital.

If the FAPLA men won the argument, the offensive might be delayed until June or July.
"However, we think the Russians and the Cubans will win the argument and that the offensive will start some time in May."

Dr Savimbi repeated that he did not believe a military solution was possible in Angola and that Unita was fighting to prove to the MPLA government that it would have to negotiate with Unita, establish a government of national reconciliation, set up a constitutional assembly and then hold free and fair elections.

Unita did not want to create a "government in exile" because this would suggest that Unita wanted the partition of Angola — "this we do not want at all".

United States aid was important to Unita in the political as well as the military fields.

Already the Reagan Administration's statements had increased the number of African countries giving Unita covert support from four to twelve.

If the Reagan Administration kept its word and if United States aid continued, some of these countries would start to speak out in public because they would have more confidence in the US.

38 SA 10/11/86

AP 5 Tim B 30/4/86

US aid for rebels arrives in Angola

MUNHANGO, Angola. — Stinger ground-to-air missiles, the state-of-the-art anti-aircraft weapon reportedly promised to him during his February trip to Washington.

Reporters were brought deep into central Angola on an eight-day trek last week to meet Dr. Savimbi at Unita's frontline combat positions on the strategic Benguela railway as he checked his troops' morale and readiness to confront an attack by the Angolan forces and their Cuban supporters.

Dr. Savimbi said US "non-lethal aid", including trucks, uniforms and medicine, started arriving on April 18.

He said the assistance meant the rebels would be far better prepared for this year's assault than last year, when government forces pushed close to his southern outpost at Mavinga before being turned back.

He refused to say whether he has received

But his comments suggested he has the missiles or soon will. "If the offensive starts in May, I will be in a better position to face the aircraft," he said with a smile.

Dr. Savimbi said he had made it clear in Washington that Stingers were the "priority of priorities" in his quest for aid. Unita has no aircraft, and its existing anti-aircraft guns are inadequate against the advanced Soviet MiG-21 and MiG-23 jets and Hind helicopter gunships that played a key role in the last offensive.

President Ronald Reagan's pledge of assistance "gives additional confidence to Unita soldiers. I've seen it everywhere I pass, the morale of the soldiers and officers is completely different," Dr. Savimbi said. — Sapa-AP

Drive to halt support for Unita and MNR

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Africa's former Portuguese territories are considering a joint international campaign aimed at cutting off support for Unita in Angola and the MNR in Mozambique.

At a summit meeting in Luanda, representatives of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe agreed to launch a diplomatic offensive in 35 countries in Africa, Europe, the Americas, Asia and the Middle East.

According to a report of the summit put out by the official Mozambique news agency AIM, the tone of key speeches at the summit "indicates that the time for dealing with the problems of the region through diplomatic approaches to the South African Government is definitely over".

In their public statements both Mozambique and Angola claim that Unita and the MNR receive South African support.

The five Presidents are likely to adopt a strategy aimed at the international isolation of what a document from their Foreign Ministers at the weekend called "armed gangs controlled by South Africa".

AIM said each of the five former Portuguese territories would be made responsible for approaching some of 35 specified countries.

In his opening speech at the summit, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola reiterated that American support for Unita had destroyed America's credibility as a mediator in the SWA/Namibia dispute.

He said a tense situation in Southern Africa had been worsened by America's reception of Unita leader Jonas Savimbi in Washington as a head of state and its financial and military assistance to Unita.



President dos Santos

1/5/86 3rd DAY

SA blamed for causing violence

Call for US to stop aid to Angolan rebels

LISBON — Five Portuguese-speaking African countries have called on the United States to stop backing Angolan rebels and to resume the search for peace in Southern Africa, Angola's official news agency Angop said yesterday.

In a statement at the end of a two-day summit in Luanda on Tuesday, the presidents of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe also said that South Africa's apartheid system and its aggressive policies were the sole cause of violence in the troubled region.

The group attacked what it called South Africa's attempts to "destabilise" Angola and Mozambique by backing right-wing rebel movements in the two countries and called for the abolition of apartheid.

The communique, entitled the *Luanda Declaration*, accused the US of duplicity in claiming to seek peace while giving political and mili-

tary support to Angola's Unita rebels, who have fought the Marxist government since independence in 1975.

It appealed to the US government to resume a positive role in the region by seeking to establish peace and stability.

"But a previous and necessary condition for this is that the American government must re-examine its attitude of support for organised terrorism," the declaration said.

The Angolan government frequently refers to Unita (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) rebels as "terrorists".

The communique also called on SA to implement on August 1 a UN resolution on independence for Namibia.

The group also backed independence efforts in the formerly Portuguese-ruled South-east Asian territory of East Timor, annexed by Indonesia in 1976.

The five, who will meet in the Mozambican capital of Maputo next year, also agreed to step up economic co-operation. — Sapa-Reuter.

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to Justin, Lindsey,
Robyn and Marc.

TOUCH
Ruth. Beloved brave sis-
ter and aunt. Ever re-
membered with love.
Brian, Lorraine, Kyall,
Sean and Fran.

TOUCH
Ruth. Wonderful be-
loved daughter of Bea-
sie. Deeply mourned by
her mother.

TOUCH
Ruth, dearly beloved
wife, mother and grand-
mother, passed away
29th of April after a
long illness. Your cour-
age will never be forgot-
ten. We will miss you
dearly. **BOBIE, BIEVEN,
GILL, ANDREW, DANIEL,
Funeral 29th April, 11
1.45pm. Prayers Sun-
day, 1.00.06 at St. John's
Komatia Road, Durban.
merely.**

TOUCH
Ruthie, wonderful sis-
ter and aunt. Ever re-
membered by Joyce,
Leon, Marc, Lee and
Kim in America.

WHITE
Harry, beloved brother-
in-law and uncle, praise
you Lord for the pre-
cious life given to us for
such a short time. Will
always remember the
times shared with grati-
tude and love. Fred,
Shelagh, Dayle, Denny,
Sandra and Sarah.

WHITE
Harry, brother-in-law
and uncle, rest in peace.
Lovingly remembered
by Jean, Syd and family.

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STRAK 2/5/86
**Pentagon
probes oil
giant's links
with Angola**

By Alan Dunn,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon is examining whether a leading American oil company should be eligible for multimillion fuel contracts because it produces oil in Angola, providing that government with revenue.

The move, ordered by Defence Secretary Mr Caspar Weinberger, has been hailed by American conservatives who are pushing Chevron-Gulf to end its operations in Angola, as "highly encouraging".

Mr Howard Phillips, chairman of the Conservative Caucus, an active Washington lobby group involved in a campaign to get Chevron-Gulf out of the Cabinda oilfields, said he had twice met Mr Weinberger on this issue.

He had told Mr Weinberger of the "irony" of the US aiding Dr Jonas Savimbi and his Unita rebels and simultaneously rewarding Chevron-Gulf which supplied revenue to Unita's enemy, the Angolan Government.

Mr Phillips was referring to two Department of Defence contracts involving more than 1,8 billion litres of jet fuel and marine diesel worth \$383 million (R800 million), which had been granted to Chevron-Gulf.

Mr Phillips said he met Mr Weinberger again last week, urging a response before the oil company's annual shareholder meeting on May 6.

Mr Phillips charges that the oil company generates \$2 billion a year in hard currency to keep Luanda's communist government in power, making it an ally of America's enemies.

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Bud Day

2/5/86 (2/5)



US may deny oil contract

● WEINBERGER
SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON — The US Defence Department says it is considering the legality of denying contracts to Chevron Corporation because it pumps oil for the Angolan government.

The announcement, contained in a letter from Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger to Conservative Caucus lobby group chairman Howard Phillips, is being hailed as a major victory by Unita supporters.

Weinberger agreed to see Phillips personally last week to hear his demand that Chevron be penalised for continuing to operate in Cabinda.

Phillips is taking this as a sign that the department "may suspend Chevron's future contracts".

Chevron is the major supplier of aviation fuel to US forces on the west coast, and currently has a supply contract with the Pentagon worth \$382m.

5/5/86 Bus DAY
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Unita prepares for new MPLA offensive



● SAVIMBI

UNITA president Jonas Savimbi last week flew journalists to central Angola where he said his troops were better prepared for the expected MPLA offensive than last year.

But military analysts say the MPLA, too, is better prepared.

Angola's radar network, which provides an effective air defence umbrella, and its sophisticated Soviet weaponry could prove too strong for Unita and make it too dangerous for South African intervention, says Professor Mike Hough of Pretoria University's Institute of Strategic Studies.

Newspaper reports, quoting Unita sources in Europe and diplomatic sources, have said the MPLA has been ferrying major shipments of equipment and arms to its southern front, presumably in preparation for another offensive against Unita's Jamba headquarters in south-eastern Angola.

The Angolan news agency Angop has recently reported clashes between government troops and Unita rebels in the central Huambo province and eastern Moxico province.

Savimbi told journalists last week that he had started receiving promised US aid. Asked whether he had received the Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, Savimbi said Unita would have the "effective weapons promised" by May.

But whether this will be enough to defeat an MPLA attack is debatable, and it raises two questions: whether the US would step up aid, and whether SA would intervene, militarily, on Unita's side.

There have been reports that a strategic Angolan government airfield at Cuito-Cuanvale, the closest airbase to Jamba, has been lengthened and reinforced in preparation for heavy government transport planes.

Angola has Mig-17, Mig-21 and Mig-23 fighter aircraft as well as Mi-24 attack helicopters, and, of course, the defensive air umbrella.

With the rainy season soon to end, the MPLA is likely to begin a major offensive against Unita. PETER WALLINGTON assesses whether Unita can repel an MPLA attack, and what role, if any, South Africa and the US are likely to play.

According to Wim Booysse, a researcher at Pretoria University's Institute for Strategic Studies, Angola's military arsenal has been increased substantially in recent months.

For example, he says, last year Angola had about four Mi-24 attack helicopters, but now has 24, and could have 24 more Mig-23's than last years total of 10.

The air defence umbrella includes integrated command and control of anti-aircraft artillery, radars for early warning and fire control and a network of suitable airfields and modern fighter aircraft.

There have been claims in the past that SA had helped Unita militarily, but SA has denied this and said SADF action in Angola was aimed at Swapo.

Chief of the SA Air Force, Lt-Gen DJ Earp, said at a conference at Pretoria University's Institute of Strategic Studies last year that the Soviet-built air umbrella in Angola was as formidable as those in Eastern Europe or the Middle East.

He warned that as the air defence umbrella became more effective it would be more difficult to neutralise.

There are other factors which militate against South African involvement. On a political level, Hough says SA cannot afford the kind of condemnation it received in 1975 when troops went into Angola.

Secondly, he says there is the prospect of the conflict escalating into a conventional war involving the Cubans and even the Soviets.

Thirdly, he says SA cannot afford losing fighter aircraft to the same degree that the Angolans can. While Angola would have little trouble replacing its aircraft, for SA

the problem would be more severe.

Hough points out the South African Mirage F-1 and Mig-23's have not yet clashed, and so it is difficult to assess how they would fare in combat.

The University of Arkansas's Darrell Freeman wrote in a recent issue of the *Issup Strategic Review* that the Mirage has greater multi-mission capabilities. In other words, it can carry more weapons and fuel (payload) over a greater range and has greater operational flexibility.

Mig-23's also tend to leave considerable smoke trails which, says Freeman, in the clear southern African air would lead to quicker identification.

On the other hand he says the Mig-23 is a better strike aircraft than the Mig-21, and its capabilities in the ground attack role represent a significant improvement over past Soviet fighter aircraft.

Professor Deon Fourie of Unisa's department of Strategic Studies says he doubts SA has any contingency plans regarding Angola and possible involvement would depend on circumstances at a particular time.

With regard to increased US support, there is considerable opposition in the US to any involvement in Angola. An American source says that without public opinion support, Reagan is unlikely to embroil the US in a distant conflict.

Arguments that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) would channel covert aid ignores the fact that while the CIA does not need congressional approval for its actions, it does need presidential approval.

Fourie says a successful assault on Jamba would not necessarily mean the end of Savimbi and Unita, although it would be a psychological blow.

He says that should Jamba fall Unita would take to the bush again, reverting to guerrilla warfare, something for which they are far better prepared. And the MPLA would probably have difficulty in defending captured Unita territory.

Savimbi: We'll attack if Zambia aids MPLA

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

DR JONAS Savimbi warned yesterday that Unita would attack Zambia if President Kenneth Kaunda aided Angolan MPLA forces in the new offensive against the rebel movement expected this month.

The guerrilla leader issued his warning at a press conference yesterday at the end of a three-day visit to Cape Town to "exchange intelligence"

with President P W Botha, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pk Botha.

Dr Savimbi said that recent criticisms by President Kaunda of Zairean support for Unita were apparently geared towards preparing the ground for an attack on Unita's strong hold in south eastern Angola by MPLA forces from Zambian soil.

"We are not going to allow Kaunda to become

involved without paying the price — there will be reprisals," he warned.

To press, home his point he noted that Unita was not like Renamo: "We are better organized and better equipped."

Dr Savimbi said the decision by the Reagan Administration to provide "effective military aid" had "made things much easier for us."

Unita was much better prepared to withstand the expected massive of-

fensive from MPLA forces "any time now".

In addition, Unita's capital, Jamba, "is much better defended than a month ago".

Any air strike by the MPLA would today require at least 10 to 15 jets — of which five would be lost, he predicted.

The Luanda government had "hesitated too long" in trying to bomb its capital "and now it is too late".

Dr Savimbi insisted that Unita was winning

the war against the MPLA Government although his movement had not achieved the success it had hoped for in the capital of Luanda.

The latest injection of military aid for Unita from the US would help force the Luanda government to the negotiating table, he said.

Dr Savimbi said he did not agree with critics who regarded him as the main stumbling block to Namibian independence and insisted that a Swapo

government in Namibia "will not constitute a problem to me".

Even if a Swapo government came to power in Windhoek, Unita would continue to survive because of Unita's superior numbers and military power.

He claimed that of the 5 000 to 7 000 Swapo members in Angola, 1 300 were assigned to fight in Namibia and the rest to fight Unita.

"But I am not afraid of Swapo," he said.



Dr Jonas Savimbi in the City.

...began a court...
...I lived and about 10 years...

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Cuban pullout crucial — Savimbi

Unita leader briefs Botha



● SAVIMBI

THE implementation of UN Resolution 435 remained contingent upon the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, Unita leader Jonas Savimbi said yesterday.

He was speaking at a Press conference in Cape Town, after two days of talks with State President P W Botha, Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Defence Minister Magnus Malan.

Savimbi said it had become necessary for him to meet Botha and other South Africans to clarify the Cuban situation after Botha's announcement of the implementation of UN Resolution 435 on August 1.

He said he was returning to Unita's Jamba base confident that little had changed and that the SA attitude to Cuban withdrawal remained the same.

The visit had been necessary in spite of an expected major offensive against Jamba "at any moment", Savimbi added.

He had spent 15 days at the front with his forces prior to departure, and was confident Unita was ready to meet the offensive when it came.

Savimbi said his forces' morale was good, the deployment excellent, and he was now better equipped than he had been a month ago — thanks to US aid.

The offensive had originally been expected on April 16 but intelligence sources subsequently revealed the MPLA had encountered serious human and logistical problems.

The US was meeting its commitment to Unita to provide aid, Savimbi said.

Things could only get worse for the MPLA and better for Unita while US aid was being provided to the latter. The MPLA would simply have to talk.

The recent drop in the price of oil was having a dramatic effect on the MPLA's ability to govern effectively, he added.

Luanda was feeling the pressure although Savimbi said it was not his intention to capture Luanda because to do so would require a conventional strategy and not the guerrilla tactics he preferred.

Intelligence sources indicated that the number of Cubans in Angola remained at about 45 000.

The number of Russians, however, had increased to more than 1 500 and they were there in a military capacity, not as advisories, Savimbi said.

Asked if he believed Unita was a stumbling block in the path of Namibian independence, Savimbi said: "No."

"We want Namibia to be independent. We are not against Namibian independence." — Sapa.

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also contributed to the overall growth in sales...

Anonymous	5,25
A Diar	5,00
C E Garnett	30,00
D S Planting	40,00
A E Faulkner	15,00
M Penny	20,00
IC Viviers	25,00
S Klipp	30,00
Anonymous	50,00
CB Sloane	50,00
E L Fotheringham	50,00
G Deverall	20,00
L A K Bloy	20,00
A Handley	25,00
D and L Platt	20,00
Estate Late D S Phillips	20,00
Balance carried forward	50,00
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Schools hit by stayaway

Atteridgeville's schools were hit by a mass stayaway of pupils yesterday. *STAR 8/5/86*

Pupils in the Pretoria township are demanding the immediate unbanning of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), the resignation of the town council and the withdrawal of security forces from the townships.

No police action was taken, and pupils were peacefully moving about the streets in their school uniforms. — Sapa.

Unita threat discussed

STAR
The Star's Africa News Service

8/5/86
LUSAKA — Senior Zambian officials were believed to have met yesterday to discuss Unita leader Mr Jonas Savimbi's threat of reprisals if his forces were attacked from Zambia.

A Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman said yesterday an urgent meeting of all ministries concerned with security had been arranged to discuss the threat.

Tembisa family attacked

STAR
Mr Difa Bennet Thulare (51) of Tembisa narrowly escaped serious burns when a petrol bomb thrown at his bedroom window by unknown people exploded in his face yesterday.

His daughter Tembisile was shot in the thigh when a burst of gunfire followed the petrol bomb attack.

A Pretoria police spokesman today confirmed the attack.

Mr Thulare, a former organiser of the Tembisa Civic Association (TCA),

8/5/86
said he heard a car outside his house just before the attack at about 2 am.

"I instinctively jumped from the bed and parted the bedroom window curtains to see who was outside.

"Just then I saw a ball of fire come flying towards me and before I could do anything, it struck the window panes and burglar proofing in front of me, splashing petrol on my face and hair." Mr Thulare had a few minor burn marks on his face.

STAR
He said the petrol bomb attack was followed by a quick burst of what he believed to be machinegun fire.

His children, who slept in an adjacent room, panicked during the shooting and ran into the kitchen, where Tembisile (24) was shot in the right thigh. She was taken to hospital where she was treated and discharged.

Mr Thulare showed *The Star* at least 35 spent cartridges which he said had been fired in the machinegun.

Communist victory not good for SA

A COMMUNIST victory in Angola would lead to a full-scale attack on Namibia which would open the pathway to SA, Les Abrahams (LP Diamant) said yesterday.

Speaking in the Foreign Affairs budget vote, he said it would serve no purpose to implement a settlement with Angola which would lead to greater conflict, misery and chaos in the region.

Southern Africa could not afford to have large battalions of foreign troops in its midst.

"While the supply of arms to Unita complicates the Cuban issue, the mere continued presence of Cubans is a complication in its own right," he said.

Referring to Swapo, he said the organisation claimed to represent the interests of Namibians but had not allowed an independent body to investigate charges made against it.

The charges were made by the Parents Committee of Namibia and included maltreatment and the denial of basic human rights to Namibian refugees.

He said the best weapon against the disinvestment campaign was to rid SA of discrimination and to ensure that everyone had a "fair share in the sun".

Arthur Booysen (FP Bosmont) said Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha's efforts overseas were a sign of hope for SA in a hostile world.

He should persuade whites, especially Afrikaners, that they could do more to ensure SA's future by improving race relations. — Sapa.

Chevron is determined to remain in Angola

BUD DAY 8/5/68 (S)

ATLANTA — Chevron chairman and chief executive officer George Keller has rebuffed conservatives who protested against the oil company's operations in Angola.

He said he had no plans to remove Chevron's business from the country.

George Keller said Chevron's subsidiary had operated in Angola for more than 30 years under three different governments and had maintained an apolitical stance.

Chevron's presence in Angola came under fire at the company's annual shareholders' meeting when the Conservative Caucus Inc, which owns 30 shares of Chevron stock, charged that revenues from the oil exploration and production operation benefited the communist-backed Angolan government.

Members of the conservative group, which wants Chevron to cease its operations in Angola, dominated discussion during an hour-long question-and-answer session.

Meanwhile, about a dozen caucus members demonstrated outside the hotel where the stockholders were meeting.

Keller, who along with Chevron's directors, owns more than 90% of the San Francisco-based company's stock, rejected a proposed resolution offered by the caucus that would have made it Chevron policy to refrain from activities that aided the Angolan government.

"Our involvement with the Angolan government is purely commercial," Keller said. "They're our landlords, essentially." — Sapa-AP.

Zaire not use aid Unita

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Zaire's Ambassador to London, Mr Mukamba Kadiata Nzembe, has denied Zaire is allowing the United States to ship arms to Unita through its territory.

"Zaire will never accept the transit of arms to be used against our brothers," he said yesterday, after summoning journalists to the embassy.

After a recent visit to Angola, President Kaunda of Zambia publicly accused the US of using Zaire to deliver weapons to Unita.

President Kaunda also said he was "very pessimistic" about the situation in Southern Angola.

Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos is at present visiting Moscow for the second time in three months. He is thought to be asking the Soviet Union for increased military aid.

Percy's Itch 11/5/86

PERCY COBOZA

Reagan's double standards

UNDER the leadership of President Ronald Reagan, the economic partners holding talks in Tokyo have come out very strongly against countries they say "supply terrorists" with arms of war.

Such nations, they say, must feel the full brunt of sanctions and possible attacks on them. So far so good.

But just at the time these leaders were pontificating, the US-backed Unita movement in Angola attacked and blew up a hotel in the province of Huambo in Angola, killing 17 people and injuring scores of others.

In the circumstances, it was a cowardly attack on a facility used by civilians, many of them foreigners. The weapons used were supplied by the US Government which, under Reagan, has done much harm in destabilising Angola and bringing so much death and destruction.

It is the height of hypocrisy for the US to condemn countries "harbouring and assisting terrorists" on the one hand, while at the same time arming to the teeth political bandits led by that scoundrel Jonas Savimbi.

By arming Unita, the US has effectively lost its credibility as an honest broker in



JONAS SAVIMBI:
A scoundrel

a savage war, and it can only lead to the escalation of conflict in Southern Africa.

A government of national reconciliation in Angola to bring about the end of the war can only come about in the field of honest diplomacy. But Reagan has, by example and action, shown nothing but scorn for the power of diplomacy.

He is a warmonger who has been going around the globe sponsoring cruel wars in his support for totalitarian rightwing governments. He has shown himself to be the most dangerous threat to international peace.

What Southern Africa needs now is less of Reagan's militarism and more aggressive statesmanship - if we are to survive a regional conflict.

US' Angola stance stated

MOSCOW — The Kremlin has reaffirmed its support for the Angolan government.

It said at the weekend the Soviet Union was prepared to join in "concerted action" to defend it.

A joint statement to mark the end of a five-day visit to Moscow by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos denounced the US role in Southern Africa.

The two governments accused Washington of seeking to "save" the South African government and encouraging it to wage undeclared war against Angola. — Sapa-
Reuter.

65	:	Maternity days per pregnancy
0.0 %	:	percentage of wage paid
2 days	:	Waiting period
3 months	:	Qualifying period
192 days	:	Annual payment for 6 day week
160 days	:	Annual payment for 5 day week
All workers	:	Employer Contribution
All workers	:	Worker Contribution
All workers	:	Coverage
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	:	6. Sick Fund
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	:	Annual leave covered

last year, agreed to curtail the number cal and military links. — Sapa-AP.

US aid said to hearten Unita

NEW YORK — First shipments of US military equipment have given Unita forces in Angola fresh confidence, says the *Boston Globe*.

After interviews with Jonas Savimbi and his guerrillas, a staff reporter who accompanied a Unita patrol said their hopes were pinned on US equipment, particularly anti-aircraft missiles to bring down the government's Soviet-supplied helicopter gunships.

The reporter said US aid was not like-

ly to alter the course of the war ("it will simply make it a bloodier stalemate"), but he saw Unita being better able to weather the next government offensive.

He quoted Savimbi as saying: "Moderate African leaders . . . will take heart from this. They will see that the continent does not have to kneel to the Russians."

RICHARD WALKER

BUS DAY

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Political comment in this issue by Ken Owen. Newsbills by Neil Jacobson. Headlines and sub-headers by . . .

By order of the board

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13/5/86

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BUSDAY

Unita urges Zambia not to aid Angola



● SAVIMBI

LISBON — Leaders of Angola's rebel group Unita yesterday urged Zambia not to allow Angolan government forces to use its territory as a base for an offensive against guerrilla strongholds.

The Central Committee of Unita (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) said in a Lisbon statement it had information about "provocative movements" of Angolan and Cuban forces on the

Zambian side of the border, next to the Angolan provinces of Moxico and Cuando Cubango.

Unita, led by Jonas Savimbi, said it was expecting a big Cuban and Soviet-backed government offensive. But Western diplomats expressed surprise at the suggestion that Angolan and Cuban forces might launch the attacks against the rebels from Zambian territory, and with the co-operation of the

Zambian government.

The Unita statement said the Zambian government would be entirely responsible for any counter-attack by Unita forces if they were threatened.

Savimbi's central committee also expressed "appreciation and satisfaction" at the recent US decision to give military aid to Unita, the statement said — Sapa-Reuter.

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IISS warns of escalation

LONDON — There could be a general escalation of the Angolan conflict, warned the IISS yesterday.

"There is little doubt that Angola will try again to take Jamba (the Unita headquarters), to cut Savimbi off from SA supplies of arms and fuel, and its next assault may well have air cover," it said.

"Angola's air force chief hinted at this possibility in November when he suggested that recent acquisitions of aircraft and radar meant that SA had 'lost its earlier air superiority'."

"Angola's determination to deal Unita a crippling blow, and its growing capability to do so, will almost inevitably lead to larger conventional battles with the SADF, for SA appears committed to the survival of Unita intact."

"This in turn could set the stage for armed intervention by the Cuban

combat brigade in Angola and a general escalation of the conflict."

The IISS said the prospects were further complicated by the current US policy dispute over Angola.

"Conservative pressure in Congress has forced Secretary of State (George) Shultz to accept the principle of covert military aid to Unita."

"This change of policy threatens to undermine the more moderate initiative, identified with Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker, which is aimed at bringing all the opposing parties in Southern Africa together into a broadly-based regional settlement."

"It is very unlikely, however, that either the Reagan Administration or Congress is prepared to intervene militarily on the scale that would be required to rescue Unita from an all-out Angolan offensive." — Sapa.

3 BUS DAY 14/5/86

UK and Angola sign co-operation pact

The Star Bureau
LONDON — Britain has signed an agreement with Angola to increase economic, scientific and cultural co-operation between the two countries. Military aid is excluded.

The agreement was initialed in 1983 but only signed formally yesterday by the Foreign Office Minister for Africa, Mrs Lynda Chalker, and visiting Angolan Ambassador Mr Elisio de Fi-

gueiredo. *10/5/86* *SRAL* *(5)*
The Foreign Office made it clear that the new agreement did not herald a policy change in British-Angolan relations but Angola is clearly likely to benefit.

Among its economic concerns, Angola is keen to consolidate and strengthen its diamond industry.

The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) and their

present talks with the South African Government and black nationalists was among topics discussed yesterday by British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher and visiting UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Downing Street gave no details, but it is certain that Mrs Thatcher will have urged Dr Perez de Cuellar to back the EPG initiative.

Soviets, Angola stand firm on Namibia: no horse-trading on Cuban withdrawal

SAF

By Neil Lurssen, The Star Bureau

16/5/76

Old

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union and Angola have rejected South Africa's offer to start Namibia's independence process on August 1 if Cuban troops in Angola go home.

"The USSR and Angola resolutely reject Pretoria's latest attempt to link the granting of independence to Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban internationalists from the People's Republic of Angola," the joint statement said.

"Angola's sovereignty and independence, its independent domestic and foreign policy cannot be a bargaining chip."

A copy of the statement was sent by the Soviet Embassy to The Star Bureau in Washington.

It said the situation in Southern Africa called for an immediate political solution and this could be achieved only if the SA Government

Much of the lengthy statement was devoted to a sharp attack on SA Government policies and to accusations that the US was backing the "racists".

It claimed the US and South Africa sought to reverse the process of national liberation throughout Africa and said that this policy was directed not only against the rights of the African people but also "against the interests of the white population of South Africa, for whom it will entail nothing but sacrifices and suffering".

The statement said that the Soviet Union and Angola reaffirmed their positions agreed on at the tripartite Soviet-Angola-Cuba consultations in Moscow in January this year.

This amounted to a "readiness to undertake concerted actions in defence of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola".

The statement also reaffirmed the Soviet Union's commitment to a 1976 treaty of co-operation and friendship with Angola.

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AREA A: Goodwood.

AREA B: Pretoria.

AREA C: Bloemfontein

AREA D: Mo. Bay

AREA E: Bethel, Senekal, Standert Vryburg;

AREA F: Mount Pretoria, Schwei;

It ended its policy of aggression against the Frontline States and interference in their internal affairs.

It called on the US to stop supplying the Angola rebel movement, Unita, with military and other aid and to end its attempts at political and economic pressure on Angola and Mozambique.

The joint statement follows a recent visit to the Soviet Union by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos where he had lengthy meetings with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Sources here say the South African conditional offer was made at the request of the US Government in an attempt to provide a boost to the stalled US diplomatic effort to solve the linked Angola-Namibia problem.

The US decision to provide Unita with arms, including Stinger missiles — a move initially resisted by the State Department which feared political complications — has contributed to the tough stance by Moscow and Luanda, the sources say.

It said the two communist countries supported a "constructive search" to implement Namibian independence in terms of UN Security Council Resolution 435 and expressed solidarity with Swahili people which it described as the "sole lawful representative of the Namibian people".

On events in South Africa, the joint statement declared the solidarity of the Soviets and Angola with the African National Congress, and demanded the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners.

It called on countries now supporting the SA Government to withdraw their support and to introduce mandatory sanctions under Chapter Seven of the UN charter.

"The Soviet Union and Angola are convinced that it is only with the eradication of the disgraceful apartheid system... that a durable peace will triumph in the region," the statement said.

NEELY M. TOLSON

Angola: ^(S) The rain's over; now the blood has begun

Unita, backed by its new US weaponry, is all set to take on Luanda once again. But Luanda has its own fresh supplies of Soviet hardware. KEVIN TOOLIS reports

WITH the rainy season over, the military clash in Angola is expected to heat up again. Backed by newly-acquired equipment from the US, Jonas Savimbi's rebels will have a stronger hand.

But Luanda has also been resupplied — by the Eastern bloc — and hopes to wipe out Savimbi once and for all.

After a recent lull in hostilities, which Savimbi used to visit Washington and secure promises of supplies, this fight is about to intensify.

The Angolan army, Fapla, has been reinforced with new Soviet military hardware and is expected to launch an all-out assault on Savimbi's Jamba stronghold in a bid to crush the rebels once and for all.

Military observers believe the retrained Fapla army is capable of succeeding. Western intelligence reports emanating from South Africa already claim Fapla has deployed four mechanised brigades at the strategic Cuito Cuanavale base in Cuando-Cubango, and another brigade to the north, at Lucusse in Moxico province, in preparation for a repeat of last year's classic pincer-style offensive.

Despite Washington's recent \$30-million aid package to Unita, Fapla is in an overwhelmingly superior military position. According to the London-based Institute for Strategic Studies, Fapla's strength now stands at 49 500 men, an increase of 6 000 in the last year, backed by 20 000 Cuban troops and 5 000 advisers.

In addition there are up to 3 000 other foreign personnel including 700 Russians and 500 East Germans who Unita claims are closely involved in the planning of battles and the operation of radar and anti-aircraft installations.

Because of large-scale arms shipments over the last two years, Angola's air defences have risen by 800 percent with the acquisition of 160 Sam-3 missiles and an unknown number of Sam-8 and Sam-9s. The Angolan air force has also acquired 12 MiG-19 and 30 MiG-21 interceptors in a bid to combat South Africa's air superiority.



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Unita soldiers stand to attention as their leader, Jonas Savimbi, inspects troops at Munhango, Angola. Picture by REUTERS

Hind helicopter gunships, destroyed by the South African air force at the key battle for Mavinga last October, have also been replaced and some reports claim the Angolans have also been supplied with advanced MiG-23 Flogger G fighters — one of the latest weapons in the Soviet arsenal.

With just under 20 000 troops and an unknown number of irregular forces, Unita alone would be no match for Fapla without Pretoria's aid.

South African help was essential last year in the battle for Mavinga, 200km north of Savimbi's Jamba stronghold.

Fapla wanted Unita-occupied Mavinga as a southern base for its battery of Soviet anti-aircraft missiles to challenge South African air superiority over the remote south-east province. The road would then have been open to attack Jamba.

In early October last year the two sides finally squared up just north of Mavinga in a battle in which more than 1 000 men are estimated to have died. In the end the South African air force turned the tide in favour of the Angolan rebels. Wave after wave of Mirage jets bombed and strafed Fapla supply columns.

Fapla's failure at Mavinga still left Luanda with considerable territorial gains, which it hopes to exploit this year. If it succeeds, it will damage Pretoria's efforts in Namibia and undermine Savimbi's rebellion.

If it fails, and Pretoria repeats its bloody bruising of the Angolan army, it may force Luanda into some form of unity talks with Savimbi, including pressure to expel Swapo from Angola. — Gemini

Polishing hearts and minds

AMID the sandbags and mortar emplacements along the Namibian border with Angola, off-duty South African conscripts play volleyball or sunbathe in the fierce afternoon sun.

But it is outside the white laagers, in the Ovambo villages and towns which contain more than 50 percent of Namibia's population, that the real war is being fought. Here South Africa has deployed its latest counter-insurgency tactic — a 5 000-strong "cultural" organisation known as Etango.

According to Major-General George Meiring, commander of the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF), the 22 000-strong "Namibianised" security forces, Pretoria's overwhelming firepower and a successful recruitment drive have broken the back of Swapo resistance.

Said Meiring: "Of the potential Swapo force of 8 500, more than 3 400 are actively engaged in fighting Unita. That is how they pay for their keep in Angola. Only about 1 500 are available at any one time to fight against the SWATF and only about

In Namibia's north, South Africa is confident that it is winning both the military and the psychological wars. KEVIN TOOLIS reports

half come down during the rainy season offensive.

"We are winning, I think, because we get the local population on our side. Despite the fact that we are winning militarily, we get the local population's hearts and minds."

A central element in Meiring's strategy has been the emergence of Etango (sun) and a similar outfit called Evuza in the neighbouring Kavango-speaking region.

Originally recruited from black members of SWATF who "felt the need" for some form of cultural/religious back-up, Etango is vehemently anti-communist and anti-Swapo.

According to its own internal documents, it preaches a tribalistic, pro-authoritarian philosophy. One states: "Communism is today the greatest threat for South Africa. The communists' psychological action is geared towards the population. The

wave of this onslaught is high, ready to break over us, and the spray of this wave has already reached us."

Etango, which operates compulsory week-long training courses for government employees, is actively involved in supporting the South African-installed interim government in Windhoek. Senior members of Etango, like Gabriel Kautima, are leading figures in the interim government itself.

The organisation has attempted to unseat opponents such as Peter Kalangula, head of the Ovamboland administration.

Said Kalangula: "The objective of Etango's involvement is politics. They talk about elections, they teach how and who to vote for. The army says they are being supported here. This is not true.

"They tried to infiltrate into our schools, hospitals. They have tried it with the churches and with the headmen. All this failed hopelessly. They say they are winning hearts and minds ... if they only knew what people think of them."

— Gemini

Russia, Angola reject SA move over Cubans

News 16/5/76

The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — The Soviet Union and Angola have rejected South Africa's offer to start SWA/Namibia's independence process on August 1 if Cuban troops in Angola go home.

"The USSR and Angola resolutely reject Pretoria's latest attempt to link the granting of independence to Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban nationalists from the People's Republic of Angola," a joint statement said.

It said the situation in Southern Africa called for an immediate political solution and this could be achieved only if the South African Government ended its policy of aggression against the frontline states and interference in their internal affairs.

It called on the United States to stop supplying Unita with military and other aid and to end its attempts at political and economic pressure on Angola and Mozambique.

The joint statement follows a recent visit to the Soviet Union by the Angolan President, Mr José Eduardo dos Santos.

The US decision to provide Unita with arms has contributed to the tough stance by Moscow and Luanda, sources here say.

"Racists"

Much of the statement was devoted to an attack on South African Government policies and to accusations that the US was backing the "racists".

It said the US and South Africa sought to reverse the process of national liberation throughout the African continent.

The statement said the Soviet Union and Angola reaffirmed their positions agreed on at the tripartite Soviet-Angola-Cuba consultations in Moscow in January this year.

This amounted to a "readiness to undertake concerted actions in defence of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola".

It said the two communist countries supported a "constructive search" to implement SWA/Namibian independence in terms of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435.

WED 19/5/86

WORLD

MPLA alleges weapons seizure

LISBON - Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has ruled out talks with Unita rebels fighting to overthrow his Marxist government, the Angolan news agency Angop said at the weekend.

Angop also reported that government troops have captured 50 tons of arms and ammunition supplied by the US and SA to Unita.

In a dispatch from Luanda, the agency quoted unidentified military sources as saying forces loyal to the MPLA government seized the arms shipments in raids on last wee in the north-eastern province of Lunda-Sul.

The equipment seized included automatic-rifle ammunition, 60mm and 81mm shells, hand-grenades and mines.

According to the report, government troops captured the arms after overrunning a major Unita bush camp near the town of Cacolo.

If confirmed, the seizure would be the first of its kind since the US agreed in March to grant \$15m in aid to the rebels.

— Sapa-AP-Reuter.

AREA B in all other areas.

AREA A: Alberton, Bellville, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, The Cape, Durban, Germiston, Inanda, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Kimberley, Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp, Nigel, Pinetown, Pretoria, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Simonstown, Springs, and Wynberg, Municipal Area: Port Elizabeth;

CEMENT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, R.S.A.

City commerce attacks RSCs

Finance Editor

MR Andrew Peile, president of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, delivered a sharp attack on the Government's regional services council proposals at the chamber's annual meeting.

In spite of the President's assurance that apartheid was outmoded, Mr Peile said last night, the proposed RSCs and the re-demarcation of local authorities on racial lines meant there would be new forms of social and political divisions based on race.

In today's conditions racially divided second-tier government stood little chance of viability.

Businessmen appreciated the urgent need to improve infrastructure in the deprived sectors, he said.

"However, we fail to understand why this could not be done in Cape Town by extending the municipal franchise — if that is what people want — to those who were disfranchised and to those who have never been offered a vote," Mr Peile said.

There was no need to create another layer of bureaucracy.

The levies for the proposed councils were "one of the most counter-productive and illogical concepts to have emerged in our complex system of fiscal impost".

The cost of administering the levies would be detrimental.

Mr Peile called for the speeding of privatisation of the Government sector.

He said that services which could be privatised without disruption before the end of the fiscal year included:

- Some of the railway workshop maintenance;
- Almost all servicing and repair of cars;
- Long-distance road transport;
- Local collection and delivery services for Sats; and
- The delivery of books and equipment to all schools.

Mr Peile also suggested that departmental motor pools should be eliminated and their function passed to the car-and-truck hire industry.

SA troops deep in Angola ^{5/28/86} claim

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South African forces have been involved in heavy fighting 64km into Angola and 53 Angolan soldiers have been killed, says Luanda's Defence Minister, Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale.

His claims were today dismissed by the Defence Force, which said the allegations were a "rehash of regular propaganda statements in a similar vein by the Angolan government". A spokesman added: "The SADF has no comment."

However, an earlier statement by the officer commanding the South West African Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, said 56 "enemy" had been killed for the loss of one Territory Force soldier in a follow-up operation last week.

Colonel Pedale said South African troops supported by helicopters, armoured cars and heavy artillery have been launching attacks deep into Angola.

● The Argus Foreign Service reports from London that Colonel Pedale said in Luanda yesterday

that there had been heavy fighting near Xangongo, about 64km inside Angola, and that 53 Angolan soldiers had been killed in an attack.

He said that within hours of the raids on Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia last week, a 600-strong South African force with 30 armoured cars and two Puma helicopters was moving through Cunene province near Calueque.

Two battalions had been in another part of the province, near Evale, five days earlier.

SADF silent on raid claims

Kym Linton, Pretoria Bureau

Angolan Defence Minister Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale says that South African forces have been involved in heavy fighting 64 km into Angola and 53 Angolan soldiers have been killed.

Today his claims were dismissed by the South African Defence Force which said the allegations were "a re-hash of regular propoganda statements in a similiar vein by the Angolan Government. The SADF has no comment".

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Two battalions were in another part of the province, near Evale, five days earlier, the Colonel said.

5 (1986)
IS/E ARGUS 3/15/86

Swapo has bases 'in Angolan no-go zone'

The Argus Foreign Service WINDHOEK. — Swapo is re-establishing its permanent bases in the demilitarised zone of southern Angola in apparent violation of the 1984 Lusaka Accord between South Africa and Angola.

Major-General Georg Meiring, general officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, said the situation in southern Angola was resuming proportions similar to those before the SA Defence Force's Operation Protea in 1983.

In that operation, SADF and SWA units launched an all-out attack against Swapo installations in Angola, travelling as far as Cuvelai, about 200km across the border with South West Africa.

The South African occupation of the area gave rise to the Lusaka Accord, in terms of which the South Africans would return to South West Africa. In return, the Angolans gave the assurance that Swapo would not be allowed to reoccupy the region and use it as a springboard for terrorist attacks in South West.

Speaking at Ondangwa this week General Meiring said he took note of Angolan Government claims that 53 soldiers killed near Cuamato, about 40 kilometres inside Angola, last Wednesday had been members of the national army.

General Meiring admitted that the men had been clad in Angolan Army uniforms. However, Swapo insurgents had often in the past dressed in Angolan camouflage, he said.

The territory force disclosed last week that it had killed 53 "enemy forces" in a skirmish.

General Meiring said the security force had followed the tracks of a group of insurgents from South West Africa almost to Xongongo, 70 kilometres over the border.

They had encountered heavy artillery fire and had withdrawn.

Later they again picked up the Swapo spoor but it led them in to a well-planned ambush by more than 100 soldiers.

Fifty-three members of the opposing force had been killed in the ensuing battle.

Cap. TINTS 3/15/86 (5) (251)

SA spent R251m on Ruacana
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — South Africa spent R251-million on the Ruacana hydro-electric scheme in Angola between 1964 and 1970 but no agreement has yet been reached on how this money would be repaid. Negotiations were taking place on how repayments would take place, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, told Mr Louis Stofberg (HNP Sasolburg).

Angola-Unita battle ^{SMK} begins

The Star's Foreign
News Service

2/6/86 (S)

PARIS — Twenty thousand Cuban-backed Angolan troops have launched their long-awaited offensive against Unita guerillas in eastern Angola.

A Unita spokesman said the attack was launched in three main areas — Luena-Lukussa, Luena-Munhango and Menongue-Mavinga.

French military experts have been pessimistic of Unita's chances of surviving an all-out attack without massive South African aerial support.

'19 brigades' ^{Part Two} ^{3/10/76} move on Unita

LISBON. — The Unita area. Dr Savimbi met leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, said yesterday with President Reagan in Washington and got pledges of aid — reportedly including anti-tank and Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

Angolan forces led by Soviet officers launched a major three-front offensive against his forces in Eastern Angola 10 days ago. Diplomatic, Angolan Government and independent sources in Lisbon said they had no word on a new offensive. Unita "may be crying wolf and I'm not sure why", one Western diplomat said.

In a statement issued in Lisbon and dated May 30, Dr Savimbi said 19 Cuban-backed brigades began the offensive on Saturday May 24, moving east from Menongue and south and east from Luena. No details of combat in the alleged offensive were provided. Observers tended to agree that Luanda's forces were "more concerned" about eliminating rebel positions in the centre and north — nearer the capital and the offshore oilfields — than in a full-scale offensive against Unita in Angola's arid, sparsely-populated south-eastern quarter.

It said the allied force included "a greater number of Cuban troops" than the last big government push last August-September. In the statement, Dr Savimbi said troops were advancing east on Unita positions at Mavinga, the scene of a bloody, week-long battle last year. — UPI

Observers in Lisbon, Angola's ruler until 1975, estimated the government force could involve up to 20 000 troops. Some 35 000 Cuban soldiers are stationed in Angola. After last year's offensive in roughly the same

'19 brigades' move on Unita

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area, Dr Savimbi met with President Reagan in Washington and got pledges of aid — reportedly including anti-tank and Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

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In the statement, Dr Savimbi said troops were advancing east on Unita positions at Mavinga, the scene of a bloody, week-long battle last year. — UPI

Reports of a major battle in Angola have been received — but SA military observers are puzzled because there has been no confirmation.

ARGUS 3/6/86

5

Blow for Unita if HQ falls

By ARNOLD KIRKBY,
Defence Reporter

UNITA would be dealt a psychological and military blow if its headquarters at Jamba were overrun by Angolan government forces (Fapla), according to a South African strategist.

Unita claimed in an unconfirmed communiqué from Lisbon yesterday that Fapla forces, backed by Cubans and guided by the Soviets, launched a major offensive against its bases in the eastern and south-eastern provinces on May 27.

Strategists in South Africa say that if the offensive is a fact, forces being used are greater than those mounting Fapla's campaign late last year.

Unita's communiqué claimed that Lucusse and Munhango were under attack by Fapla forces from Luena — the eastern Moxico province and another arm of the thrust was towards Mavinga.

The pincer movement on Jamba from the north and west could also

stretch Dr Jonas Savimbi's forces to the limit.

UNITA would be dealt a psychological and military blow if government forces overran Jamba, said Professor Mike Hough, director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria.

But a lot depended on the drive which government forces had to take the rebel headquarters. They also had logistical problems.

"It would also depend on how much direct or indirect support South Africa gave Unita. South Africa has made it clear that it is an ally of Dr Savimbi," he said.

"Even if they do take Jamba, which covers a vast bushy area and is not one town, they would not be able to maintain logistical support to troops there," said Professor Hough.

OTHER factors were how many Stinger surface-to-air-missiles and TOW anti-tank weapons the United States delivered to Unita to combat the MIL-24 Hind D helicop-

ters, MiG-23 supersonic jet fighters and T54 and T62 tanks supplied by the Soviet Union.

Professor Deon Fourie, a lecturer in strategic studies at the University of South Africa, said if Unita had received the highly sophisticated weapons it would give the government forces a headache.

"The Fapla supply lines always seem to break down and the majority of their troops have proved themselves poor soldiers in combat," he said.

"I fear that Fapla and the Cubans would return to a scorched earth policy — which they used in that region in 1976 — if they did overrun Jamba," said Professor Fourie.

"The effect of Jamba being taken over would be more profound outside Angola than for the Unita rebels fighting in the bush.

"They are basically guerrillas who would melt in to the bush and fight another day," said Professor Fourie.

There has been no independent confirmation of the offensive, and, writes BRUCE CAMERON of the Political staff, claims of a major battle have left military observers in South Africa puzzled.

South African military and diplomatic sources were today taken by surprise by a statement released in Lisbon in the name of Unita leader, General Jonas Savimbi.

The launching of a major offensive against the Unita strongholds in southern Angola have been expected since the end of the rainy season more than a month ago.

HOWEVER, indications had been that the Government in Luanda may have decided to back off following the publicly-known covert aid to Unita, particularly the supply of ground to air missiles.

Meanwhile it appears as if the chances of implementing United Nations resolution 435 for the independence of SWA/Namibia by August 1 are fading rapidly.

The anticipated battle between the two forces in Angola and the settlement have been closely linked.

The MPLA government is expected to reject the settlement date



Jonas Savimbi

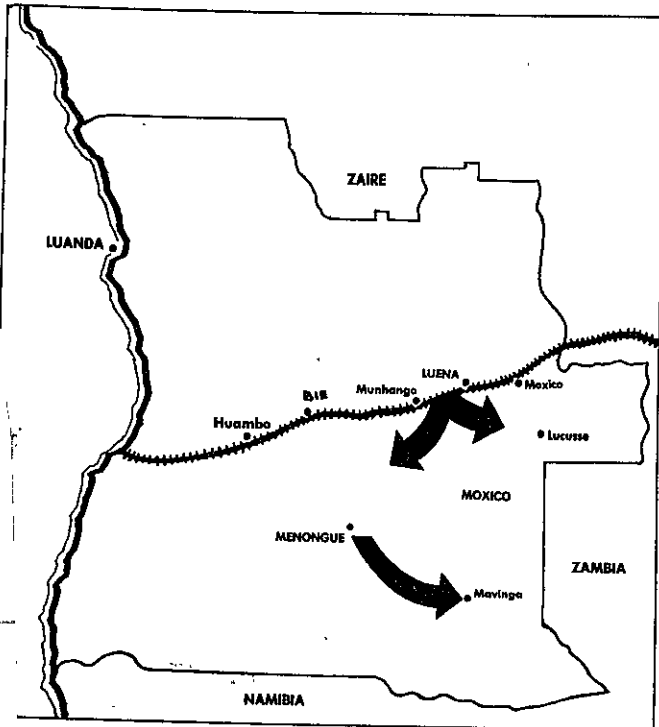
if it can decisively beat Unita, but would be in a difficult position if it is beaten back again as it was last year.

The date, announced by President P W Botha at the beginning of the year, was set after negotiations with the United States Government.

A Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman confirmed today that no official response has as yet been received from Angola.

Meanwhile, the Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, has repeated earlier Luanda statements that it would not work through the United States but only through the offices of the United Nations Secretary General.

The Angolans have also repeatedly rejected the South African and United States insistence the Cuban forces would have to be withdrawn before the implementation of Resolution 435.



†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes: 1 December 1985 until 30 April 1986.

School in Bontehewel on 5 May 1986 took any action in the school grounds; if so, (a) what action and (b) why;

- (a) Alberton.
- (i) 2.
- (ii) 4.
- (b) De Deur.
- (i) 138.
- (ii) 133.
- (c) Germiston.
- (i) —
- (ii) 1.
- (d) Heidelberg.
- (i) 98.
- (ii) 149.
- (e) Klip River.
- (i) 51.
- (ii) 41.
- (f) Meyerton.
- (i) 6.
- (ii) 24.
- (g) Vereeniging.
- (i) 10.
- (ii) 19.

316/86
 HANS BURROWS
 Minister of Law and Order
 Arcadia High School
 316/86
 228

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 20 on 20 May 1986, the police deployed at Arcadia High

paragraphs (1)(c) and (2)(b) of my answer to Question No 20 on 20 May 1986.

- (2) (a) Yes.
- (b) No.
- (c) (i) and (ii) Yes.
- (aa) I refer the hon member to paragraph (1)(a) of my answer to Question No 20 on 20 May 1986.
- (bb) To detain pupils on charges of Public Violence.
- (cc) Stones which were found in a wastepaper basket and 47 placards.
- (3) (a) No.
- (i) to (iii) Fall away.
- (b) No.
- (aa) and (bb) Fall away.
- (4) No.
- (a) to (c) Fall away.
- (5) No, since there has been no wrongful action on the side of the Police to necessitate an investigation and no charges have been laid with the Police.
- (a) to (c) Fall away.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply do I understand correctly from his answer to paragraph (3) that neither the principal nor any member of staff nor the circuit inspector nor the chairman of the Parents' Advisory Committee attempted to prevent the Police from entering the school?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I have already replied to the hon member on that particular point.

316/86
 HANS BURROWS
 Minister of Defence
 316/86
 228
 *16. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether any members of the Unita Resistance Movement were hospitalised in military hospitals at any time during the latest specified period of two years for which information is available; if so, (a) what are the names of each of the members so hospitalised, (b) at which hospitals or sick bays were they hospitalised and (c) what was the nature of the illness or injury in each case;
- (2) whether these members were transported to such hospitals as casualties; if, by what means in each case;
- (3) what was the total estimated cost to the State of medical and any other services rendered to such members?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1), (2) and (3) The hon member is referred to the reply to question number 2 of 11 February 1986.

316/86
 HANS BURROWS
 Minister of Public Works
 316/86
 228
 Missile-testing range

With reference to his reply to Question No 887 on 16 May 1984, (a) in respect of what total area of land have negotiations been finalised regarding the acquisition of land for the proposed missile-testing range in the Southern Cape, (b)(i) what total amount has been paid out in connection with this land and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished, (c) who were the owners of the land purchased, (d) what specified sites are included in the above-mentioned area and (e) when did each of the previous owners acquire the land before selling it to his Department?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

Argus 3/6/86

Angola told Take up SA offer on SWA

The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — Amid reports here of escalating military conflict in Angola, the United States Government has called on Angola's MPLA Government to come up with a new peace negotiating position to take advantage of South Africa's conditional offer to start the independence of South West Africa on August 1.

The Angolans should not let the opportunity presented by the South African offer slip away, said US spokesman Mr Charles Redman.

"We, like others who seek peace in Southern Africa, consider the South African announcement of a willingness to begin implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on August 1 — if agreement can be reached on the question of Cuban troop withdrawal — to be a real opportunity to achieve a negotiated outcome for the region," Mr Redman said.

"The Angolans know that the next step is theirs. They have indicated that their November 1984 offer of a partial Cuban withdrawal is not their final word."

SADE raids port in Angola — claim

LISBON — Angola has said South Africa attacked fuel storage tanks and cargo ships in a hit-and-run raid on the southern port of Namibe (formerly Mocimedes) as its own troops were reported advancing against right-wing Unita rebels.

The official Angolan news agency Angop said in a dispatch to Lisbon that a South African patrol boat destroyed two fuel tanks and damaged a third with its Israeli-made Scorpion missiles yesterday. The tanks were empty, it said.

It added that frogmen planted limpet mines on three merchant ships, sinking one carrying foodstuffs and badly damaging the others. No details of the ships or casualties were given.

In Pretoria, a spokeswoman for the South African Defence Force said she had no comment to make "on the spate of allegations that has come from Angola during the last couple of months".

OFFENSIVE

The reported raid came as Angola's own forces backed by Cuban troops and Soviet advisers were said to be in the second week of a long-expected offensive against Unita rebel strongholds in south and south-eastern Angola.

Unita acknowledged on Tuesday that it lost a bitter three-day battle for control of a strategic town it had held for the past few years.

But the movement said it killed around 80 troops and wounded several hundred in their retreat from Cangumbe in the eastern province of Moxico as the government forces advanced, backed by MiG jets, helicopters and tanks.

The attack, according to the rebels, was part of a three-pronged offensive against their bases.

Two weeks ago South African troops crossed into Angola in what they described as a sweep against Swapo.

They killed 53 men they said were Swapo guerillas while Angola maintained they were Angolan troops. — Reuter.

Hit-run frogmen sink food ship: SA blamed

LISBON. — Angola has said South Africa attacked fuel-storage tanks and cargo ships in a hit-and-run raid on the southern port of Namibe (formerly Mocimede) as its own troops were reported advancing against Unita rebels.

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strongholds in south and south-eastern Angola.

Unita acknowledged on Tuesday that it lost a bitter three-day battle for control of a strategic town it had held for a few years.

But Unita said its forces killed about 80 troops and wounded several hundred in their retreat from Cangumbe in the eastern province of Moxico as the government forces advanced, backed by MiG jets, helicopters and tanks.

The attack, according to the rebels, was part of a three-pronged offensive against their bases in a region of the country which Angola says is regularly occupied by South African forces helping Unita.

Two weeks ago South African troops crossed into Angola about 300km inland from where yesterday's raid on Namibe took place in what they described as a sweep against Swapo.

They killed 53 men they said were Swapo guerrillas, while Angola maintained they were Angolan troops. — Sapa-Reuter.

Angola says SA missiles hit oil depot

Cap. Toit 6/1/86

LISBON. — A South African warship slipped into the southern Angolan port of Namibe before dawn yesterday and fired a volley of guided missiles that hit an oil storage depot, the Angolan State-run news agency, Angop, alleged here.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said he had no comment to make on the spate of allegations made by the Angolan Government over the past couple of months.

He said that it was "easy to blame everything that happened in the southern hemisphere on South Africa" but it should be realized that there was "a civil war on in Angola and anything was possible".

In a dispatch from Luanda, Angop said frogmen had also slipped from the vessel and placed mines on three ships at anchor in the harbour.

One ship was sunk and the other two were heavily damaged, Angop said.

Tanks destroyed

Word of the alleged attack came two weeks after South African commandos staged raids against installations of the banned African National Congress in Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana.

An Angop dispatch monitored in Lisbon on May 26 quoted the Angolan Defence Ministry as saying South African forces inside Angola's southern Cuanene province fought a pitched battle with army troops, killing 53 on May 22.

According to Angop's allegations yesterday, the so-called South African ship fired Israeli-made Scorpion missiles at the oil depot in Namibe, capital of the Angolan province of the same name.

It said two storage tanks were destroyed in the attack and a third was damaged.

The Angop report, which quoted no source, recalled South African attacks at the Luanda and Lobito refineries in 1981 and the foiled commando raid on the Angolan-US Cabinda Gulf Oil depot at Malongo in May last year.

Angolan army patrols surprised South African commandos outside the Malongo complex perimeter fence, killing two and capturing the group's leader, Captain Petrus du Toit. — Sapa-AP

CNN Times
7/6/86 (5)

'Angola offensive continues'

LISBON. — Unita forces yesterday said Angola was pressing ahead with a major offensive against their inland strongholds as it assessed the damage allegedly inflicted by South African raiders on Thursday at a key southern supply port.

One arm of the Angolan offensive was originally launched from the southern town of Menongue, 600km east of the port of Namibe, target of Thursday's raid.

The official Angolan news agency Angop said the dawn raid had destroyed or badly damaged three empty fuel tanks and sunk a cargo ship. No casualty figures were given.

The attack was launched by a South African patrol boat armed with Israeli-built Scorpion missiles and naval frogmen with mines, it said.

Havana radio yesterday said a Cuban cargo ship was sunk and two Soviet merchant ships damaged in the attack.

The Cuban state radio said all Cuban crew members were safe, although 6 000 tons of food and three fuel storage tanks were lost.

Bases

A Unita spokesman in Lisbon said government forces backed by Cuban troops were pressing on with their offensive, which began 10 days ago, against rebel bases in the east and south-east.

Unita has said it lost control of the strategic town of Cangumbe in Moxico province earlier this week, but that its guerillas had killed 80 government troops.

A South Africa Defence Force spokesman

said he had no comment on the Angolan raid report.

In a later dispatch monitored in Lisbon, Angop said government troops had killed 33 Unita "bandits" in Benguela province, just north of Namibe.

The brief report, quoting military sources, also said arms and equipment were seized but gave no details.

Advisers

Western diplomats estimate that the Angolan Government, backed by some 30 000 Cuban troops, has received about R4 billion worth of military equipment from the Soviet Union over the past 30 months.

The number of Soviet advisers on the spot has also increased, they say.

Military analysts in South Africa say Pretoria, widely condemned for raiding suspected guerilla bases in three neighbouring states last month, would prefer to avoid direct involvement in Angola if it thought Unita could cope on its own.

Unita, bolstered in February by a US pledge of help including anti-aircraft missiles, repulsed a major government attack last September.

Namibe is thought to be an entry port for much of southern Angola.

Diplomats in Lisbon speculated that the alleged South African raid on Thursday was designed to hamper the current anti-Unita offensive or cut supplies to SWA/Namibian insurgents believed by South Africa to be based nearby. — Sapa-Reuter-AP

Cuban ship sunk by SA, Soviets claim

7/16/76
STAR
S

MOSCOW — The official Soviet news agency, Tass, said yesterday that Soviet and Cuban cargo ships were hit in the Angolan port of Namibe at the time of an alleged South African raid there on Thursday.

Tass said that as a result of "sabotage explosions" a Cuban merchant ship was sunk and two Soviet ships were seriously damaged as they unloaded in the key southern port. No one was injured, it said.

The report said the ship sunk in the mine attack had been carrying foodstuffs and two other vessels were damaged.

Meanwhile, reports from Lisbon quote Unita forces as saying that Angola is pressing ahead with a major offensive against their inland strongholds as the government begins to assess the damage it claims was inflicted by South African raiders.

One arm of the Angolan offensive was originally launched from the southern town of Menongue, 600 km east of the port of Namibe, target of the alleged raid on Thursday.

The official Angolan news agency, said the dawn raid had destroyed or badly damaged three empty fuel tanks and sunk a cargo ship. No casualty figures were given. It said the raid was launched by a South African patrol boat armed with Israeli-built Scorpion missiles, and naval frogmen with mines.

The agency said the ship that was sunk in the mine attack had been carrying foodstuffs, and that two other vessels were damaged.

A Unita spokesman in Lisbon said government forces backed by Cuban troops were pressing on with their offensive, which began 10 days ago, against rebel Unita bases in the east and south-east.

Unita has admitted that it lost control of the strategic town of Cangumbe in Moxico province earlier this week. But it said its guerillas had killed 80 government troops.

South Africa has refused to comment on the Angolan raid report. — Sapa-Reuter.

CM 7/1/85
Friday, June 9, 1986

Reds warn SA over Angola

MOSCOW. — The Soviet Union yesterday warned South Africa that an attack on the Angolan port of Namibe, which left a Cuban and two Soviet merchant vessels damaged, "cannot be left unpunished", and warned that Pretoria faced far-reaching and dangerous consequences over its action.

A Soviet Government statement carried by the Tass news agency blamed South Africa for the June 5 attack, and said the United States had to share responsibility because of its support for South Africa.

"The Soviet Union most categorically condemns the actions of the Republic of South Africa, which created a threat to the cause of peace and international security.

"Responsible for the act of terrorism in the port of Namibe in Angola is the Republic of South Africa. Actions of this kind cannot be left unpunished," said the statement.

No hint

"Responsibility for this is also shared by those who patronise the Republic of South Africa, above all the United States," said the Soviet Union.

The statement gave no hint at what actions the Soviet Union would take.

During the pre-dawn raid on the south-western Angolan port, two unarmed Soviet merchant vessels, the Kapitan Vislobokov and the Kapitan Chirkov, were badly damaged. A Cuban

dry-cargo ship, the Havana, was sunk.

The Soviet Union said there were no casualties on its vessels and it is uncertain if any Cubans died when their ship went down.

The Soviet statement said: "According to a report of the Angolan authorities, the traces of that act of sabotage, as a result of which the Soviet ships were damaged and the Cuban one sunk, lead to the Republic of South Africa."

Dare

The Soviet Union also dared the United States to prove it was against terrorism by putting pressure on South Africa to stop "flouting the generally-accepted norms of international law".

It said frequent United States and British vetoes in the United Nations on resolutions calling for comprehensive sanctions against Pretoria had been interpreted by South Africa as encouragement to continue its raids on neighbouring black states.

Meanwhile, our New York correspondent reports that Angola charged that South Africa now had seven battalions stationed inside its territory and lodged an "urgent appeal" with the United Nations to do something about it.

● A spokesman for the SADF last night said the Defence Force had become used to all sorts of allegations against it and said the SADF would not comment on them. — UPI

Official admits

members for the

2 BUSINESS DAY, Wednesday, June 11 1986

THE Soviet Union has said it will take measures against SA for an attack last week on three ships in the southern harbour town of Namibe, in Angola, for which SA has been blamed.

But the SA Defence Force yesterday denied it operated in Namibe. The Russians said two Soviet ships were badly damaged and a Cuban ship sunk in the attack on Thursday. It said the ships were unarmed merchant vessels.

The SADF statement said while it was not its policy to react to alleg-

Retaliation for 'attack on Angolan harbour'

Soviets promise steps against SA

tions emanating from Angola, "it must be remembered that there is a civil war in Angola between the MPLA regime and Unita, and this sort of incident must be seen against that background".

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Moscow yesterday that

the Soviet Union would react to the attacks on Namibe, but did not say how.

He said the Soviet Union was not "speeding up" events in the region but they were going to analyse the situation and had an "arsenal" of possible measures to punish SA.

is supported by SA — left behind one dead and war material, including time-bombs, SA-made machineguns and 60mm mortar rockets.

Angop's report indicated that the target of the attack was a large US-operated oil complex, which was unsuccessfully attacked by SA commandos in May last year and during which an SA army captain was captured.

The atmosphere in the northernmost province, where thousands of Cuban troops are also based, was described as calm yesterday. — Sapa-Reuter.

And an attack on the oil-rich Angolan enclave of Cabinda has been foiled and the raiders have fled, leaving one of their dead behind, the official Angolan news agency Angop reported.

It said raiders, believed to be Unita members — Angola claims Unita

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SADF denies claims

PRETORIA. — The SADF yesterday denied allegations that it operated in the Angolan harbour town of Namibe.

A press statement from Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said it was not SADF policy to react to allegations from Angola and denied that it had operated in Namibe.

It said the incident had to be seen against the background of a civil war between the MPLA and Unita in Angola.

"In addition, it is known that the Angolan media always selectively accuses South Africa when it suits them."

Meanwhile UPI reports from Moscow that the Soviet Union yesterday said it might demand compensation from South Africa for the attack that damaged two of its ships last Thursday.

But the comments from the Foreign Ministry sounded milder than the weekend statement from the government warning that South Africa could not go unpunished. — Sapa

Unita rebels raid Cabinda

LISBON. — Angolan security forces were searching yesterday for Unita rebels who said they blew up three government buildings in the northern oil-producing enclave of Cabinda.

The official Angolan news agency Angop said Monday's attack, aimed at "important economic and social infrastructures", had been foiled and the raiders forced to flee.

However, a spokesman here for Dr Jonas Savimbi's movement read a statement that said rebel explosives experts had infiltrated the provincial capital and "demolished" the Cabinda headquarters of the security forces and two local government offices, killing 11 Angolan soldiers.

"The mission was accomplished with only three of our forces suffering slight injuries," Unita said.

Angola's Marxist au-



Dr Jonas Savimbi

thorities said one of the raiders was killed and the rest put to flight, leaving behind explosives, timers, 60mm mortar rounds and South African-made machine-guns.

No damage was reported to the important US-operated oil refineries in the area and the Unita spokesman said they had not been the target of the attack.

Angop said that life had quickly returned to normal in the province, which is cut off from the rest of Angola by Zaire,

though the authorities had called for a "redoubling of vigilance".

The raid took place amid a big anti-rebel offensive in the south-east of the country and only four days after Angola claimed that a South African naval attack sank a Cuban cargo ship and damaged two Soviet freighters in the southern port of Namibe.

Unita, which Angola says relies heavily on South African aid, has admitted that government forces supported by Cuban troops have retaken rebel-held territory, though at a heavy cost.

According to Unita, more than 200 Angolan and Cuban troops have been killed and several Soviet-made aircraft and helicopters destroyed since the offensive was launched more than two weeks ago in the provinces of Moxico and Cuando Cubango. — Sapa-Reuter

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SA denies hitting Angolan port

The South African Defence Force has categorically denied it attacked the Angolan harbour town of Namibe.

The Angolan news agency, Angop, had claimed a South African warship fired guided missiles at the town last Thursday, hitting an onshore oil depot, while frogmen from the warship planted mines on three ships in the harbour, sinking one and damaging the other two.

"It must be remembered there is a civil war in Angola between the MPLA regime and Unita and that this sort of incident must be seen against this background," an SADF statement said, adding the Angolan media always accused South Africa "when it suited them". — Pretoria Bureau.

Top Russian in Angola after harbour raid

The Star's Foreign News Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union's Deputy Merchant Marine Minister, Mr Boris Yunitsyn, has arrived in Angola to take charge of efforts to repair two Russian ships damaged in a commando attack.

The Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee publication, Sovetskaya Rossiya, reported yesterday that Mr Yunitsyn was on his way to the port of Namibe, where the two ships were crippled by magnetic mines planted in a night raid last week. A Cuban ship was also sunk.

A Soviet Fisheries Ministry ship is already in Namibe pumping water out of the badly-listing Russian ships.

Russia has blamed South Africa for the attack, and warned of serious consequences. South Africa has denied any involvement.

1500 5000 (5)

Reds sail into Angola

MOSCOW.—Soviet authorities have sent two rescue ships to Angola after a raid on the port of Namibe in which Soviet and Cuban vessels were damaged, the official news agency Tass said yesterday.

One ship, the Gordy, had already arrived at Namibe and another, the Yaguar, was on its way, it said.

The agency said a group of Soviet specialists had also left for Angola.

A Soviet government statement last week blamed SA for the attack in which a Cuban freighter was sunk, two Soviet cargo ships damaged and three fuel tanks destroyed. The SADF has denied the allegations.

— Sapa-Reuter.

Envoy denies SA attacked Angolan port

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The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — South Africa again denied in the UN Security Council yesterday it had any part in the recent naval attack on the Southern Angolan port of Namibe, during which a cargo ship was sunk and two fuel storage tanks were destroyed.

"I wish for the record, to repeat that denial in this council," said South Africa's envoy Mr Kurt von Schirnding.

But Cuban and Soviet delegates said the South African act was tantamount to war against the shipowners.

UNPUNISHED

"Had these attacks been perpetrated by a non-white regime, a regime without close links to Western imperialism that Pretoria so overtly and blatantly enjoys, would these acts have gone unpunished and virtually unnoticed in Western capitals — beyond a few Press despatches?" asked Angola's UN Ambassador, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo.

However, Mr von Schirnding argued that while a civil war raged inside Angola, the Angolan Government continued to receive Soviet equipment.

"The government of Luanda is being constantly supplied with new and increasingly sophisticated weapons by the Soviet Union."

These weapons deliveries were stepped up, and over the past two years the Soviet Union had sent at least US\$2 billion in military equipment into Angola.

"There is evidence that the number of Cuban troops is being increased and that Soviet involvement though tactical and other advisers is growing. Recently, a massive new offensive, far greater than the offensive of late last year, commenced against Unita's headquarters at Jamba."

Mr von Schirnding urged the Cuban troops to leave Angola and denounced Soviet involvement in the region.

The Soviet Union's strategy in Angola, he said, was that a subjugated Angola would extend Soviet influence along the West coast of Africa, South and North of Angola.

"If the Soviet Union succeeds in its aims in Angola, no country in Southern Africa will be safe from Soviet encroachment."

The debate continues today.

8/1/65

Refugees streaming into Zambia

LUSAKA — Refugee camps in Zambia's north-western and north-eastern provinces are bursting at their seams because of the continued fighting in Angola and Mozambique.

People fleeing fighting between government and rebel forces have been pouring into Zambia, further straining the country's already inadequate resources.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees representative in Zambia, Mr Alamed Saied, said yesterday the situation was becoming more critical every day.

It is estimated there are at least 12 000 refugees from each of the troubled neighbouring countries in Zambia.

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US, Britain set
to bail SA out

UNITED NATIONS — A non-aligned move for sanctions against Pretoria for an attack on an Angolan oil port is expected to be killed by the United States and Britain when the Security Council considers the issue again today.

The June 5 attack on Namibe in southwestern Angola — allegedly by South Africa — came less than a month after the US and Britain vetoed a similar call for selective sanctions.

The 15-nation Council is considering the new sanctions demand from Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Arab Emirates. — Sapa

Unita *gmt*
claims *Tim*
3 kills *24/6/86*
with
Stingers *(5)*

From
RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — The Washington Post has reported that Unita guerillas have shot down two Hind helicopters and one MiG jet fighter with Stinger missiles.

The Post, quoting sources close to Unita, said the Angolan rebels had said they had no problems using the sophisticated, shoulder-fired missiles which were supplied to them by the United States.

The latter claim is in marked contrast to experience elsewhere — including the US army itself, where proficiency with the missile is said to require 136 hours of training, including extensive periods on a special moving target simulator.

There is still concern in the US over the still-secret Stinger falling into the wrong hands. This has generated controversy over President Reagan's decision to supply Unita and the Afghan guerillas with the weapon.

Afghan rebel leaders on a visit last week complained that they were still waiting the promised supply; one reason is said to be differences between the US military and the CIA over who should conduct the training.

Argus 25/6/86

MPLA, Unita hold 'informal' London talks

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — Senior officials of Angola's ruling MPLA party have met a Unita representative in London "to discuss ways of starting a dialogue."

The meeting, last week, is thought to have been the first to take place at this level, according to Africa Confidential, a fortnightly newsletter.

The Luanda government was represented by Mr Afonso van Dunem, the Foreign Minister. He met Mr Tito Chingunji, number three in the Unita hierarchy.

The talks had the approval of Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos, says the newsletter.

They were a "sounding-out exercise" rather than formal negotiations. "But the differences between the pragmatic nationalists in the MPLA and a number of top Unita officials are far from insuperable."

CIA chief visited SA to plan Unita arms — diplomat



often accompanied assistant secretary of state, Chester B Crocker, on his missions to Angola, South African and frontline states.

A partial account of Frasure's evidence to the Select Committee was made available by informants who said they had heard him. They said his overall portrayal of US policy left some members of the committee with

the impression that Washington rates co-operation with South Africa as being more important strategically than its stated aim of dismantling the apartheid system.

CIA chief William Casey

By ARTHUR GAVSHON in London

studying Britain's involvement in the South African crisis, is due to report shortly before Commonwealth leaders in London on the issue of imposing sanctions against the apartheid state.

Frasure handles African affairs at the US embassy in London and has

AN AMERICAN diplomat told a closed session of Britain's Foreign Affairs Committee that US arms have been reaching the rebel Unita movement in Angola covertly through South Africa.

And British political informants say the director of the US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), William Casey, visited South Africa secretly around mid-March to make the necessary arrangements.

British political informants who disclosed this also reported the parliamentary group was advised by US officials that the Reagan administration is determined to resist congressional pressure for extensive new sanctions against South Africa.

The diplomat, identified as Robert C Frasure, appeared before the committee in the House of Commons last week. The committee, which has been

Frasure, when asked by this correspondent, declined to discuss the routing of US weapons to the Unita forces. But if the information attributed to him — that US arms are being delivered by way of South Africa — is correct, the political significance at this time would be extremely high.

It would imply a degree of collusion between Washington and Pretoria which President Reagan has long been concerned to disavow. And that implication of collusion would be interpreted by most African leaders as proof and a symbol of American co-operation with the government of President PW Botha.

The only other route for the delivery of US arms to Unita is through Zaire and in the past this route has been used. However, on May 9, Zaire's ambassador to Britain, Mukamba Kadata Nzembe, went to unusual lengths formally to deny reports that new American arms are being funnelled to Unita through his country.

Early this year, the Reagan administration decided to send Savimbi a supply of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles — a shoulder-fired weapon that can penetrate the Soviet MI-24 Hind helicopters operating in Angola.

This can present a major departure of policy because Stingers are among America's top-drawer weapons; past American arms shipments to friendly governments have usually been foreign-manufactured cast-offs.

In preparation for a new phase of backing for Savimbi, diplomats in London reported, it became necessary for the administration to co-ordinate certain lines of action with the South Africans. Since aid for Unita remains clandestine, it is administered by the CIA.

The informants said CIA directors visited South Africa to make the coordinating arrangements in mid-March. Few hard details have emerged about the Casey mission among other reasons because CIA officials never comment upon the movements of the director.

It would be surprising to diplomats here, though, if Casey did not use the occasion of his visit to emphasise the administration's wish to insulate itself from any semblance or suggestion of co-operation with South Africa at a time when apartheid policies are under worldwide scrutiny.

Govt forces try to wrest Unita's last stronghold

The Star's Africa
News Service

Angolan Government forces are still locked in battle with Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebels as they try to gain control of the strategic but derelict village of Munhango on the Benguela railway line.

Munhango, where Dr Savimbi was born 51 years ago and where his father served as stationmaster, is Unita's last stronghold on the economically vital railway.

At the beginning of last month, two Fapla (the Angolan armed forces) "brigades" of about 900 troops each left Lueno in the west and a single "brigade" left Cuemba in the east in an effort to dislodge Unita from the railway.

Unita lost the village of Cangumbe to the advancing Fapla troops but its resistance stiffened and the Fapla columns have had to fight hard for every kilometre.

'Sophisticated'

Western intelligence and diplomatic sources have confirmed that the column from Lueno is now within 15 to 20 km from Munhango while the column from Cuemba is only 10 to 15 km from the village.

Stiff Unita resistance has meant that

Fapla has had to abandon its reported initial target date of June 15 for the occupation of Munhango.

Dr Savimbi has claimed an MI8 helicopter, MI25 helicopter gunship, MiG-23 fighter and two MiG-21 fighters were shot down during the first three weeks of June using "sophisticated armaments".

The Angolans have conceded only that they lost a MiG-21 because of "mechanical failure" but observers have found Unita's past claims of downed aircraft generally accurate.

Dr Savimbi's reference to "sophisticated armaments" is consistent with his refusal to say outright whether he has been provided with American "Stinger" surface-to-air missiles while hinting broadly that he has them.

Despite earlier Unita claims that the attack on Munhango heralded the start of a major Fapla campaign to wipe out the rebels, it is clear that the battle for Munhango is a vital preliminary to the approaching battle.

If Fapla takes Munhango, its 11 or 12 "brigades" in the Cazombo area will be able to bypass the flooded Lungue Bungo River and use the road from Munhango to Cangamba.

These troops could then be used, in conjunction with the forces and equipment at Menongue and Cuito Cuavale, for the "final" attack on Mavinga, the gateway to Unita's capital Jamba.

Fapla wants this derelict but strategic village

Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG. — The Angolan Government's Fapla forces are still locked in battle with Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebels as they try to gain control of the strategic but derelict village of Munhango on the Benguela railway line.

Munhango, where Dr Savimbi was born 51 years ago and where his father served as stationmaster, is Unita's last stronghold on the economically-vital railway.

At the beginning of last month two "brigades" of Fapla troops of about 900 troops each, moved out of Luena in the west and a single "brigade" left Cuemba in the east in an effort to dislodge Unita from the railway.

Initially, Unita lost the village of Cangumbe to the advancing Fapla troops but then its resistance stiffened and the Fapla columns have had to fight hard for every kilometre.

Western intelligence and diplomatic sources have confirmed that the column from Luena is now within 15 to 20 kilometres of Munhango while the column from Cuemba is only 10 to 15 kilometres away.

Stiff Unita resistance has meant that Fapla has had to abandon its reported initial target date of June 15 for the occupation of Munhango and, although it is not known how many men have been killed or injured in the fighting, Fapla has lost valuable equipment, including aircraft.

Dr Savimbi has claimed that his troops shot down an MiB helicopter, an Mi25 helicopter gunship, a MiG23 fighter and two MiG21s during the

Fapla has conceded only that it lost a MiG21 because of "mechanical failure" but observers have found Unita's past claims of downed aircraft generally accurate.



Dr Jonas Savimbi

In spite of earlier Unita claims that the attack on Munhango heralded the start of a major Fapla campaign to wipe out the rebels it is clear that the battle for Munhango is but a preliminary — albeit a vital preliminary — to the approaching battle.

If Fapla takes Munhango it will be able to use the road from Bie, in the west, to its important staging post at Luena. It also means that its 11 or 12 "brigades" in the Cazombo area will be able to bypass the flooded Lungue Bungo River and use the road from Munhango to Cangamba.

These troops could then be used in conjunction with the forces and equipment at Menongue and Cuito Cuanavale for what Fapla hopes will be the final attack on the Unita stronghold of Mavinga, which is considered to be the gateway to Unita's bush capital of Jamba.

Angola says
it will not
fight 'Contras'

The Star's Africa News Service

LUANDA — The Angolan Government has denied reports that it intends sending 2 000 Angolan troops to Nicaragua to aid the government in its fight against the "Contra" rebels.

The Angolan news agency, Angop, described the report, released by an international news agency, as "gossip without any logical basis".

The agency said the report was aimed at "deceiving international public opinion" and had been fabricated by "media close to puppets in Central America".

IN COMMON with other oil-exporting countries, Angola has been shaken by the sharp oil price fall that began in December 1985.

The revenue drop is straining an economy already overstretched by 25 years of war and a decade of overcentralisation since independence in 1975.

But even taking into account the new possibility of *de facto* economic sanctions by its major trading partner (the US), Angola's outlook is not as grim as that of many other Third World States. Among the reasons for its resilience are the following.

● a significant amount of bureaucratic, travel and personal remittance spending is being cut with relatively little pain;

● Angola enjoys a good credit rating and international banks regard payment delays as requests sympathetically;

● several post-1980 oil investments are beginning to bear fruit and rising production is partially compensating for the price fall;

● measures to decentralise the economy and offer fibre material incentives introduced at the Second Congress of the ruling *Movimento Popular de Libertacao de Angola* (MPLA) in December 1985, may provide modest economic impetus, even though implementation will be hampered by the war;

● while the prospect that the US might cut credit, restrict US exports and force corporate disinvestment concerns the MPLA government, there is an impressive line of European banks, exporters and investors willing and able to fill any vacancy.

It is clear that petroleum provides approximately 80% of the country's total foreign exchange earnings, which have averaged between \$1.5m and \$2m per year for the last three years. The 1986 budget was drafted on the assumption that oil prices would remain at about \$25 per barrel.

The price began to slip in December 1985, and when it hit \$18 a barrel on February 4, 1986, President José Eduardo dos Santos estimated a loss of \$600m in 1986 earnings; about one-third of the budget, even without any further price decline. The price eventually dropped to below \$10 a barrel, though it has since partially recovered.

Oil production, which rose from 130 000 barrels per day (b/d) in the late Seventies to an estimated 285 000 b/d at the end of 1985, had been expected to continue its upward spiral this year, putting Angola on target for its goal of 500 000 b/d in 1990. Production will probably grow only moderately this year, but will still reach at least 300 000 b/d. Taking account of

Angola's economy: a status report

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local consumption needs, this will earn between a half and two-thirds of last year's revenue, depending upon price fluctuations.

Oil company interest does not seem to have waned. Total investment by both the State oil company Sonangol and foreign firms is slated to increase 46% in 1986.

The foreign companies now operating in Angola include Chevron, Conoco, Petrofina, Texaco, Elf Aquitaine, Agip, British Petroleum, Braspetro, Total, Cities Services, Mitsubishi and Marathon. The only company to pull out recently was Mobil, and there was stiff competition to buy its 25% share in Block 3, with Mitsubishi the eventual purchaser. Almost simultaneously, Conoco concluded a new contract to become the operating company in Block 5.

There are four reasons for Angola's popularity with the oil industry. Firstly, the "production cost" of Angolan oil is said to be relatively low, so healthy profits are possible despite depressed prices. Secondly, offshore Angolan oil deposits are especially rich. There are an estimated 1.84-billion barrels of proven reserves, and new finds occur regularly. Thirdly, Angolan oil is of good quality, with a fairly low sulphur content, and is relatively easy to refine. Finally, the oil industry views Angola as a reliable partner. Once a contract is signed, Luanda lives up to it.

There have been some South African and/or Unita operations against the oil sector. A South African commando unit unsuccessfully attacked the oil storage depots at Chevron's Cabinda operation in May 1985. In March 1986, Unita claimed to have hit an oil pipeline in Cabinda, and in early April announced it had sabotaged the province's water and electricity supplies. Both claims were denied by the MPLA and Chevron.

An economic cost of the war in Angola is the requirement to divert resources that are badly needed to rebuild the productive sector. Though no firm figures are available, estimates are that 30% to 50% of Angola's foreign exchange earnings go to war-related expenditures. With the drop in oil prices,

the percentage will now probably rise.

(Western diplomats believe Cuba has received foreign exchange compensation for the services of the Cuban troops in the country at Luanda's request since independence, but the MPLA has not confirmed this. Angola reportedly ceased paying Havana for Cuban non-military personnel about 18 months ago, but it is not clear if the presumed military payments were similarly forgiven).

In Angola, geographic factors provide the major revenue-earning sector with unique insulation from a guerrilla siege. The most important oil operations are isolated in the northern Cabinda province, a coastal enclave at the opposite end of the country from Unita's southern stronghold.

In 1978, Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko made an agreement with the late President Agostinho Neto promising to prevent such infiltrations, and in February 1985 he and Dos Santos agreed to establish a joint commission to ensure that neither country's territory would be used as a base for "subversive groups".

Although the MPLA doubts Mobutu is living up to the letter of the deal, the accord does provide some protection. Most of the oil operations are offshore, and the on-shore installations are concentrated in a small area, well guarded by Angolan troops. Cuban troops based in Cabinda province provide additional security.

Until late 1985, the Reagan Administration, like the Carter Administration before it, took a neutral or even encouraging position with regard to the activities of US corporations in Angola. Indeed, oil company executives say the relevant US government departments in Angola as a legitimate contribution to the regional dimension of "constructive engagement".

In late January 1986, however, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker, in a statement that raised more questions than it answered, said that Chevron and other companies operating in Angola "should be think-

ing about US national interests as well as their own corporate interests as they make their decisions".

State Department deputy spokesman Charles Redman was more explicit in a March 25 Press briefing: "US economic policy toward Angola," he said, "is (1) to deny, pending an achievement of a negotiating settlement, all US exports to Angola with a military use, and (2) to not support Angola's ability to earn foreign currency and thus fund its war against Unita until the Angolan government demonstrates clear intent to reach a negotiated settlement on Namibian independence and in that context Cuban troop withdrawal."

Chevron has just completed a number of investments in Angola, and the resultant revenues are coming on stream now, making the property extremely attractive. If such a deal were struck, Angola would negotiate a new contract with the inheritor of Chevron's assets.

One of the many ironies in the anti-Chevron campaign is that the company's Gulf component received particularly good terms from the Portuguese in the agreement negotiated before independence, and these were only partially modified when the MPLA took over.

Since Angola's contract negotiation skills have subsequently improved, any future deal would probably be more favourable to the government than Chevron-Gulf's. Thus, while the MPLA would be inconvenienced by the short-term disruption of a changeover to another company, in the long run it might actually get more dollars per barrel if Chevron pulled out.

Angola's total debt is estimated at a relatively modest \$2.7bn, of which about half is owed to the West. When the oil price started to fall, government officials immediately began conversations with European banks. They were told short-term commercial debt would continue to be serviced as before, while repayment of medium-term commercial debt would be delayed by about two months. Some export credit agen-

cies were also approached and payment delays, possibly amounting to four or five months, were discussed on a case-by-case basis.

Angola's ability to withstand the economic challenges it faces has been bolstered by the speed with which it imposed austerity measures. Some Angolans say the oil price fall "is a blessing in disguise because it is forcing us to correct our spendthrift ways".

Measures to limit foreign exchange expenditures on personal remittances, telex and telephone charges, and foreign travel were implemented within weeks of the oil price crash. Imports have also been drastically cut.

Imports associated with projects not likely to bring in immediate foreign exchange earnings or promote import substitution are near the bottom of the priority list. This will delay some important infrastructure development programmes.

Angola's current economic difficulties sometimes cause foreign analysts to forget that, in terms of resources, this is one of the richest countries in Africa.

Currently only about 2% to 3% of arable land is cultivated. Angola's diamonds are qualitatively among the best in the world, and reserves are nowhere near depletion. The Benguela railroad could earn considerable foreign exchange if the route were secure.

Apart from the iron ore mines, which could be rehabilitated once peace returned to the south, Angola also has reserves of manganese, copper, lead, zinc and gold which have hardly been touched. New oil is constantly being found, and exploitation has not even begun of the 51-billion cubic metres of natural gas associated with the oil deposits. The Luanda oil refinery currently runs at near capacity.

Finally, an end to the war might permit further diversification of Angola's economic relations away from the Eastern bloc.

Angola is not entirely unhappy with its economic relationship with the socialist countries, however, and is particularly appreciative of their flexibility on debt payments.

On balance, it is probably safe to assume that if the MPLA did not need to remain in the good graces of the socialist countries in order to ensure a regular supply of arms and other assistance vital to its defensive war against Unita and SA, it might not continue to accept some of the disadvantageous terms of trade in its economic relations with these allies.

For the time being, however, any major changes remain fantasies. (Excerpted from *Africa Notes*, published by Georgetown University).

Ex-SAS⁵ guarded Angola's diamonds

The Star's Africa
News Service

Former members of the crack British SAS army unit have been used by the Angolan Government to defend its diamond mining operations in the north of the country, says Mr. Glen Dixon, a British citizen who has worked in the area.

Mr Dixon was one several British, American, Filipino and Portuguese citizens captured by Unita in the northern town of Cafunfo in December 1984 and released in 1985.

In a book about his ordeal, "Hostage", Mr Dixon says that in an effort to put an end to widespread smuggling from the diamond area the MPLA Government has enforced strict security measures in the area, which include a local security police force with absolute powers.

Between 1981 and 1983 the Angolan diamond company, Diamang, lost a third of its production through smuggling, Mr Dixon writes. "The main job of the DSD, Diamang's special-police force, is to stop the smuggling."

A Liechtenstein-based firm controlled by De Beers, Mining and Technical Services, was also called in to help the Angolan Government manage the mines — and this company employed the ex-SAS men.

Mr Dixon recalls in his book that a landmine destroyed a truck near Cafunfo. "MATS flew out one of their security squads — ex-SAS — and about 16 men in all."

CONVOY AMBUSHES

Unita was operating in the area quite freely, constantly planting mines on the roads and ambushing convoys in the area.

He was told that about seven Unita battalions of about 300 men each were operating in the area.

At Cafunfo itself, the local population was aware of Unita's planned attack on the mining village which resulted in the capture of the foreigners living there. Three weeks before the attack, Angolans living in Cafunfo started sleeping in the bush. The night before the attack the entire Angolan workforce and their families, about 2 500 people, left to sleep in the bush.

Mr Dixon gave a different image of the Unita guerillas who attacked the town from that usually seen by foreign

journalists who visit the main Unita bases.

He described them as "a bunch of hooligans, a really scruffy lot".

"Some had only one shoe on, some only one trouser leg.

"But," he added, "their discipline was pretty good."

Mr Dixon described how the guerillas, marching from Cafunfo to the south — more than 1 500 km — found their way.

They carved signs on trees in the bush which could only be deciphered by the guerilla commanders.

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Unwilling Zaire ⁶ gets more involved ^{STMP} in Angolan war ³⁸

The Star's Africa News Service

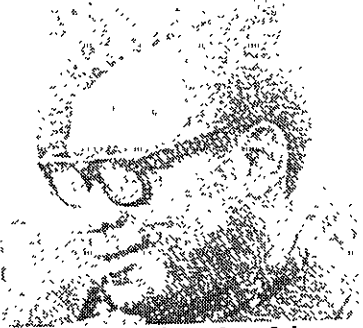
Zaire is becoming more deeply involved — unwillingly — in the Angolan civil war as Unita rebels establish logistical bases on its territory.

The authoritative, Paris-based *Africa Defence Journal* says in its latest issue that "logistical support camps working for Unita" have been established in Zaire's border provinces of Bas-Zaire and Bandundu.

Last week President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire paid a short visit to Angola in an apparent attempt to defuse growing tensions between the two countries.

Earlier, Zairean authorities had denied allegations made by President Kaunda of Zambia that US military aid for the Angolan rebels was passing through Zaire.

But, says *Africa Defence Journal*, Zaire, which has a 2 600 km border with Angola, did serve as the transit route for the



President Mobutu Sese Seko... tried to ease tension.

American aid which started as early as December 1985 with shipments of communications equipment.

The magazine said that the Stinger portable anti-aircraft missiles were sent to Unita along this route.

"At the same time there were already reports of another American missile being delivered — the somewhat less impressive Redeye," it added.

US Senate votes to stop loans to Angola

WASHINGTON — The Senate voted yesterday to deny loans to Angola by the US Government's Export-Import Bank as long as Cuban soldiers remain in the country.

The House of Representatives approved a similar measure last week. The Export-Import Bank makes subsidised loans to Third World countries to promote the sale of US goods.

PRESIDENT

Both Houses earlier voted to bar such loans to 11 other countries — Guyana, Afghanistan, Laos, South Yemen, Benin, Congo, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Ethiopia, Surinam and Kampuchea.

The Senate version says the President should be empowered to remove the ban on any of those countries if he judges the country not to have a Marxist-Leninist government and not to be dependent on the Soviet Union or one of its allies.

In the case of Angola, he also would have to certify to the removal of Cuban troops.

These provisions were adopted as an amendment to a Bill that would renew the bank's charter for 10 years. Approval came on a voice vote, with only a few senators present.

Passage of the Bill is expected tomorrow. Differences between the Senate Bill and the measure passed by the House would have to be settled before the Bill could go to President Reagan for his signature.

Senators criticised \$250 million (about R625 million) worth of loans by the bank to help a US company — Gulf, now taken over by Chevron — in its operations in Angola.

Senator William Proxmire, who proposed the ban on future loans, said 30 000 Cuban troops and 600 Soviet and East European advisers are in Angola, paid for with the money the Angolan Government earns from Gulf's operations.

Anniversary

Ambushes

© 1978/10/6

Savimbi: more US aid needed

Dispatch Correspondent
JAMBA — Doves of foreign and South African journalists were flown into Jamba, Unita's dusty capital in Angola, last week to hear, among other things, that US aid has shifted the balance of forces in the civil war.

They also listened to the Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, appeal for more US aid on the grounds that this was the only way to bring Angola's MPLA government to the negotiating table.

Substantiating his claim that the balance of forces had shifted as a result of US aid, Dr Savimbi said Unita had only had US aid for about four months and already the Angolan President, Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos, was calling for negotiations.

Covert aid of about \$15 million for Unita was approved by the Reagan administration this year.

Dr Savimbi claimed Mr Dos Santos had said he was prepared to go to the US to meet President Ronald Reagan.

"My intelligence tells me he is in trouble," Dr Savimbi told journalists gathered in a large grass hut at Unita's military headquarters.

"If the administration stands firm on what we agreed upon in my successful trip to the US, I think the day will not be far away when the people of the MPLA will accept talks because

they have already acknowledged the position of strength that Unita is enjoying now," Dr Savimbi said.

"I think it will be good for Americans to come into this arena with strength so that we reach a peaceful settlement," he added, emphasising the US could not be effective in the struggle against communist attempts to control Southern Africa if it were not actively involved.

"I wish help for Unita could be increased so that we can accelerate the departure of the Cubans and negotiations between the MPLA and Unita," he said.

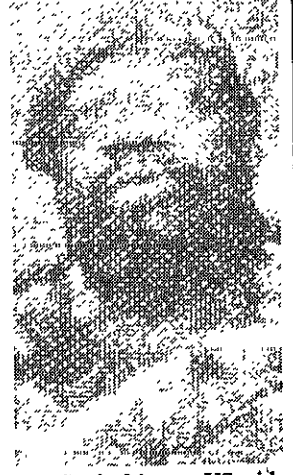
The departure of foreign soldiers from Angola has long been Unita's precondition for negotiations.

Dr Savimbi said US support had enabled Unita to face the MPLA with more confidence. He claimed Unita had shot down 22 Mig-21 and Mig-23 aircraft and some helicopters.

He did not say whether Stinger anti-aircraft missiles were included in the US-supplied arsenal but hinted Unita now had an effective anti-tank and anti-aircraft missile capability.

"We got all we asked President Reagan to give us and it arrived quickly," he said.

However, masses of Soviet fighter-aircraft



Dr Savimbi . . . US aid shifting the balance of forces.

were being sent to the strategic town of Cuito Cuanavale with a view to launching a major offensive against the southern town of Mavinga and then, ultimately, Jamba, Dr Savimbi said.

Other fronts were being established in Lacusse, on the northern border of the Unita areas, and at Munhango.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports from Luanda that an Angolan Government official has dismissed claims by Unita that government forces have used chemical weapons in the civil war.

Questioned at the weekend about Unita's claim that the Soviet-aided government troops had begun to use chemical weapons, the Angolan official said: "Let the puppets speak."

Unita rebels executed — claim

LISBON — Angola's Unita rebels executed three of their leaders for attempting to assassinate guerilla leader Dr Jonas Savimbi, the official Angolan news agency Angop said yesterday.

The agency quoted a captured guerilla as saying the three rebel leaders were imprisoned for attempting to murder Dr Savimbi and he later heard they had been executed.

Angop identified the executed leaders only as Chiwale, Chilungitila and Sangumba.

It quoted the captured rebel, Major Alberto Cahanga, as saying a fourth guerilla was executed by his comrades for attempting to surrender to government forces and not obeying orders from Dr Savimbi.

Angop said Major Cahanga was captured in February.

The report from the southwestern city of Lubango was monitored in Lisbon. — Sapa-AP

CAPE TIMES 2/8/85

New SA plea to Luanda on Cuban troops

Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA yesterday blamed Angola for delaying SWA/Namibian independence by reneging on its commitment to have Cuban troops withdrawn from the region.

Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said yesterday that South Africa had promised to implement United Nations Resolution 435 on August 1 if a "firm and satisfactory agreement could be reached on the withdrawal of Cubans from Angola".

This had failed to materialize, and he warned that if the situation continued a new way to achieve an internationally-acceptable independence might have to be sought.

Long enough

The State President, Mr PW Botha, had set August 1 as the date for commencing with Resolution 435 because he believed the people of SWA/Namibia had waited long enough for independence.

The government had believed it would make it possible for Angola — which had agreed in principle to the withdrawal, in October 1985 — to make concrete proposals which could advance the independence process.

"However, they have not so far agreed to a realistic schedule and time-table for Cuban troop withdrawal," Mr

Pik Botha said.

"The South African Government again appeals to the Luanda regime to come forward with proposals for a realistic programme of withdrawal."

South Africa felt the people of SWA/Namibia should decide on their constitution themselves and that they should achieve independence in circumstances of peace and security.

Violence

"It follows therefore that it is unacceptable that the political future of SWA/Namibia should be determined through violence by an organization which intends to impose its will on the territory, backed by some 40 000 Cuban troops stationed across the border in Angola," said Mr Botha, referring to Swapo.

"It should be clear that the people cannot wait indefinitely for a breakthrough regarding withdrawal.

"Should it eventually become evident after all avenues and alternatives have been thoroughly explored, that there is no realistic prospect of attaining these goals, all parties most directly affected will have to reconsider how internationally-acceptable independence may best be achieved in the light of prevailing circumstances," Mr Botha said.

Unita fears losing West's support through SA links

SPAR 11/8/84 (5)
The Star's Foreign News Service

PARIS — The Angolan rebel movement Unita fears it might lose Western support because it is backed by South Africa.

Unita General Tito Chingunji explained: "When one sees the fantastic determination of our guerillas fighting without receiving the smallest salary, nobody has the right to say they are varlets of South Africa."

He said the most dangerous battle being waged by Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi was the one to gain the support of Western public opinion because the West had some difficulty in understanding why Unita was backed by Pretoria.

Dr Savimbi said Unita had accepted South African aid because "other Western countries ignored us. We managed to find some financial support from the Arab world, but we also needed logistical aid. That is what South Africa is able to give us."

This "... has not prevented me from having differences of opinion with Pretoria. I told President P W Botha he was making a grave mistake in establishing a parliamentary assembly for coloureds and Indians, but not the blacks."

"I warned him that if these reforms were not undertaken simultaneously for the blacks, even the most moderate among them would in the end refuse to co-operate with his government."

"The liberation of Angola has nothing to do with ending apartheid in South Africa."

Dr Savimbi predicted that if the current Angolan government military offensive was unsuccessful, Cuban and Soviet forces might decide to leave.

"Faraway Angola is less important than Afghanistan."

2 Report 12/8/86

SADF
strikes
deep into
Angola
— claim

LISBON — Angola's Defence Ministry said South African troops attacked the town of Cuito Cuanavale 300 kilometres inside south-east Angola.

A Ministry statement quoted by the official Angolan news agency Angop said the South African 32 "Buffalo" battalion backed by heavy artillery attacked Angolan forces and shelled Cuito Cuanavale in south-eastern Cuando Cubango province yesterday.

There were no details of casualties.

A statement issued in London said the Angolan Government suspected the military activity was intended to raise tension in Southern Africa in advance of the the seventh summit meeting in Zimbabwe of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The comunique, which was drafted on Sunday, added that the regular South African forces in Cunene province had been reinforced since August 6.

The statement claimed that on Saturday troops and materials were landed in and north of Chiede by South African aircraft.

The Angolan statement follows numerous reports reaching the media in London from Windhoek claiming that military activity throughout the area and in Southern Angola was at a high level.

Raid on Angolan air base

CME Times
12/8/84
5

LISBON. — A key air base at the town of Cuito Cuanavale in south-east Angola was attacked at the weekend, according to reports from the Angolan Government and rebel forces.

Angola's Defence Ministry says South African troops attacked the town of Cuito Cuanavale 300km inside south-east Angola, but the South African Defence Force last night declined to comment on the claim.

Unita yesterday released a statement here saying its forces had attacked the air base on Saturday night, destroying the "radar system, all its anti-aircraft guns, most of its artillery and stocks of bombs and munitions".

The Defence Ministry statement, quoted by the official news agency Angop, said the South African 32 "Buffalo" Battalion backed by heavy artillery attacked Angolan forces and shelled Cuito Cuanavale. There were no details of casualties.

An SADF spokesman said in Pretoria the Defence Force had been the target of Angolan claims for many months.

"The Defence Force's position has been explained at length," the spokesman said.

"The Defence Force operates against terrorists wherever they may be skulking. The Angolan Government aids and abets terrorists

while at the same time they are incapable of finding a solution for the civil war which is tearing the country apart."

The spokesman said the SADF saw no point in commenting any further on these latest allegations, bearing in mind that Unita had already made a statement claiming responsibility.

'Cuban'

Unita said the "massive pre-emptive attack" followed 24 hours of bombing raids against its positions by MiG jets, "all piloted by Cuban crews".

Unita gave no casualty figures or further details.

There was no independent confirmation from the Angolan Government on the damage.

The Angolan statement said there has been an increase in the past few days of air and ground reconnaissance in the direction of Cahama, Mupa and Mulondo, while motorized reserve forces are stationed on the border with Cunene Province, ready at any moment for aggressive action against that province.

SA 'attack' on Angola

SA troops yesterday attacked Cuito Cuanavale 300km inside south-east Angola, the Angolan Defence Ministry said.

It said the SA 32 "Buffalo" battalion, backed by heavy artillery, attacked Angolan forces and shelled the town in Cuando Cubango province.

There were no details of casualties.

An SA Defence Force spokesman said the defence force had been the target of Angolan claims for many months and the SADF position had been explained at length.

He added: "The SADF operates against terrorists wherever they may be skulking.

"The Angolan government aids and abets terrorists while, at the same time, it is incapable of finding a solution to the civil war now tearing the country apart.

"The SADF sees no point in commenting any more on these latest allegations, bearing in mind that Unita has already made a statement claiming an attack on Cuito Cuanavale." — Sapa-Reuter.

Angola claims attack repelled

Dispatch Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG —
Angola claimed yesterday its troops had driven back two attacks by South African forces on the south-eastern town of Cuito Cuanavale.

The official news agency, Angop, quoted Defence Minister Pedro Maria Tonha as saying 40 South African troops had been killed and four captured.

The South African Defence Force refused to comment on the Angolan claim but pointed out that Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebel movement had already made a statement claiming an attack on Cuito Cuanavale.

Unita said its forces attacked the town on Saturday night, destroying radar equipment, artillery and munitions.

Referring to the claim that South African troops had been killed or captured, an SADF spokesman added: "It is anticipated that the Angolans will continue with these propaganda attempts."

Sapa-Reuter reports that Mr Tonha said two Angolan soldiers and 23 civilians were killed in South African shelling of Cuito Cuanavale.

Album 13/8/86 (5)

INTERNATIONAL

SA must stay out of Angola, says US

WASHINGTON. — The US State Department said today it could not condone alleged recent raids into Angola by South African forces and urged a peaceful solution to conflicts in Angola and SWA/Namibia.

Angola's Defence Ministry said earlier that three South African battalions backed by armoured cars and heavy artillery attacked Cuito Cuanavale in Cuando Cubango Province on Sunday and again yesterday.

In Pretoria last night a South African Defence Force spokesman said in reaction that the SADF had been the target of Angolan claims for many months.

"The defence force's position has been explained at length," the spokesman said.

Allegations

"The defence force operates against terrorists wherever they may be skulking. The Angolan government aids and abets terrorists while at the same time it is incapable of finding a solution to the civil war which is tearing the country apart.

"The defence force sees no point in commenting any further on these latest allegations, bearing in mind that Unita has already made a statement claiming an attack on Cuito Cuanavale."

US State Department spokesman Mr Charles Redman said in a news briefing today that, while details were unclear, it appeared the raids had indeed taken place.

"We do not condone any South African raids into Angola," he said.

The spokesman said Pretoria had justified raids on Angola by saying they were needed to protect the security of neighbouring SWA/Namibia, which it occupied.

Mr Redman said South Africa's occupation of SWA/Namibia was illegal and could not justify military action, which, in the view of the United States, would never resolve conflicts in Southern Africa. — Sapa-Reuter.

Unita strikes before 'final' assault

The Star's Africa News Service

Unita has taken the initiative in its latest battle with Angolan government forces.

The rebels are under heavy attack in central Angola as Fapla (the Angolan armed forces) tries to dislodge them from the Benguela railway.

Unita attacked Fapla positions during the weekend at Cuito Cuanavale in southern Angola in an attempt to delay preparations for the "final" attack on the Unita stronghold of Mavinga, 180 km to the east.

Angola claimed that South African forces attacked Cuito Cuanavale. In a broadcast monitored in Johannesburg last night Radio Angola said four "enemy" soldiers had been captured and 40 killed. Two Angolan soldiers were killed.

The broadcast told people in the region to prepare themselves to fight "the South African invasion" and said thousands of soldiers with armoured vehicles were ready to attack from Namibia.

Radio Angola carried interviews with soldiers accusing South Africa of aggression.

The SADF would not comment. South Africa has admitted only that it provides moral, material and humanitarian aid to Unita.

Observers believe the Cuito Cuanavale attackers were Unita rebels determined to strike an unexpected blow against Fapla and to disrupt preparations for the attack.

Mavinga, scene of a battle between Unita and Fapla last year, is the strategic gateway to the Unita capital of Jamba.

Two Fapla brigades left Luena, on the Benguela railway, in June, thrusting west to the Unita town of Munhango. En route they captured Cangumbe from Unita.

About a week later another brigade left Cuemba to catch Unita's Munhango forces in a pincer movement.

Western diplomatic and intelligence sources believed it would be no more than a few weeks before Unita was forced to abandon Munhango and withdraw towards Mavinga, opening roads parallel to the railway and disrupting Unita supply routes to central and northern areas.

Clearly Fapla miscalculated Unita's defensive abilities.

Against this background, Unita launched its attack on Cuito Cuanavale, the town from which the expected offensive against Mavinga will be launched.

65 dead in SADF incursions — Angola

CAPL Timpf 13/8/86

5

From IAN HOBBS
LONDON. — An invasion of southern Angola was feared last night as the Luanda government claimed massive SADF movement and incursions had already led to two violent clashes with about 65 on both sides killed.
The Angolan Defence Ministry claimed its forces had driven back two South African attacks on the strategic south-eastern town of Cuito Cuanavale, some 300km from the SWA/Namibian border.
Sapa-Reuter reports that a spokesman for the Defence Force said about the latest claims: "We have nothing to add to the statement issued in this connection on

Monday. In any case, it is anticipated that the Angolans will continue with their propaganda attempts."
While European government sources said they were observing the situation with concern but were still awaiting independent information, the US State Department yesterday expressed disapproval of a raid on an Angolan air base.
UPI reports that State Department spokesman Mr Charles Redman said an Angolan claim of an attack from SWA/Namibia on the Angolan air base at Cuito Cuanavale appeared to be true.
"We do not condone any South African raid into Angola nor can we

accept the justification for such action on the basis of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia," Mr Redman told reporters.
The Angolan claim was made in a signed statement by Defence Minister Mr Pedro Maria Tonha and released by the state news agency Angop.
It said the weekend's heavy artillery bombardments on the small town in Cuando Cubango province were followed at 6am on Monday by South African soldiers attacking in AML-90 armoured cars.
The statement said the attack involved three

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To page 2

CAPL Timpf 13/8/86

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From page 1

5

South African battalions and was repulsed after about three hours.
Mr Tonha said 40 South Africans were killed and four captured.
He said two Angolan soldiers and 23 civilians were killed and 18 wounded by the South African bombardment.
A statement by Unita claimed responsibility for the attack on the town on Saturday and said that munitions dumps, artillery and radar equipment had been knocked out.
But the Angop office in London said the action was "without doubt" a South African operation in support of Unita, led by Dr Jonas Savimbi.
Unita says it is dug in expecting another major push against it by Angolan government forces

backed by Cubans.
It is believed that the Angolan Government has been using Cuito Cuanavale as its operations centre in preparation for a major drive against Unita.
In London and Bonn, government sources said they were observing the situation with concern but were still awaiting independent information.
UPI reports from Moscow that the Soviet Union has warned South Africa that it was "playing with fire" by attacking Angola.
President Mario Soares of Portugal yesterday sent a personal message to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressing "the solidarity of the Portuguese people with the people of Angola".

Victory claim by Angola

DAVID FURLONGER

ANGOLA claimed yesterday its troops had driven back two attacks by SA forces on the south-eastern town of Cuito Cuanavale.

The official news agency, Angop, quoted Defence Minister Pedro Maria Tonha as saying 40 SA troops had been killed and four captured.

The SA Defence Force refused to comment on the Angolan claim, but said Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebel movement had already made a statement claiming an attack on Cuito Cuanavale.

Unita said its forces attacked the town on Saturday night, destroying radar equipment, artillery and munitions.

Referring to the claim that SA troops had been killed or captured, an SADF spokesman added: "It is anticipated that the Angolans will continue with these propaganda attempts."

Sapa-Reuter reports that Maria Tonha reported two Angolan soldiers and 23 civilians were killed in SA shelling of Cuito Cuanavale.

The town is used by government troops as a base for operations in the Cuando Cubango province, which Unita claims it controls.

Maria Tonha said three SA battalions backed by armoured cars and heavy artillery attacked the town at 6am on Monday after an initial assault against Angolan forces on Sunday morning.

Monday's attack was driven back three hours later, he said.

Unita: (S)
SA not
involved
in attack

LISBON — The Angolan rebel movement, Unita, said yesterday it had not South African troops had attacked a strategic town in south-eastern Angola to head off a planned government offensive.

The (Angolan) government in the service of Soviet expansionism is lying to the world about the reality of the attack on Cuito Cuanavale, Unita said in a communique distributed here.

Angola had claimed South African troops backed by heavy artillery and armoured vehicles attacked Cuito Cuanavale on Sunday but were driven back. Forty South Africans were killed and four captured, it said.

Unita, which first claimed the attack in a statement on Monday, said the government's capacity to use the town as a base for the push had been "reduced to zero" by its assault.

"We challenge the government to present the so-called South Africans to journalists in Luanda," Unita said, adding that the only prisoners taken were three rebels wounded during the fighting which was continuing.

Unita, which has fought Angola's Marxist-led government for more than a decade, said last week that Angolan and Cuban troops were massing around Cuito Cuanavale and nearby Menongue in preparation for a push south towards the rebel base at Jamba, just north of the South West Africa/Namibian border. — Sapa

187 Unita fighters killed ^{BUSDAT} _{14/8/86} report 5

LISBON — Angolan government troops had killed 187 Unita fighters in clashes in eastern Moxico province, reports from Luanda said yesterday.

An Angolan Defence Ministry spokesman said fighting took place in "recent days".

Earlier, the spokesman had claimed that SA troops clashed with Angolan forces in southern Angola in the second

direct confrontation between the two armies this year.

It said Angolan troops drove back the attackers, killing 40 and capturing four. Two Angolan soldiers died and SA shelling of the town of Cuito Cuanavale 300km inside Angola, killed 23 civilians and wounded 18.

SA's Defence Force would not comment on the report. — Sapa-AP.

areas of workers and date for new elections. Sapa-Reuter

Angola 'lying to world'

Angola Times 14/8/86
(5)

LISBON. — Angolan rebels yesterday said they and not South African troops had attacked a town in south-eastern Angola to head off a planned government offensive.

"The (Angolan) government in the service of Soviet expansionism is lying to the world about the reality of the attack on Cuito Cuanavale," Unita said.

On Tuesday, Angola said South African troops backed by heavy artillery and armoured vehicles attacked Cuito Cuanavale on Sunday but were driven back. Forty South Africans were killed and four captured, it added.

But Unita, which first claimed the

attack in a statement on Monday, said the government's capacity to use the town as a base for the push had been "reduced to zero" by its assault.

"We challenge the government to present the so-called South Africans to journalists in Luanda," Unita said.

Unita said last week that Angolan and Cuban troops were massing around Cuito Cuanavale and nearby Menongue in preparation for a push south towards the rebel base in Jamba.

A Defence Force spokesman said from Pretoria last night: "We have nothing to add to our previous statements." — Sapa-Reuter



Trying

We struck, not SA — Unita

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Angolan rebel movement Unita has challenged the MPLA government to produce proof of its claims of a South African incursion into Angola.

Unita said the fighters who attacked the south-eastern town of Cuito Cuanavale were theirs, not South African.

A Unita statement issued in Washington on behalf of its military Chief of Staff, Brigadier Alberton Joaquim Dinama, admitted that government forces had captured three wounded Unita commanders.

Unita says its move on Cuito Cuanavale had "reduced to zero" the offensive capacity at the strategic town.

The communique did not deal with Angolan claims that 40 South African troops had been killed. It rejected claims of four South African men being captured.

"Unita challenges the MPLA and its Soviet mentors to display the evidence of a South African incursion," he added.

● In the US Congress, the House policy committee has rejected an effort to have US aid to Unita publically requested by the President so it can then be debated openly by Congress.

SADF reports huge arms build-up

Last-ditch move on Unita expected



THE massive build-up of Fapla, Soviet and Cuban forces in Angola appears to be a last-ditch attempt to unseat Unita in southern Angola, according to Defence headquarters in Pretoria.

GERALD REILLY

It says this has been confirmed by an SADF analysis of recent Angolan propaganda and its own intelligence assessment of the build-up.

South-eastern town and had killed 95 South African troops since the assault began four days ago, the official Angolan news agency Angop said yesterday.

The SADF interpretation of recent MPLA government propaganda indicates it has been forced into a "soft-shoe shuffle" position because of its inability to resolve the civil war and attempts to conceal Unita's recent successes.

In a dispatch received in Lisbon, it quoted Defence Ministry sources in Luanda as saying Angolan troops were firmly resisting the SA assault on the town of Cuito Cuanavale, Sapa-Reuter reports.

"They even went as far as to accuse the SADF of attacking Cuito Caunavale with three battalions, backed by armoured vehicles," a spokesman said yesterday.

Angolan troops had destroyed six SA vehicles and an armoured car and had captured a number of weapons, the agency said.

"They went further and claimed they had killed 40 South African soldiers and captured four others."

SA battalions

Late on Wednesday the MPLA government backtracked and claimed that in recent days in Moxico Province they had killed 187 Unita members.

Two Angolan soldiers and 23 civilians had been killed since the assault on the town started on Sunday, it said.

Confusing propaganda

No further mention had been made of the claim that four South African soldiers had been captured.

Angop said three SA battalions, backed by 155mm and 106,6mm guns and AML-90 armoured vehicles had repeatedly attacked Cuito Cuanavale, a strategic government forward position in the largely Unita-controlled south-east Cuando Cubango province, over the last four days.

Compared with the MPLA's crude and confusing propaganda, Unita's recent claims seem far more credible.

The fighting had occurred in the early hours of Wednesday morning when SA artillery shelled Angolan positions, it said. Seven houses had been destroyed in the town.

"We can only conclude that Unita has been so successful to date that the MPLA government is resorting to unadulterated propaganda to convince the world all is well," the SADF spokesman said.

Angola has accused SA in the past of sending troops and planes into its territory to support Unita, which has been fighting the Luanda government since independence from Portugal in 1975.

□ Angolan troops were still resisting a South African attack on a strategic

Unita, led by Jonas Savimbi, said on Monday it had attacked Cuito Cuanavale to head off an expected offensive by Angolan troops and Cuban allies on bases in south-east Angola.

DD FORM 1 (10-69) (5)

SADF dismisses Angolan claims as propaganda

PRETORIA — Rebel Unita successes in the Angolan civil war were behind the "crude and confusing" propaganda poured out by the Angolan Government, the South African Defence Force said yesterday.

In a statement, in effect rebutting Angolan claims of South African attacks, SADF headquarters here said its intelligence had confirmed a massive build-up of Fapla, Cuban and Soviet forces and sophisticated hardware for what appeared to be a last-ditch attempt to unseat Unita.

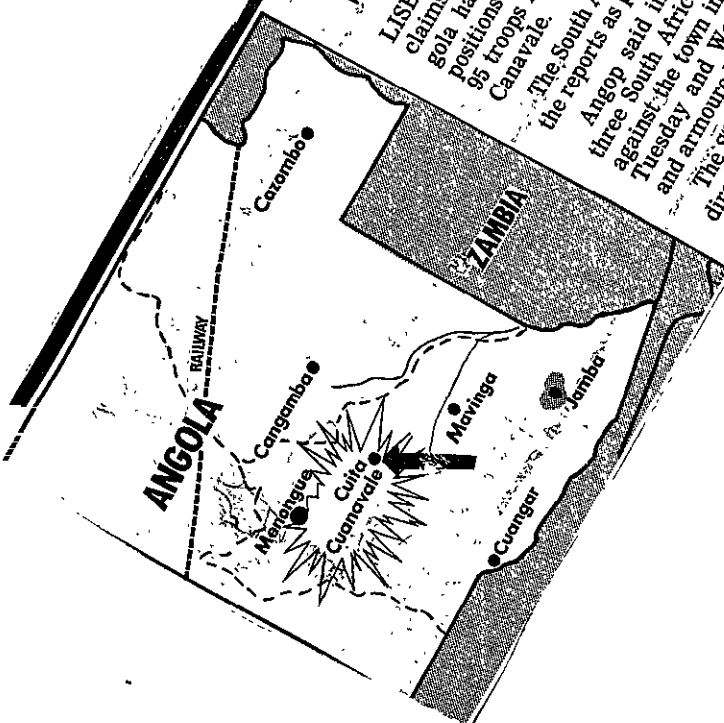
However, the MPLA Government had been "forced into a soft-shoe shuffle position because of their in-

ability to resolve the civil war and their attempts to cover Unita's successes recently," it said.

"Unita has been so successful to date that the MPLA Government does not know what to do about the situation and therefore is resorting to unadulterated propaganda to convince the world that all is well.

"It is interesting that they even went so far as to accuse the (SA) defence force of attacking Cuito Cuanavale with three battalions of troops backed up by armoured cars."

— Sapa-RNS



SADF dismisses claims of 95 deaths

LISBON — The Angolan news agency Angop claims that South African forces in southern Angola have continued assaults on Angolan army positions over the past two days, losing a total of 95 troops in their push to seize the town of Canavale.

The South African Defence Force has dismissed the reports as propaganda. Angop said in a report against the town in Cuango-Cuango province and armoured personnel carriers. The South African Defence Force has not given direct answers to queries on claims that SADF troops have been killed in fighting in Angola.

However, in a statement yesterday, the SADF said Angolan troops, backed by Cuban support forces and Soviet military advisers, were described as "a last-ditch attempt" to wipe out Unita strongholds.

"The Defence Force's interpretation of an analysis of recent propaganda from the MPLA government leads to the conclusion that they are forced into a soft-shoe shuffle position because of their inability to cover Unita's successes recently," SADF spokesman said.

Earlier Angop reports, quoting statements issued by the Angolan Defence Ministry, said the South African forces crossed into Cuango-Cuango province last week, and began attacking Cuito Canavale on Sunday, 250 km north of the Namibian border. The Angolan Defence Ministry said on Tuesday that the forces repelled the initial assault, killing 40 of the South African army's units captured the town itself. It said 22 Angolan soldiers were killed by the attackers, and that Angolan casualties remained at two dead in the fighting. — Associated Press.



THE war of words between South Africa and Angola continued yesterday, with each side claiming massive losses by the other.

And with journalists barred from the battle areas, no independent reports have appeared.

The Angolans said South African tanks, artillery and armoured personnel carriers swept 320km into Angola and struck positions around the town of Cuito Cuanavale during Sunday and Monday.

The town is the key MPLA base in

Angola: A barrage of words

injured, he said.

Late yesterday, the official Angolan news agency, Angop, said it was still resisting a South African attack and had killed 95 South African troops since the assault began five days ago.

Unita acknowledged the attacks on Cuito Cuanavale and said its own — and not South African — forces destroyed radar equipment, artillery

and ammunition in raids during Saturday night.

A South African rebuttal yesterday said that the Unita military successes were behind the "crude and confusing" Angolan propaganda.

"The Defence Force can only logically conclude that Unita has been so successful to date that the MPLA government does not know what to do

about the situation and therefore is resorting to unadulterated propaganda to convince the world that all is well."

The South Africans said the first MPLA reports claimed that 40 South African soldiers had been killed and four others captured. "Late yesterday they backtracked, claiming that 'in recent days' in the Moxico Province they had killed 187 Unita members.

No further mention has been made of the so-called four captured South African soldiers." — Sapa and Own Correspondents.

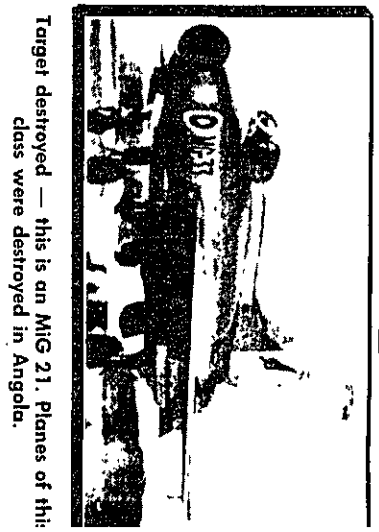
On March 10, a contingent of

In action — the deadly Stinger missile



**WEEKEND
ARCUS
SPECIAL
REPORT**

JOHN D'OLIVEIRA,
Editor, Argus
Africa News Service,
JOHANNESBURG.



Target destroyed — this is an MiG 21. Planes of this class were destroyed in Angola.

Downed

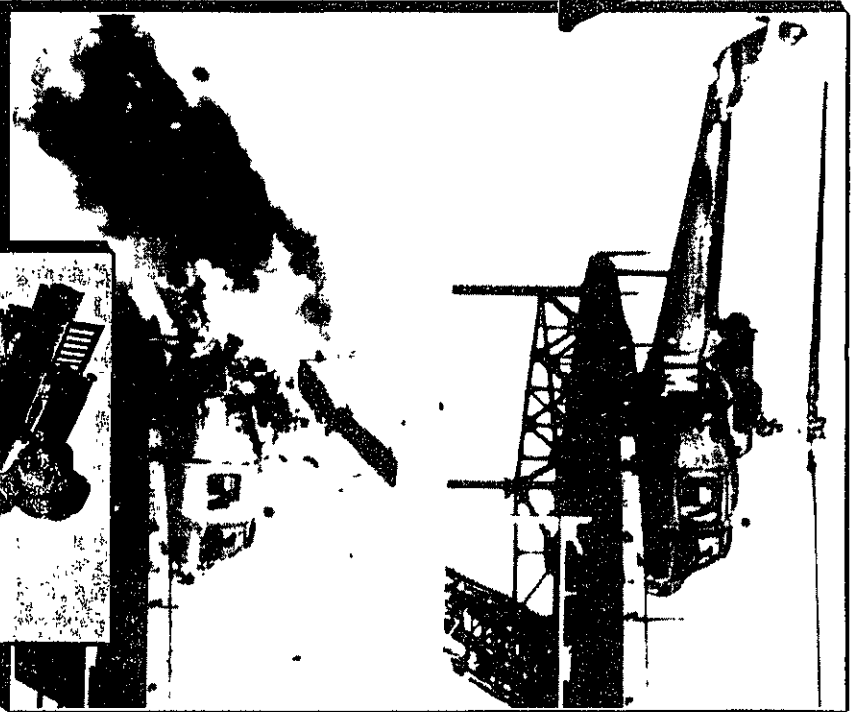
UNITA HIT BACK

THE unexpected ferocity with which the Unita rebel movement this week attacked the Angolan government stronghold of Cuito Cuanavale has dramatically changed the strategic situation in southern Angola.

Unita's tenacious defence of Muanhangô — its last position on the vital Benguela railway line — together with its attack last week on Cuito Cuanavale has set back severely MPLA government plans to force the rebels into a tiny corner of south-eastern Angola and to destroy the rebel "capital" of Jamba.

The changed situation, together with Angola's severe financial problems, will increase the pressure on the Angolan government to negotiate with Unita.

Western intelligence and diplomatic observers who are carefully watching the fighting deep in the Angolan bush, do not yet have a clear picture of what the situation now is at Cuito Cuanavale, the town from



ABOVE: Target destroyed — this is the sort of damage a Stinger missile can do. It is portable, shoulder launched (right) and is now being used by Unita in Angola.



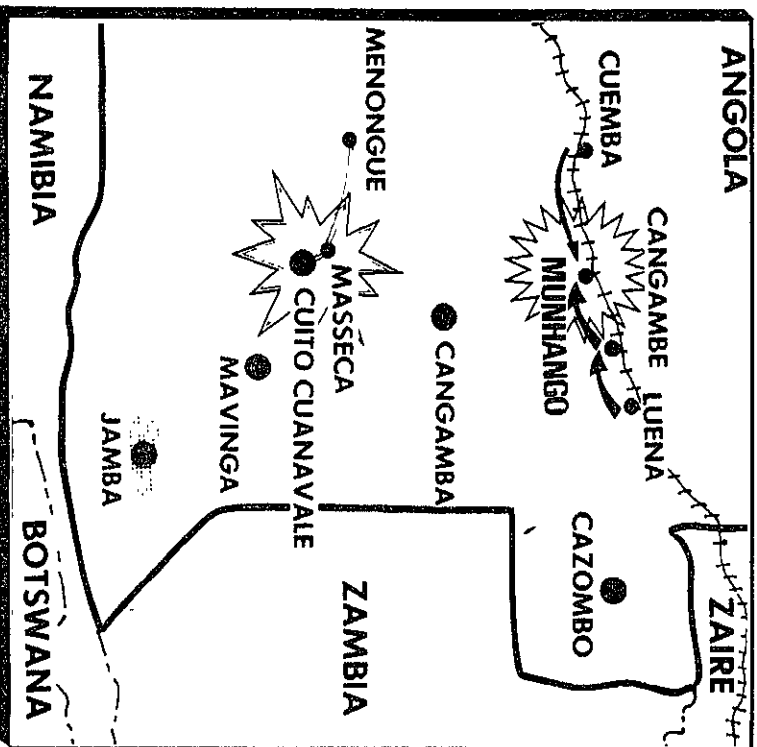
Air Force, moved about 2,000 of its regulars south to defend Mavinga.

By October 1, the FAPLA columns were on the retreat to Cuito Cuanavale, being harried all the way by Unita guerrillas.

By the time they had reached safety, they had lost 9,500 men (rather 1,100

westwards towards the Unita strong-hold of Muanhangô, the town where the Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, was born 51 years ago.

the rebels from the important Benguela railway, to open roads in the area, to cut the Unita supply-line to its guerrillas in central and northern Angola and to clear the way to the South for its troops. In the Cazombo encircle whose movement had been blocked by the hooded Lungue Bungo



Whatever the number statements claimed that 95 Cuito Cuanavale as soon as

WILL BACK

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The changed situation, together with Angola's severe financial problems, will increase the pressure on the Angolan government to negotiate with Unita.

Western intelligence and diplomatic observers, who are carefully watching the fighting deep in the Angolan bush, do not yet have a clear picture of what the situation now is at Cuito Cuanavale, the town from which the "final" assault on Unita would have been launched within the next few weeks.

However, it seems clear that a considerable force of Unita regulars, semi-regulars and guerrilla fighters attacked Cuito Cuanavale at the weekend using artillery, mortars and multiple rocket launchers.

It is understood that they eventually over-ran most of the town and most of the nearby military airfield, that a major ammunition dump was destroyed, that considerable damage was done to the town, that the airfield runway was severely damaged, and that vital early-warning radar equipment was destroyed.

However, the attackers were forced to withdraw following a fierce counter-attack by government forces (FAPLA) and observers now believe, both sides are licking their wounds and preparing for further attack and counter-



ABOVE: Target destroyed — this is the sort of damage a Stinger missile can do. It is portable, shoulder launched (right) and is now being used by Unita in Angola.

It is not clear which side, if any, now controls the town and the airfield.

THE KEY

Cuito Cuanavale is the Government's repeated attempts to end the Unita rebellion by taking the rebels strong-holds in south-eastern Angola, forcing the rebels into a small corner of the country, destroying their "capital" of Jamba and ending their ability to send guerrillas into central and northern Angola where tens of thousands of FAPLA troops are tied down defending cities, towns and vital installations.

In August last year, FAPLA launched its most ambitious attack to drive on Unita positions at Cazombo, close to the Zambian and Zairian borders. When Unita was fully engaged in the Cazombo enclave, FAPLA launched an even bigger attack from Cuito Cuanavale on Mavinga, the strategic gateway to Jamba.

Since then, there has been a steady military build-up in the area and it seemed clear that FAPLA would launch another determined attack on Mavinga as soon as the rainy season ended, probably early in May.

At the same time, another "brigade" moved on Munhango from Cuenba in the East.



ANOTHER STINGER MISSILES

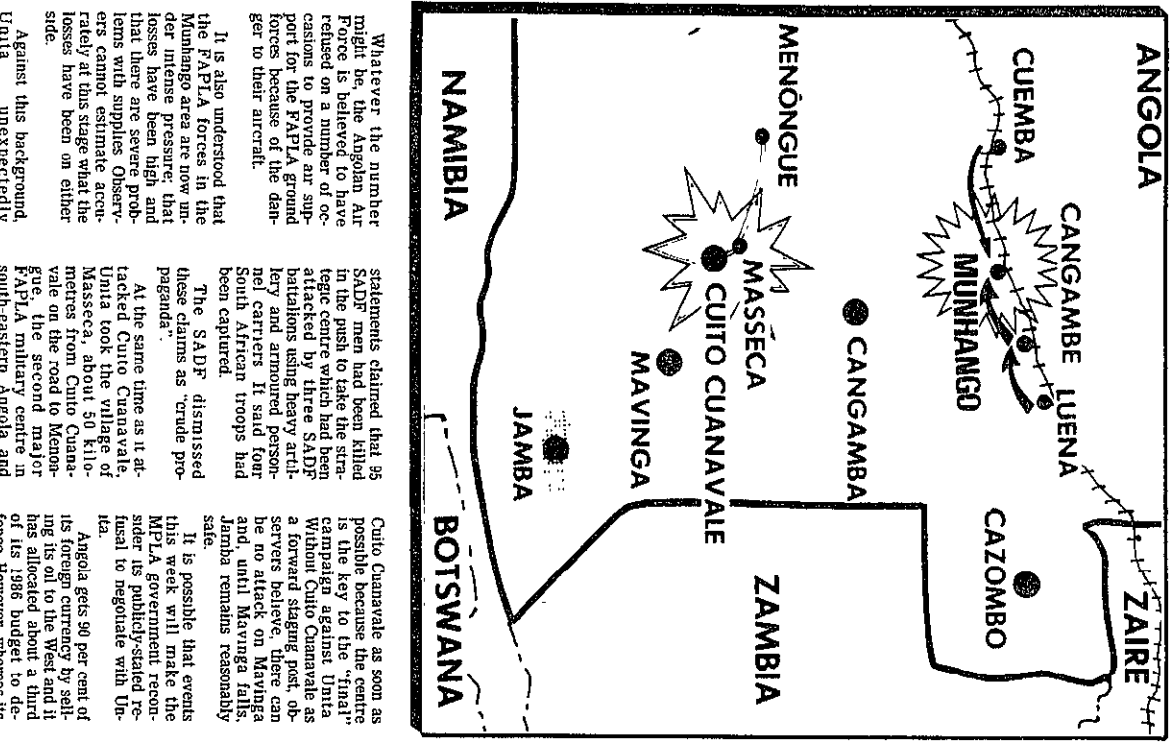
Western observers have confirmed that 11 aircraft — mostly MiG-21 fighters — were shot down in the area.

It is understood that the number of aircraft shot down in the area is about 1,000 men each left Luena and moved westwards towards the Unita strong-hold of Munhango, the town where the Unita leader, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, was born 51 years ago.



At some point the two "brigades" from Luena were strengthened by a further two "brigades", thus increasing the attacking force to between 3,000 and 6,000 men.

However, Unita fought back tenaciously.



target destroyed — this is an MiG 21. Planes of this class were destroyed in Angola.

Whatever the number might be, the Angolan Air Force is believed to have refused on a number of occasions to provide an support for the FAPLA ground forces because of the danger to their aircraft.

It is also understood that the FAPLA forces in the Munhango area are now under intense pressure, that losses have been high and that there are severe problems with supplies. Observers cannot estimate accurately at this stage what the losses have been on either side.

Against this background, Unita unexpectedly launched its attack on Cuito Cuanavale on Saturday evening last week.

SADP BLAMED

IMMEDIATELY the Angolan Government claimed that the South African Defence Force had attacked Cuito Cuanavale. Later

statements claimed that 50 SADP men had been killed in the push to take the strategic centre which had been attacked by three SADP battalions using heavy artillery and armoured personnel carriers. It said four South African troops had been captured.

The SADP dismissed these claims as "crude propaganda". At the same time as it attacked Cuito Cuanavale, Unita took the village of Masseca, about 50 kilometres from Cuito Cuanavale on the road to Munhango, the second major FAPLA military centre in south-eastern Angola and the centre from which supplies and reinforcements by road would be dispatched to Cuito Cuanavale.

A bridge on the road was either damaged or destroyed and observers believe that Unita is going to make a considerable effort to disrupt communications between Munhango and Cuito Cuanavale. FAPLA can be expected to try hard to recapture

Cuito Cuanavale as soon as possible because the centre is the key to the "final" campaign against Unita. Without Cuito Cuanavale as a forward staging post, observers believe, there can be no attack on Mavinga and, until Mavinga falls, Jamba remains reasonably safe.

It is possible that events this week will make the MPLA government reconsider its publicly-stated refusal to negotiate with Unita.

Angola gets 90 per cent of its foreign currency by selling its oil to the West and it has allocated about a third of its 1986 budget to defence. However, whereas its budget calculations were based on an oil price of 25 US Dollars a barrel, oil now fetches between eight and 12 US dollars a barrel.

As a result, Angola's foreign currency earning power has been halved and it must now spend between 40 and 50 per cent of its budget on defence, cutting down severely on the money available for development and social spending.

Fighting for cause, SA PoW tells Jesse Jackson

APG 4-5 (5)
18/8/88

LUANDA. — A South African soldier captured during a mission in northern Angola last year, Captain Wynand du Toit, has defiantly declared himself a supporter of the South African Government and said he had been fighting for a just cause.

Captain du Toit, who was taken prisoner near a US-oper-

ated oil installation in the Cabinda enclave, told reporters accompanying American black politician the Rev Jesse Jackson that South Africa would continue to hit back when threatened by guerrillas hostile to Pretoria.

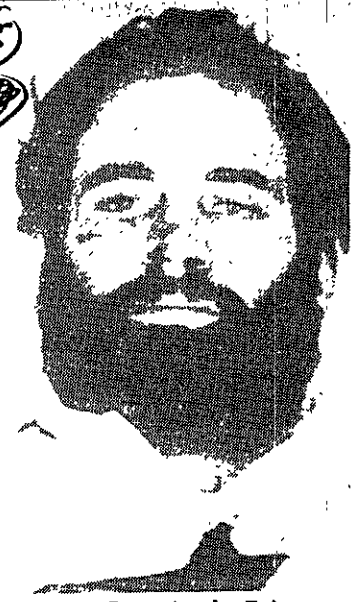
Captain du Toit said although he was unhappy with the prospect of spending several more years in an Angolan jail, he did not regret having taken part in the operation, in which two of his eight companions were killed.

"I'm a South African; we are also fighting for a cause. My

cause is not apartheid. My cause is the existence of the capitalist system in South Africa," he added.

South Africa and the United States back the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) who are fighting the Marxist government of Angola.

The oil refinery, operated by Cabinda Gulf Oil Company, a joint venture between Chevron and the Angolan state oil corporation, Sonangol, produces about 70 percent of Angola's oil output of 28 000 barrels a day. — Sapa-Reuter.



Captain du Toit

Wednesday, August 20, 1986

Angola wants diplomatic ties with US

LUANDA. — Angola has called for diplomatic relations with the United States to end more than a decade of hostility and invited President Ronald Reagan to visit.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, speaking on Monday night to US reporters covering a visit by the Rev Jesse Jackson, also said he would be ready to visit the US to defuse tensions with Washington, which supports Angolan rebels.

"Angola regrets that there are no diplomatic relations between our governments," President Dos Santos said at his residence, speaking in English. "We want them. We will be ready to visit the United States if we can see President Reagan there."

"But he is most welcome here in Angola where he can see with his own eyes our situation and the effects of American policies."

Aid measure repealed

There have been no diplomatic ties between the two countries since soon after the Marxist government came to power in 1975.

The Angolan overture comes at a low point in US-Angolan relations after the repeal last year in Congress of a measure that cut off covert aid to insurgent groups in Angola.

The repeal made possible direct US military aid to Unita, whose leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, visited Washington for 11 days this earlier year and was promised increased aid.

President Dos Santos also reiterated his offer to reduce the presence of about 27 000 Cuban troops if an agreement securing the independence of SWA-Namibia can be reached.

President Dos Santos and Mr Jackson issued a joint statement calling for increased US-Angolan economic ties, establishment of diplomatic relations as an "urgent priority" and an end to US support for Unita rebels.

The Jackson delegation already visited Nigeria and the Congo and left Angola on Monday night for Botswana. He will also travel to Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. — UPI

Dos Santos calls for diplomatic ties with US

By Alan Dunn,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has called for a meeting with President Ronald Reagan to establish diplomatic relations between the countries.

The invitation, made in Luanda on Monday, follows months of apparent silence between governments and a side-tracking of US efforts at settlement of regional hostilities.

"We invite President Reagan to come to see the Angolan people and the problems we are facing," said Mr dos Santos.

He was speaking after talks with American civil rights lead-

Talks on Namibia also urged

er, the Rev Jesse Jackson, who spent three days in Angola on a tour of southern Africa.

Angola is recognised by every major nation except the United States and South Africa. Both aid the Angolan rebel group, Unita. The US reportedly started shipping \$15 million worth of weapons, including shoulder-fired "Stinger" missiles, to Unita early this year to combat

Luanda's tanks and aircraft.

Mr Reagan recognises Unita as a black liberation movement of "freedom fighters" battling the Marxist Angolan regime.

US officials blame the Dos Santos government for a breakdown early this year in negotiations for regional settlement. Luanda is expected to make the first move to revive these.

Mr Jackson's "draft agreement" with Mr dos Santos listed calls for the US to reverse its policy of "destabilisation", an economic attache in Washington and talks between the United States and South Africa on SWA/Namibian independence and the withdrawal of 35 000 Cuban troops from Angola.

A report in *The Washington Times*, said the Angolan National liberation Front's (FNLA) leader, Mr Holden Roberto, is about to seek amnesty from the Luanda regime.

Part of the deal is reportedly that Mr Roberto has been offered a post in the Dos Santos cabinet. Amnesty would be granted the 7 000 FNLA guerrillas active in northern and central Angola, the report said.

The deal was negotiated by Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko in an official visit to Luanda in July. Mr Roberto has long kept a mission in Kinshasa.

Mr Roberto has spent much of his time the past few years between Paris and Washington.

The FNLA was one of three liberation factions in Angola in the 1970's, along with Unita and the now-governing MPLA.



Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi.

Unita claims radars, supplies destroyed in pre-emptive strike

Fierce Angola battles

ARGUS 22/8/86

5

From JOAO SANTA RITA, Argus Africa News Service JAMBA (Southern Angola). — In a six-day battle 4 000 Unita troops supported by artillery have destroyed 12 radar installations, food, ammunition and medical supplies and have captured part of the town of Cuito-Cuanavale.

Unita leaders claimed it was a pre-emptive strike. However, government troops are regrouping and preparing to attack Unita positions in southern Angola.

Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi has dismissed claims by Angola that South African troops were involved in the attack on Cuito-Cuanavale.

Four captured

He asked: "The Angolan government claimed four South Africa soldiers were captured — but where are they?"

"Four of our own soldiers were captured because they were wounded and they may force them to make some statements. But they are not South African soldiers."

Dr Savimbi said the attack was launched because Unita had information that government troops were preparing to attack Mavinga on August 15 from Cuito-Cuanavale.

Unita's chief of intelligence, Brigadier Isidro Chindondo, told a Press conference the guerrilla attack was launched on August 9 with artillery bombardments "which lasted night and day".

Radar destroyed

By August 13, 12 radars had been destroyed and the following day two MiG-23 jet fighters were shot down.

"By August 15 all our objectives had been attained," he said.

Government reinforcements were being sent southwards and 23 MiGs and eight Mi-25 helicopter gunships had been flown to Menongue, west of Cuito-Cuanavale.

Brigadier Chindondo said two government regiments were stationed in Menongue and eight MPLA brigades were also in the town.

Government troops were planning to move south towards Vila Nova de Almada.

He said that for the first time the MPLA forces were using French-made Dolphin helicopters.

Three MPLA soldiers were presented at the Unita Press conference. They all said they were captured in Cuito-Cuanavale.

Brigadier Chindondo said "very good anti-aircraft defence was also involved" in the Cuito-Cuanavale attack, while Dr Savimbi said Unita was "in a position to challenge the air and armoured power" of the government troops.

● There have been contacts between Unita and Angolan government officials, the Angolan rebel leader, Dr Savimbi said.

Dr Savimbi indicated the Angolans had proposed the inclusion of certain Unita officials in the Luanda government.

Dr Savimbi warned Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda against letting his country be used by Angolan government troops to attack Unita.

● Rebel leaders claimed yesterday Angolan troops had used chemical weapons against Unita guerrillas.

Brigadier Chindondo said the first incident happened in June on a highway near the town of Bie.

Chemical warfare claim

The Star's Africa News Service
JAMBA (Angola) — Soviet-backed troops in Angola are now using chemical weapons against Unita guerillas, rebel leaders claimed here yesterday.

Brigadier Isidro Chindondo, head of Unita's Intelligence Service, said the first incident happened in June on a highway near the town of Bie.

A second use of chemical weapons had been reported by his troops on the highway between Moxico and Lucusse in July.

"Now at Cuito-Cuanavale they used them again," he said.

Some Unita soldiers had been killed and others blinded.

Brigadier Chindondo said the chemical weapons came in the form of grenades and bombs. The chemicals used in grenades are said to cause dizziness.

● Angolan rebel leader Dr Jonas Savimbi yesterday threatened to strike back at Zambia, which he said now allows its territory to be used for attacks against his Unita movement.

He also confirmed that there have been contacts between Unita and Angolan Government officials.

Dr Savimbi indicated that the Angolans had proposed the inclusion of certain Unita officials in the Luanda government.

● See Page 11.

Kaunda accused of agreeing to Angolan strikes against Unita from his country

STAR Savimbi threatens Zambia

By Joao Santa Rita,
The Star's Africa News Service

JAMBA (Southern Angola) — Angolan rebel leader Dr Jonas Savimbi yesterday threatened to strike back at Zambia, which he said has now given permission for its territory to be used for attacks against his Unita movement.

Dr Savimbi said at a Press conference at Jamba that in May his movement received information that Zambia had agreed to allow its territory be used by Angolan government forces and Cuban troops to attack Unita from the east.

"At that time there was no concrete evidence and we classified that information as rumours. Two days ago we received solid information that President Kaunda of Zambia has agreed to this.

"It would be tragic if President Kaunda joined Fapla (the Angolan government forces) to attack Unita, because President Kaunda has no troops to face us.

"Our troops are trained to fight, Zambian troops are trained for parades."

It was in Africa's interest that the war in An-

gola should be ended and not expanded to other countries.

"Zambia's intervention would be a disaster not only for the region but for Zambia itself. I would not like to be used by anybody to attack any independent African country."

Dr Savimbi said there was a difference between Zimbabwean troops being sent to Mozambique to fight the MNR rebels, and Zambia joining the MPLA against Unita.

"Let us not confuse issues. We have no contacts with the MNR, we never had, and we have no intention of having any. We are totally different in that we are a liberation movement that has fought against colonialism, and they did not."

Pattern of diplomacy

The rebel leader said the recent statements by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos that he was ready to talk to President Reagan were the direct result of recent United States military aid to Unita.

He recalled that a few years ago President dos Santos had said he would never negotiate with

the US.

"This is a very old pattern of diplomacy. You cannot force anyone to talk if you are not strong. You cannot force somebody to talk by using only the carrot. You also have to use the stick."

Dr Savimbi added: "My only wish is that the help to Unita should be increased so that we can achieve the departure of the Cubans and negotiations between Unita and the MPLA."

Dr Savimbi made a passionate plea for talks with the MPLA at any time, on the condition that foreign troops should first leave Angola.

"The young soldiers we have made prisoner should be at school now. My young men should be at school, too, and yet Angolans are fighting Angolans — all being used by foreigners."

On relations between his movement and South Africa, he said Unita had always opposed apartheid. "Today in South Africa the whites are not in the same environment as before. The situation has changed, and there is a need for change."

Dr Savimbi said it was his party's conviction that the solution to South Africa's problems could only be found by South Africans.

But, he said, it was not in the West's interest "to give South Africa to the Soviet Union".



Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi... "our troops are trained to fight. Zambian troops are trained for parades".

Unita in pre-emptive strike on town of Cuito-Cuanavale

The Star's Africa News Service

JAMBA (Southern Angola) — In a six-day battle 4 000 Unita troops supported by artillery destroyed 12 radar installations, supplies of food, ammunition and medicines and captured part of the town of Cuito-Cuanavale in a pre-emptive strike in southern Angola, top Unita leaders claimed here yesterday.

But government troops are regrouping in another area and preparing to attack Unita positions in the south of Angola.

Unita's leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, dismissed claims by the Angolan authorities that South African troops had been involved in the attack on Cuito-Cuanavale.

"The Angolan Government claimed that four South Africa soldiers were captured, but where are they?" he asked.

"Four of our own soldiers were captured because they were wounded and they may force them to make some statements but they are not South African soldiers."

Dr Savimbi said the attack on Cuito-Cuanavale had been launched because Unita had information that government troops were preparing to attack Mavinga on August 15 from Cuito-Cuanavale.

Unita's Chief of Intelligence, Brigadier Chindondo, told a Press conference that the guerilla attack was launched on August 9 with artillery bombardments "which lasted night and day".

By August 13 twelve radar sets had been destroyed and the following day two MiG-23 jet fighters were shot down.

"By August 15 all our objectives had been attained," he said.

Dr Savimbi said his forces were still occupying parts of the town yesterday. He said, however, that his aim was not to take the city.

"We wanted to make Cuito-Cuanavale inoperational for offensive purposes. This was achieved," he said.

However, both leaders said the government forces were still preparing to attack the traditional Unita areas in southern Angola.

Reinforcements were being sent southwards and 23 MiGs and eight Mi-25 helicopter gunships had been flown to Menongue, west of Cuito-Cuanavale.

Two government regiments were stationed in Menongue and eight MPLA brigades were also in the city, Brigadier Chindondo said.

Government troops were planning to move southwards towards Vila Nova de Almada. While Unita could engage this column Cuban soldiers would move from Cuito-Cuanavale to Mavinga, Brigadier Chindondo said.

He said that for the first time since the beginning of the war the MPLA forces were now also using French made Delfin helicopters.

Three MPLA soldiers were presented to the Press. They all said they had been captured in Cuito-Cuanavale.

Dr Savimbi refused to say if he had already received the Stinger anti-aircraft missiles from the United States.

Brigadier Chindondo said "very good anti-aircraft defence was also involved" in the Cuito-Cuanavale attack while Dr Savimbi said Unita was "in a position to challenge the air and armoured power" of the government troops.

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*Wall units — in oak
and Oregon pine
*Lamps and coffee
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*Dining suites — in oak,
beech, brass and glass
*Large selection of
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We are in contact with Angola Govt - Savimbi

The Star's Africa News Service

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JAMBA (Southern Angola) - There have been contacts between Unita and Angolan Government officials, the Angolan rebel leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, confirmed yesterday.

In an exclusive interview with The Star's Africa News Service here, Dr Savimbi indicated that the Angolans had proposed the inclusion of certain Unita officials in the Luanda government.

"The contacts the MPLA might have with Unita cannot be of the same kind that the MPLA is having with the FNLA which are aimed at the inclusion of certain individuals in the MPLA government," he said.

The FNLA fought alongside Unita during the country's civil war in 1975 and 1976.

"When the MPLA wants to contact Unita it will have to talk to the Unita leadership because only this leadership has any credibility with the people and power within the armed forces," Dr Savimbi said.

NOT SURPRISED

Asked about the fact that the Angolan Government had denied the meeting, Dr Savimbi said:

"They say so many things. They are the ones that are denying. We never mentioned the meeting in the first place."

Dr. Savimbi said he had heard that the FNLA leader, Holden Roberto, had accepted an offer to join the MPLA government. "We would not be surprised," he said.

"Remember that another of their top leaders, Johnny Pincho, has already joined the MPLA. We also know that there have been contacts in Brussels between the MPLA and Mr Paul Tuba who represents a faction within the FNLA."

"The independence for which Roberto fought has not been realised because the Cubans and the Russians have not left Angola. If he surrenders to their side we will have to doubt the sincerity of his convictions."

In his interview the rebel leader warned the Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, against letting his country be used by Angolan Government troops to attack Unita.

"Unita enjoys great popularity and sympathy inside Zambia not only for ethnic reasons and but also because Unita was in Zambia in 1974 and 1975 where it enjoyed a lot of support," he said.

"If President Kaunda attacks the free territory of Angola he is calling our troops to enter his territory.

"That would be not only a political disaster for this area but for Zambia itself."

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US aid has given Unita new fighting spirit

By Joao Santa Rita,
The Star's Africa News Service

JAMBA — At Unita's headquarters, Jamba, deep in the Angolan bush, the rebels are showing new signs of confidence.

"I can't read their minds and tell you what they intend doing, but I know for a fact they are worried," Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi said when asked what he thought the Luanda Government's were plans after this month's battle at Cuito-Cuanavale.

The reason for this new confidence is the arrival in Unita-controlled areas of United States military aid which, although nobody is saying so, is known to involve deadly Stinger anti-aircraft missiles and new anti-tank weapons — possibly the TOW missile.

At a Press conference and in a personal interview Dr Savimbi refused to say what type of weapons he had received from the US.

"President Reagan promised us efficient aid in February and the only thing I can say is that we received that efficient aid — very fast indeed."

But later he admitted that the "efficient aid" had arrived in April, and clearly suggested that the missiles and the new anti-tank weapons were part of the consignments.

POWER CHALLENGE

He said that up to now the Angolan Government had counted on Soviet advisers, air power and armoured cars to threaten Unita.

"They still have the Soviet advisers. But we are now in a position to challenge the MPLA's air and armoured power," he said.

Asked about his relations with South Africa, the Angolan rebel leader replied: "I don't need to ask South Africa for anti-aircraft weapons."

Brigadier Chindondo, Unita's Chief of Intelligence, said that since June, 22 aircraft had been shot down — two of them during the fighting at Cuito-Cuanavale earlier this month.

No wonder that at Jamba there is a new sight: hundreds of handbills with the photograph of Dr Savimbi and President Reagan have been stuck everywhere. Some have the caption: "Ronald Reagan said: Let us give efficient aid to Unita."

But Unita's new capabilities and confidence do not mean that the Russian and Cuban-backed government forces are on the retreat. New heavy fighting can be expected in southern Angola before the



Angolan rebel leader Dr Jonas Savimbi (centre) addresses the international Press at Jamba.

Angola ready to resume talks with US

LUANDA — Angola is ready to resume talks with the US on defusing tension, but Washington has to be flexible if the talks are to succeed, says Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

He told a Southern African summit: "Despite a period of impasse in the process of negotiations, Angola has kept the door open to serious and realistic talks, making their resumption conditional only on a truly impartial stance by the US and an end to interference in our internal affairs."

President Ronald Reagan has been openly



• DOS SANTOS

hostile to the Soviet-backed Luanda government, calling it a "client regime" of Moscow, and has given military aid to Unita.

Dos Santos said: "The absence of concrete results in talks that have taken place so far makes us state that the mere affirmation of an intention to hold a dialogue will not lead to any positive result unless it is accompanied by a serious wish to resolve the problems by making realistic and constructive proposals."

After talks last Monday with the Rev Jesse Jackson, US civil rights leader, Dos Santos said the establishment of diplomatic relations with Washington should be treated as a matter of urgency and called for a meeting with Reagan.

Despite the hostility between Luanda and Washington, the US is by far the biggest customer for Angolan oil, the country's main export, buying 65% of the total production of 280 000 barrels a day.

US firms have so far shrugged off right-wing pressure to withdraw from Angola. Reflecting continued business confidence in the country, Concoco recently signed an offshore exploration agreement, joining Chevron and Texaco among US companies operating there.

Angola and the US have held talks for several years on establishing diplomatic ties, but they were suspended last spring after the Reagan administration pledged \$15m for arms for Unita. — Sapa-Reuter.

LINDA ENSOR

DROVES of foreign and SA four-nafists were flown into Jamba, Unita's dusty capital in Angola, last week to hear, among other things, that US aid has shifted the balance of forces in the civil war.

They also listened to Unita leader Jonas Savimbi appeal for more US aid on the grounds that this was the only way of bringing the Marxist MPLA government to the negotiating table.

Substantiating his claim that the balance of forces had shifted as a result of US aid, Savimbi said Unita had only had US aid for about four months but that Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was already calling for negotiations.

Covert aid of about \$15m for Unita was approved by the Reagan administration this year.

Savimbi claimed Dos Santos had said he was prepared to go to the US to meet President Ronald Reagan.

"My intelligence tells me he is in trouble," Savimbi told the Press corps gathered in the large grass hut at Unita military headquarters.

"If the administration stands firm on what we agreed upon in my successful trip to the US, I think the day will not be far away when the people of the MPLA — the Russians, the Cubans — will accept talks because they have already acknowledged the position of strength that Unita is enjoying now," Savimbi said.

"I think it will be good for Americans to come into this arena with strength so that we reach a peaceful settlement," he added, emphasising the US could not be effective in the struggle against communist attempts to control Southern Africa if it was not actively involved.

"I wish help for Unita could be increased so that we can accelerate the departure of the Cubans and negotiations between the MPLA and Un-

Aid shifted balance of war Savimbi

Adding weight to the importance of the US for Unita were three black Americans at the Press conference.

The Rev Maurice Dawkins, chairman of the Black Americans for a Free Angola; John Smith, Mayor of Pittsburgh, Alabama; and Unita's attorney in Washington, Clarence McKee, arrived in Jamba last week to attend Unita's sixth congress.

Dawkins said the group would return to the US to ask for more aid for Unita.

Savimbi expressed concern at information received from Unita intelligence that Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda was considering allowing his country to be used as a base for Fapla forces.

"We have received disturbing news that Zambia is prepared to authorise the forces of Fapla to use Zambia to invade our liberated territory. I hope this will not materialise."

Savimbi was adamant that if Unita were attacked, it would have to retaliate despite its reluctance to take up-arms against fellow Africans.

He appeared to Kaunda not to allow this to happen. Savimbi revealed that an envoy from an independent African state had visited him this month to ask him to act as intermediary to plead with SA not to apply sanctions against its neighbouring states. He said he refused because he was not a go-between. He told the envoy to use his contacts.

He also repudiated reports that Unita had linked up with the Mozambique National Resistance movement or intended doing so.



Unita's Jonas Savimbi (left) with the Rev Maurice Dawkins, chairman of Black Americans for a Free Angola, at the Unita HQ in Jamba

He said, however, we got all we asked President Reagan to give us and it arrived quickly.

Savimbi said masses of Soviet fighter-aircraft were being sent to the strategic town of Cuito Cuanavale with a view to launching a major offensive against the southern town of Mavinga and then, ultimately, Jamba.

Other fronts were being established in Lacsuse on the northern border of the Unita areas and at Mungango on the Benguela railway line. However, he said he was not concerned as there was only one month left before the beginning of the rainy season, which would temporarily end the warfare.

ita, ending the civil war in Angola," he said.

The departure of foreign soldiers from Angola has long been Unita's precondition for negotiations.

Savimbi said US support had enabled Unita to face the MPLA with more confidence. He claimed Unita had shot down 22 Mig-21 and Mig-23 aircraft and some helicopters.

He did not say whether Stinger anti-aircraft missiles were included in the US-supplied arsenal. But he hinted that Unita now had an effective anti-tank and anti-aircraft missile capability to offset the former superiority of Fapla, the MPLA military wing, in this field.

25/7/85
Where kids roam streets

BREWING IN

Parties

Area

Footnotes

1. Annual Le

2. Sick Leav

MOST of the children in the Winterveldt area do not attend school because of lack of facilities and funds and language problems, the Smith Commission of Inquiry into the deaths of 11 people heard on Friday.

Saying this before Judge Smith was community leader Mrs Martha Lebopo. She said that non-Tswanas were often against sending their children to local schools because Setswana was the only medium of instruction in the area.

Mrs Lebopo said there had been complaints of juvenile detentions before the March 26 meeting at a

soccer ground.

She and three other community leaders were asked by parents to meet a local community councillor, Mr Samuel Lawrence Lebese, two days before the shooting incident. Others were Mrs Joslyn Motsueinyane, Mr George Mahlangu and Mr Situ Ngema.

The delegation, she said, had been empowered to ask Mr Lebese to negotiate the release of detained youths with Brigadier Andrew Molohe and Colonel Jerry Mokobyane, a divisional commissioner and commandant respectively for the Odi/Moretele district at the time.

Mrs Lebopo told the commission that the councillor they had been

sent to promised to report back to parents the Wednesday on which police shot at residents.

"But Mr Lebese told us that he was unable to talk to parents on the morning of March 26. He sent us back to them (parents) saying we should nominate an additional six people to make a delegation of 10 people which would later meet the Minister of Law and Order," she said.

After the six were elected that morning at the soccer field, Mrs Lebopo said she told Brigadier Molohe about this and that people could disperse. She left the scene shortly thereafter.

The case continues today.

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Stinger success for Unita

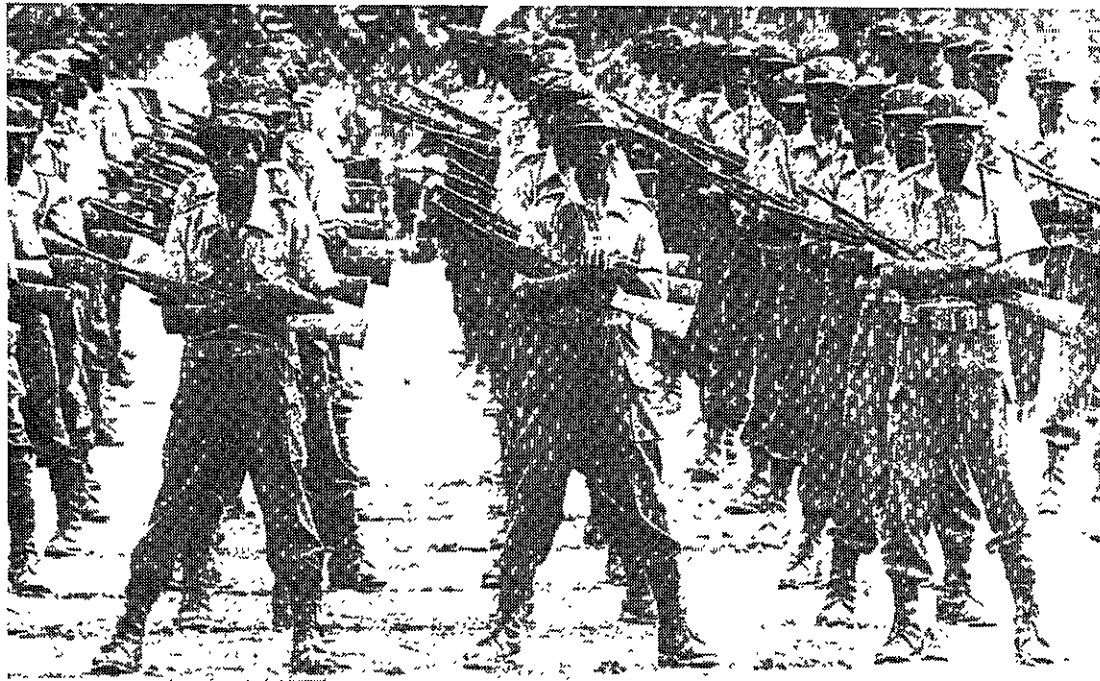
MAX DU PREEZ

THE Angolan rebel movement, Unita, has been successfully using US-supplied Stinger anti-aircraft missiles in recent attacks, intelligence and military sources said yesterday.

Specially-trained units have shot down several jet fighters and helicopters in the past three weeks, they added.

They described a reported US Army study which said that the Stinger was too complicated for the "lower mental category soldiers" as "nonsense," "racist ignorance" or "deliberately misleading".

'Unita not tied to SA'



Unita soldiers, in their best military uniforms, on parade



Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of the Unita movement

LONDON. — Two black American activists who support the rebel Unita movement fighting the marxist government in Angola said after a visit to that country they were satisfied the guerrilla group was not tied to South Africa.

Passing through London on their way home, Mr Maurice Dawkins and Mr John Smith said claims of a South African connection were "a big lie" designed to exploit the emotional feelings of American blacks about apartheid in South Africa.

The two spent five days in the rebel-held area of Angola as guests of Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita).

Mr Smith, mayor of Prichard, Alabama, said: "We are satisfied that there is no South African motivation, control or participation in his (Dr Savimbi's) movement."

Angola's MPLA government, whose forces are bolstered by about 30 000 Cuban troops, says Unita is assisted by South Africa.

Mr Dawkins, chairman of a group called Black Americans for a Free Angola, and Mr Smith said they were shocked and dismayed by statements by black civil rights activists Mr Andrew Young and the Rev Jesse Jackson during visits this month to Luanda.

"By word and deed, Young and Jackson have formed a blatant unholy alliance with the Soviet-/Cuban backed MPLA," they said in a statement.

They repeated allegations made by Dr Savimbi at his southern Angolan headquarters of Jamba that chemical weapons had been used against Unita fighters.

They said they saw a chemical agent canister although they could not see any markings on it and did not know what substance it had contained.

ANGOLA - GENERAL - 1986

SEPT. — DEC.

Unita offers Angolan peace plan ¹⁹⁷⁵ ^{STRK} 5

JAMBA (Angola) — The Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, outlined a peace offer to Angola's Marxist rulers yesterday, calling for negotiations on withdrawal of all foreign troops and a national unity government leading to elections.

"War is not good business. Our people want to go home and plough, go to their villages and cows," Dr Savimbi said in an interview after the news conference announcement at his headquarters.

He said the "platform for peace" was developed at a six-day congress of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola, which he said gathered two thousand delegates from all 16 provinces of the embattled country.

Dr Savimbi said unofficial talks had been conducted in London and Paris with representatives of President Eduardo dos Santos' government, which has denied any contacts.

Both Unita and Mr dos

Santos' Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) fought for independence from Portugal, but in the 1975 civil war that followed, Dr Savimbi lost to the MPLA, which is supported by Cuban troops and Soviet advisers.

South Africa has supported Unita in its 11-year struggle for a power-sharing agreement and the United States began sending aid last April.

"United States aid is for the purpose of promoting a peaceful solution. If peace negotiations began, we would need no more aid," Dr Savimbi said. But the Soviets would also have to stop arming the other side, he said.

"In 1975 while we were talking, they were arming."

Dr Savimbi's "platform for peace" called for:

"An official and unequivocal deposition from MPLA that it is willing to negotiate, and we will start negotiations immediately ... to deal with the problems of total withdrawal

of foreign troops from our country.

"Then we can declare a ceasefire between our forces and MPLA forces and all national forces will maintain the positions they have, leading to a government of national unity that will lead to peace in our country and finally to elections, so each will know the popularity it has."

At the news conference in the camouflaged military camp, Unita's intelligence chief, Brigadier Peregrino Isidro Chindondo, displayed maps showing recent battles.

There has been heavy fighting against Cuban forces from Munhango to Moxico on either side of the 1500 km Benguela railroad that connects Angola's Lobito port to the food, minerals and trade of Zaire and Zambia.

"We have cut the railway and we have the intention of blowing it up completely," Dr Savimbi said. "We know this brings untold suffering to our

people. But we are suffering from foreign intervention and I do not think opening up the railway will relieve our situation."

Dr Savimbi was asked to respond to a charge made by American black civil rights activist, the Rev Jesse Jackson, that Unita was targeting American oil company installations in the Cabinda coastal province where 300 American workers are stationed. Mr Jackson had suggested that the guerrillas might someday use American-supplied weapons to kill United States citizens.

"We are fighting in Cabinda but we are avoiding hitting those installations because we want to avoid hurting Americans," Dr Savimbi said, adding that the oil companies, Gulf and Chevron, were encouraging the Cuban presence in Angola by employing Cuban workers.

"But I don't think Jesse Jackson knows a lot about all those things," Dr Savimbi said. — Sapa-Associated Press.

002/9/86 (5)

Savimbi: Unita ready for talks to end war

JAMBA — The Angolan rebel leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, said yesterday if Luanda declared its willingness to negotiate, talks to end the country's 10-year-old civil war could start immediately.

"We want an official and unequivocal declaration that they are prepared to negotiate, and we will start negotiating immediately," Dr Savimbi told reporters at his southern Angolan headquarters in Jamba.

Speaking after the sixth congress of his Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita), he said that the principle of negotiation

could be conceded on his side only if accompanied by a ceasefire and a timetable for the withdrawal of foreign troops.

Unita organisers said some 2 800 delegates attended the congress in Jamba, a military-civilian thatched hut complex accommodating about 1 0000 people some 40 km across the Namibian border. Unita claims to control a third of Angola.

Dr Savimbi has repeatedly called for a withdrawal of Soviet advisors and some 30 000 Cuban troops from Angola to be followed by national elections.

"The national forces will maintain regional power until negotiations are concluded ... negotiations conducive to the formation of a government of national unity which will lead to an interim government," Dr Savimbi said.

In recent months he said the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) had been in contact with Unita and this had been "encouraging" though still unofficial.

"In Angola a military solution is not a solution at all and now we have proved to them that there is no way they can

win a military solution," he said.

Dr Savimbi said he believed American aid received by Unita was aimed at securing the principle of negotiation.

"I think the aid from the United States is intended to bring about negotiations. What I understood when I was in the United States, is that they would give us support so long as the MPLA refuses to negotiate," he said.

Dr Savimbi will not detail aid given to Unita following a visit to Washington last February but reports have said it included Stinger surface-to-air missiles as well as anti-tank weapons.

Dr Savimbi repeated a charge that neighbouring Zambia was allowing its territory to be used as a platform for attacks on Unita and warned that his forces would retaliate. — Sapa-RNS.

6/25/81 2/1/86

Unita outlines peace offer 5

JAMBA (Angola) — Unita yesterday outlined a peace offer to the Angolan government which called for a withdrawal of all foreign troops and a national unity government leading to elections.

Unita leader Jonas Savimbi said: "War is not good business. Our people want to go home."

He said the "platform for peace" was developed at a six-day Unita conference which attracted 2 000

delegates from Angola's 16 provinces.

Unofficial talks had been conducted in London and Paris with representatives of President Eduardo dos Santos' government, which has since denied any contacts.

Savimbi said: "US aid is for the purpose of promoting a peaceful solution. If peace negotiations begin, we will not need aid."

HARARE — Cuban President Fidel Castro yesterday pledged Cuba was ready to keep its troops in Angola "for as long as apartheid exists in South Africa".

Concluding his speech to the NAM summit in Harare, President Castro declared that as long as South Africa had "a fascist government"

Cubans stay in Angola — Castro

there will be no security for Angola nor for any other country in southern Africa, and the independence of Namibia will be no more than a myth".

He stated that "the presence of Cuban troops in Angola is based on principle: It is in no way motivated by Cuba's national interests or matters of prestige".

Apartheid keeps Cubans in Angola

The Star's Africa News Service
HARARE

President Fidel Castro says Cuba will keep its troops in Angola for as long as apartheid exists in South Africa.

He told the Non-Aligned Movement summit that Cuba and Angola had agreed that when the UN resolution calling for free elections was implemented in Namibia and the support for "mercenary bandits" against Angola ceased, the "gradual and progressive withdrawal of the 20 000 Cuban soldiers will begin".

But as long as South Africa was governed by a "racist and fascist" government, there would be no security for Angola.

● See Page 17.

CAM. Tomp 4/9/86 (5)

'SA attacks cost Angola R30b'

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — South African attacks on Angola had cost that country more than R30-billion and South African security forces had used chemical weapons in SWA/Namibia, it was said at the Non-Aligned summit here.

The Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, made the chemical warfare claim at a press conference. A press aide later elaborated on his passing remark, saying victims were noted to have swollen bodies and a form of sleeping sickness. He claimed these symptoms had been confirmed by medical experts as evidence of the use of chemical weapons.

President Dos Santos of Angola told the summit Angola had suffered more than US \$12-billion (R30-billion) in material damage since 1976 as a result of South African attacks, with 600 000 people driven from their homes and 50 000 more permanently disabled. It was not clear whether the MPLA leader was placing at South Africa's door all blame for the civil war.

And the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, the Rev Allan Boesak, who is due to make a special address to the summit, said in a statement released last night that South Africa had "a government afraid of children".

"If the light of a candle is a symbol too powerful for the government, that alone explains a great deal," he said.

Dr Boesak said not a single day had passed in



Dr Allan Boesak

South African since 1984 without some violent incident occurring.

Political awareness in the country had not been created by intellectual debate but by confrontation, oppression and suffering, by going to prison and dying, he said.

"One of the problems of the whites is that they have not yet experienced enough, they have not yet shared the pain of apartheid," he said. "They do not understand what is happening. The truth is largely being kept from them."

Sanctions would not drive them into a laager because they were already in one, he said.

The leaders of both the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress are at the summit as observers, as well as the Commander of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), Mr Joe Modise.

President Samora Machel of Mozambique delivered a lengthy report on Renamo atrocities against Mozambican villagers and accused South Africa of



Mr Sam Nujoma

stepping up its support for the rebels in violation of the Nkomati Accord.

Some 200 Zimbabwean University students staged a demonstration in Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Gaddafi's honour yesterday, bearing placards denouncing President Ronald Reagan and the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, as he arrived at the conference centre.

But by late yesterday he had not addressed the delegates, and the Zimbabwean Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, denied rumours that he was planning to fly out in a fit of pique at less radical statesmen.

Last night he appealed to journalists not to report "rumours" about Colonel Gaddafi and denied that the Libyan leader had either arrived unexpectedly on Monday night or was about to fly out of Harare without addressing the summit.

● NAM has 'lost its moral force', page 4

MPLA, Unita in secret talks

By STEPHAN TERBLANCHE

ANGOLA'S economic crisis, caused by the war against Unita and the drop in oil prices, led to recent secret peace talks between the ruling MPLA and Unita.

The "unofficial" meeting between senior MPLA officials and Unita was confirmed by Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi. The contacts took place in Britain and Europe.

But it was not only economic pressure that led to the talks, sources say. Luanda is slowly beginning to recognise

that Unita cannot be defeated at war, so it is considering the alternative — shared power.

There are also reports of growing dissent between the MPLA and the 40 000 Cuban troops in Angola.

According to sources, members of the MPLA delegation told Unita officials that there was a growing desire in Luanda to rid Angola of the Cubans and Soviet "advisers", as they had virtually taken control of the country.

Several clashes have occurred between senior MPLA officials and Soviet

and Cuban officials. These revolved around:

- A decision at the MPLA's second congress last year to demote pro-Moscow radicals in the party.

- A decision to move troops, preparing for another offensive against Unita in the south, to the northern oil and diamond fields after sabotage attacks by Unita succeeded in distracting MPLA troops from their offensive.

- Disagreement between MPLA and Cuban/Soviet military commanders about when and where the second offensive should be launched.

Angolan civil war spills over into neighbouring countries

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9/9/86

The Star's Africa News Service

The Angolan civil war is spilling into neighbouring countries. Unita rebels are now operating on a small scale in Zambia's Western and North Western provinces and there is evidence of increased Unita activity in Zaire.

These developments follow last month's threat by the Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi to strike back at Zambia which, he said, has now given permission for its territory to be used for attacks against his movement.

In the last two weeks Zambian officials have accused Unita rebels of kidnapping Zambian citizens and of launching a campaign of terror in the border areas of North Western province.

On Friday Zambian sources also alleged that remnants of the Mushala gang had reappeared in the North Western province.

Zambian officials say two women who had been abducted escaped last month from the insurgents' camp at Mwinilunga Boma.

A top Zambian Government official in North Western Province, Mr Ludwig Smdashi, has banned any statements on the security situation there. He said, however, that the police and the army had been mobilised to deal with the matter.

Last month Dr Savimbi said he had information that President Kaunda had given permission for Zambia to be used by Cuban and Angolan Government forces to attack his forces from the east.

His accusation coincided with reports circulating in Europe that the Zambian Government had decided to allow Angola Government forces to be resupplied from Zambia.

The Angolan Government was unable to resupply some of its garrisons because of Unita's activities. Arms were thus flown from Luanda to Lusaka and then taken to the government forces overland by truck, the reports said.

Unita guerillas are said to have retaliated by mining roads in the border areas.

ETHNIC AFFINITY

In an interview at Unita headquarters at Jamba in south-east Angola, Dr Savimbi said last month that for "ethnic reasons" Unita enjoyed great support in Zambia and could easily make life difficult for President Kenneth Kaunda.

Unita claims the support of the Lunda and Luval tribes which inhabit both sides of the border.

A similar ethnic affinity between Unita guerillas and tribes in neighbouring countries is being

exploited by the Angolan rebels to infiltrate the oil-rich Cabinda enclave, separated from the Angolan territory by a stretch of Zairean territory and which also borders the Congo.

"As long as I am here that railway will never be opened," said a defiant Dr Savimbi at Jamba last month when told that the Benguela railway could be an alternative route for the South African ports and railways.

Relations between Angola and Zaire reached a low point when a group of Unita guerillas which in March kidnapped 182 foreign nationals from the mining town of Andrada fled to Zaire with their hostages. Despite demands by the Luanda government to have the guerillas arrested and extradited to Angola the Zaire government took no action.

Although no details of American help to Unita have been released it is believed that it is from Zaire that the Americans are channeling their military aid to the Angolan rebels. American military transport planes have been seen at Kinshasa's airport.

According to reports published in Lisbon, 400 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles and 20 launchers for the missiles were initially supplied to Unita by the Americans.

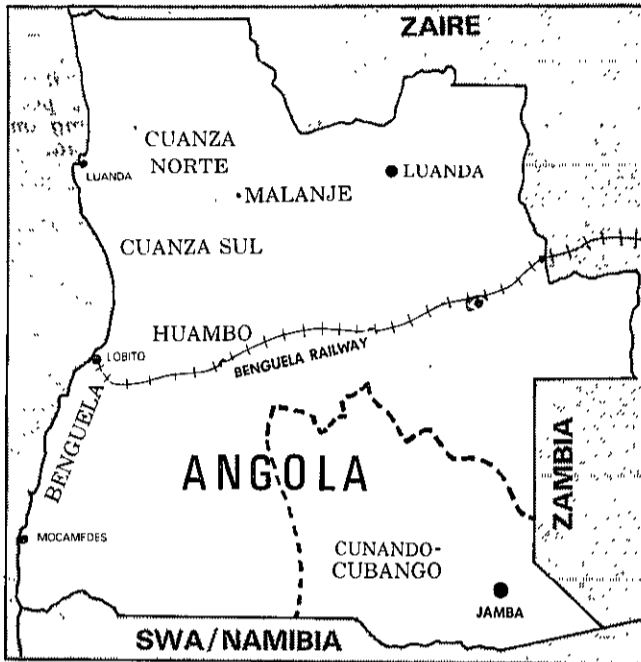
Argus 12/9/86 (5)

From JOAO SANTA RITA, The Argus Africa News Service, in JOHANNESBURG

Spill-over



AFRICA



Needed: More weapons for Savimbi — senator

From ALAN DUNN, The Argus Foreign Service, in WASHINGTON

A US senator has charged the Reagan Administration with not fulfilling a promise to supply the Angolan rebel movement, Unita, with weapons it needs to fight off government forces.

Senator Orrin Hatch, a conservative Republican from Utah, called for increased US aid to Unita, saying that the rebels had not yet received adequate anti-tank weapons to stop tanks and other armoured vehicles.

A well-armed Unita would force the Angolan regime into peace and settlement talks, he added.

Speaking at a news conference yesterday after meeting the Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, at his Jamba bush headquarters in south-eastern Angola on September 6, Senator Hatch said he intended bringing this to the notice of President Reagan.

His remarks on the "ruthless" oppression of eight-million in Angola by the Marxist regime there came shortly before the issue of US arms to Unita was due to be voted on in Congress. The House of Representatives is expected next week to debate a bill forcing the Reagan Administration to drop a cloak of secrecy around its weapons support for Unita.

Senator Hatch warned that cutting off aid like that would be a "grave error and would only prolong the war".

In a "covert" operation, Washington is widely thought to have started shipping sophisticated shoulder-fired "Stinger" missile launchers to Unita early this year.

Senator Hatch carefully avoided confirming that, saying only that Unita had "effective weapons" and was using them well. But the rebels needed armour-piercing weaponry.

US words of support had made a great difference to Unita's morale and fighting ability. US aid had "changed the military equation considerably" — a threatened government offensive against Unita had not taken place to date because of that US support, he said.

Senator Hatch, also a member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, visited Jamba and South Africa for seven days. He voted in the Senate last month for a package of severe economic sanctions against South Africa.

IN an interview at Unita headquarters at Jamba in south-east Angola, Dr Savimbi told The Argus Africa News Service last month that because of "ethnic reasons" Unita enjoyed great support in Zambia, and could easily make life difficult for President Kaunda.

Unita claims the support of the Lunda and Luval tribes, which inhabit both sides of the border.

A similar ethnic affinity between Unita guerrillas and tribes in neighbouring countries is being exploited by the Angolan rebels to infiltrate the oil-rich Cabinda enclave, separated from the Angolan territory by a stretch of Zairean territory and which also borders the Congo.

Dr Savimbi confirmed earlier this year that there had been contacts between Unita and the main faction of the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave (Flec), which split into three different groups, and is now almost totally inoperative.

Reports in the Portuguese press say a number of Flec guerrillas have joined Unita, and are making use of their cross-border ethnic links to infiltrate Cabinda from the Congo.

Unita's secretary-general, Mr Miguel Nzau Puna, is from Cabinda.

Angola's Minister of Internal Affairs, Alexandre "Kito" Rodrigues, reportedly visited Brazzaville in July to discuss the situation in Cabinda.

Despite a visit to Luanda by President Mobutu Sese Seko in June, Unita is said to continue to enjoy facilities in Zaire, even though the Angolan rebels say they will not permit the re-opening of the Benguela railway, which would be used by Zaire to export its copper from Shaba.

"As long as I am here, that railway will never be opened," said a defiant Dr Savimbi at Jamba last month, when told that the Benguela railway could be an alternative route for the South African ports and railways.

Relations between Angola and Zaire reached a low point when a group of Unita guerrillas which, in March, kidnapped 182 foreign nationals from the mining town of Andrada, fled to Zaire with their hostages. Despite demands by the Luanda government to have the guerrillas arrested and extradited to Angola, the Zaire government took no action.

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THE Angolan civil war is spilling into neighbouring countries. Unita rebels are now operating on a small scale in Zambia's western and north western provinces, and there is evidence of increased Unita activities in Zaire.

These developments follow last month's threat by the Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, to strike back at Zambia, which, he said, has now given permission for its territory to be used for attacks against his movement.

In the last two weeks, Zambian officials have accused Unita rebels of kidnapping Zambian citizens, and of launching a campaign of terror in the border areas of north western province.

Last week, Zambian sources also alleged that remnants of the Mushala gang had reappeared in the north western province.

Edson Mushala led a small band of anti-government guerrillas until he was killed three years ago.

ZAMBIAN officials say two women, who had been abducted, escaped last month from the insurgents' camp at Mwinilunga Boma.

A top Zambian government official in north western province, Mr Ludwig Sondashi, has prohibited any statements on the security situation there. He said, however, that the police and the army had been mobilised to deal with the matter.

Last month Dr Savimbi said he had "solid information" that President Kaunda had given permission for



Savimbi

Unita rebels now operate in parts of Zaire, Zambia



A soldier of Unita.

Zambia to be used by Cuban and Angolan government forces to attack his forces from the east.

Although he did not give any other details, his accusation coincided with reports circulating in Europe that the Zambian government had decided to allow Angola government forces to be resupplied from Zambia.

The Angolan government was unable to resupply some of its garrisons because of Unita's activities. Arms were thus flown from Luanda to Lusaka and then taken to the government forces overland by truck, the reports said.

Unita guerrillas are said to have retaliated by mining roads in the border areas.

Unita on the defensive

Angolan troops gain control of vital centre

Argus Africa News Service
JOHANNESBURG. — The fortunes of war in Angola have shifted significantly — now it is Dr Jonas Savimbi's rebels who are on the defensive and who are being hard-pressed by their enemies.

A month ago Unita held the initiative, fighting off a determined Fapla (the Angolan armed forces) attack on Munhango.

Unita also attacked the Fapla stronghold of Cuito Cuanavale, overrunning the town and airfield and doing considerable damage to the centre from which Fapla was expected to launch a major attack on Mavinga, the gateway to Unita's bush capital of Jamba, in south-eastern Angola.

However, in the last few weeks the situation has changed. Unita is no longer in control of Munhango.

Western diplomatic and intelligence observers say the situation round the town on the Benguela railway line is fluid. Fighting is fierce between Unita and the 4 000 to 5 000 Fapla troops in the area.

Bombed

Meanwhile, Fapla units have concentrated round Lucusse in spite of being harried by Unita guerrillas.

It is understood that some elements of the Lucusse force, have moved to the swollen Lungue-Bungo River where they will make an attempt to make a crossing.

Fapla would then be in a position to strike at the Unita strongholds of Canganba and Gaga Coutinho.

For the last two weeks, Fapla aircraft have bombed Unita positions and logistic centres south of the Lungue-Bungo River, including Cangamba and Gaga Coutinho.

This is seen as the prelude to an attack on both centres.

Meanwhile, at Cuito Cuanavale the government troops are now in control, although they are still being harrassed by Unita guerrillas.

In the last few days a supply column is believed to have reached Cuito Cuanavale with supplies to replace the material destroyed in the Unita attack.

If additional troops arrive Fapla will be in a position to launch the third prong of its attack, aimed at Mavinga.

Fapla's moves over the past few weeks fit in with what is understood to be the Angolan Government's present strategy — to hold off a "final" attack on Unita until the rebels have been weakened by continuous attack.

Angola hires ex-amb as adviser

By PATRICIA CHENEY
Washington

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LUANDA'S MPLA government has pulled out the heavy guns in its public relations battle with Unita rebel leader Jonas Savimbi by hiring a former American ambassador, Elliot Richardson, as its new "adviser" in Washington.

Richardson, a moderate Republican, has probably more cabinet-level posts under his hat than any other living American.

He was Secretary of Commerce under the Carter administration, and Attorney-General, Secretary of Defence, Secretary of Health, Education and Wel-

fare, and Under Secretary of State under the Nixon administration.

Richardson, the epitome of an aristocratic "Boston Brahmin", was also US ambassador to the Court of St James during the Ford years and Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.

The Luanda government is reported to have retained him as part of a new effort to win back some political ground in Washington after the White House pledged covert military assistance to Savimbi.

The rebel leader has waged a massively successful public relations campaign in Washington with the help of

Black, Manafort, Stone and Kelly, the lobbying firm he retains for \$600 000 a year.

Richardson, 66, was retained through an intermediary, John Sassi, an executive with Chevron-Gulf oil company whose operations in Angola provide the Luanda government with most of its revenue.

He said he was hired "to bring some objectivity" to Washington's view of the Angolan conflict.

Despite his impressive credentials, conservatives said they did not think even Richardson can turn back the pro-Savimbi juggernaut.

Congress all-clear for aid to Unita

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has given the all-clear for secret American arms supplies to the Angolan rebel movement, Unita.

In a 229-186 vote, the House yesterday rejected an effort to halt the covert military aid which started early this year.

Weapons supplies began after Congress overturned a 10-year-old law, the Clark Amendment, which prohibiting aid to Unita.

Supplies are said to include sophisticated, shoulder-fired Stinger missiles, a response to Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi's plea for effective weapons to combat Angolan aircraft.

A key Congressman in the Unita aid vote, Mr Claude Pep-

per of Florida, said the Soviet Union and Cuba had sent hundreds of thousands of troops to Angola to fight for communism "while America sits idly by".

While the vote was being taken, a State Department official said an Angolan Government request for talks would be given "careful consideration".

He was responding to a report that Angolan Foreign Minister Afonso Mbinda had said he was seeking a meeting with US Secretary of State George Shultz.

Mr Mbinda, in New York for the opening of the UN General Assembly, said he wished to see Mr Shultz to discuss the possibility of a meeting between Angolan leader Mr Eduardo dos Santos and President Reagan.

Reagan plans alternative to SA sanctions

US weighs \$500-m aid for black states

The Star Bureau

Washington

The United States is considering a \$500-million (R1 100-million) injection into Southern Africa's black states, in a major new initiative in the region aimed at boosting their economies and transport systems.

Countries benefiting from the new aid would include members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), but possibly exclude Angola and Zimbabwe, with which the Reagan Administration now has frosty relations.

The announcement of a five-year aid package is expected shortly, coinciding with President Reagan's move by midnight on Friday against a Bill approved by Congress ordering severe economic sanctions against South Africa.

The expected aid package was welcomed with enthusiasm by Pretoria today.

Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Ron Miller objected to the coupling of aid and anti-South African sanctions, but said the reported plan to spend \$500 million mainly on reactivating the Beira corridor would be of great benefit to the prosperity and stability of the region.

The scheme would only marginally affect the interdependence of South Africa and its neighbours.

Observers in Washington believe a spectacular aid grant to black Southern African states would better arm Mr Reagan when he says "no" to the sanctions Bill in the face of an overwhelming cry in Congress for tough sanctions against South Africa. It may sway the votes of some lawmakers.

Shultz's trip

The aid package may also help Secretary of State Mr George Shultz on his forthcoming trip to Africa and its southern region to argue against sanctions and to explain the Reagan Administration's stance against them.

It would further, in conjunction with a meeting in Lusaka between Mr Shultz and African National Congress leader Mr Oliver Tambo, send clear signals to black Africa and South African blacks that the Reagan Administration is not in cahoots with Pretoria on apartheid through its policy of "constructive engagement".

The aid would be earmarked especially for roads and ports, including work on Tanzania's port of Dar-es-Salaam. Rapid work would also be funded on the northern Mozambican ports of Beira and Nacala.

Priority would be given to the development and repairing of transport lines from those ports to inland markets, including the strategic Beira Corridor, the oil pipeline, road and railway track between Zimbabwe and the Mozambican port.

SADF rejects Angola attack claim

Pretoria Bureau

Claims by Angola that South African troops attacked the southern Angolan town of Cuito-Cuanavale have been dismissed by the South African Defence Force as "an attempt to disguise their inability to control Unita".

Radio Angola said last night South Africa's "Buffalo Battalion" had taken part in the attack, but were repulsed by government troops.

STML 25/9/86 5
The attackers left large quantities of arms, including anti-tank weapons, mortars and rockets, Radio Angola said.

An SADF spokesman retorted: "These allegations are typical of Angolan claims over the past few months."

"Clearly they are aimed purely at trying to create international reaction and to disguise the fact that they are unable to control or counter Unita."

Angola sets ^{50M} ^{25/9/88} conditions for talks with SA

The Star's Africa News Service

Angolan President Mr. Jose Eduardo dos Santos says he did not exclude the possibility of direct talks with South Africa, as had happened in the past.

Mr. dos Santos was speaking in an interview with Radio Angola shortly after his return from a visit to Cape Verde which in the past has acted as an intermediary in negotiations between Angola, South Africa and the United States.

In his interview, monitored in Johannesburg on Tuesday night, Mr. dos Santos said, however, that there were a number of conditions that had to be met before Angola could once again talk directly to South Africa.

"The end of South Africa's interference in Angola's internal affairs" was one condition.

In 1984 Angola and South Africa signed the Lusaka agreement which paved the way for South Africa's withdrawal from southern Angola.

The agreement was signed after a number of meetings between top-ranking South African and Angolan government officials. A number of those meetings took place in Cape Verde.



ANGOLAN President . . . Dos Santos.

Open to dialogue

THE Angolan president, Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, said this week he did not exclude the possibility of direct talks with South Africa as it had happened in the past.

Mr Dos Santos was

speaking on an interview with *Radio Angola* shortly after his return from a visit to Cape Verde which in the past has acted as an intermediate in negotiations between Angola, South Africa and the United States.

In his interview, monitored in Johannesburg, Mr Dos Santos said, however, that there were a number of conditions that had to be met before Angola could once again talk directly to South Africa.

Sowetan 25/9/86

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9/10/76
Zambia arrests
2 Unita rebels

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Two Angolan Unita rebels have been arrested in the Lukulu district, about 200 km inside Zambian territory, an official claimed yesterday.

Mr Namushi Namuchana, chairman of the area's District Security Council, said in a telephone interview that the two men were in the hands of the Zambian security officer in the district.

They had been wearing foreign military uniforms.

He said in the past week Unita guerillas had stepped up their activities in Zambian territory, and the situation had become "very tense".

Quo vadis Unita?

⑤ FIN MAIL 17/10/86



David Willers, director of the SA Foundation's London office, reviews the current balance of power in Angola.

The war against Jonas Savimbi has been stepped up in Angola; Unita, and not the Angolan Armed Forces (FAPLA), is on the defensive.

If the ultimate intention is not to invade Namibia, one can only suppose that the heavy armour — including the highly sophisticated Russian tanks now grouping in the Cuito Cuanavale area — are soon to be deployed in a final push against Savimbi's headquarters at Jamba.

The Angolan government would have little to lose by mounting such an offensive. With US President Reagan's South African policy in some disarray and SA's pariah status assured, at least in US Congressional eyes, the Angolans may even feel confident enough to invite active Soviet and Cuban assistance.

They could do this secure in the knowledge that the Americans will do nothing in response which might be construed as support for Pretoria.

The loss of Jamba will have far-reaching consequences. Savimbi's power base will have been destroyed, and if he is not captured he will be reduced to little more than a bandit on the run.

A possible consequence of a Savimbi defeat is that Cuban troops could be withdrawn from Angola.

This would leave SA with no alternative but to implement UN Security Council Resolution 435 and hold Namibian elections, since SA's linkage objection — according to which it refuses internationally acceptable Namibian elections until Cuban troops depart Angola — will fall away.

A successful rout of Savimbi would also allow Swapo to redeploy for a general offensive into Ovamboland.

The arrival of new Soviet amphibious tanks (PT-76) also threatens to make the rainy season "break" in hostilities redundant.

London sources calculate the military hardware in Angola as follows:

Tanks	
T34	160
T55	260
T62	30
PT-76 (amphibious)	50
Aircraft	
MiG 17	10
MiG 23	26
MiG 21	73
SU-22	10

Helicopters	
Mi8	52
Mi17	12
Mi24 (attack)	25

Sophisticated Soviet defence systems including SA-2, SA-3, SA-6, SA-7, SA-8, SA-9, and SA-13 SAM weaponry, as well as early warning radar, are in use.

The question now is how far Pretoria will be prepared to defend Savimbi.

In 1975 South African troops advanced towards Luanda, and most experts believe the capital could have been occupied with ease. It would probably still be within the SADF's capability to do so today if it wanted to, but what would be the point?

Installing Savimbi as president would be a ludicrous gesture, since it would be beyond SA's resources to sustain him in office and would invite another turn of the sanctions screw. Nor is Savimbi likely to win his war by covert means.

The increasing insecurity of his position will also strengthen the ruling MPLA's resolve not to settle either for a coalition with Unita, or partition. One is driven to the inescapable conclusion that blind defence of the Jamba *cordon sanitaire* will simply be a Spanish ulcer for Pretoria.

Of course Savimbi, with SADF help, will win some important battles in future, but this will not detract from the essential issue: what will happen to Unita?

Europe will snub Savimbi

follows The Star Bureau (5)

LONDON — European supporters of Dr Jonas Savimbi appear to have failed to arrange any significant meetings for the Unita leader during his visit to Europe.

A strong diplomatic offensive was mounted on his behalf, but although Dr Savimbi received American support and a welcome from President Reagan earlier this year, no European leaders seem prepared to recognise him.

Dr Savimbi is scheduled to address members of the European Parliament in Strasbourg on Wednesday as guest of three right-wing members. He will then visit London, Paris and Bonn in an attempt to win European support for his proposal for talks between Unita and the MPLA government with a view to forming a coalition government in Angola.

Argus 23/10/86

Savimbi offers olive branch in bid to end Angolan war

The Argus Foreign Service STRASBOURG (France). — Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi has offered an olive branch to the Angolan Government in an attempt to end the 11-year-old civil war.

During his controversial visit to the European Parliament, he said there were no preconditions although the presence of Cuban troops in Angola would feature in discussions.

"Let us look to the future of Angola, the country we love so dearly," he said.

Dr Savimbi's visit was marked by heavy security and protests from African diplomats and left-wing members.

PRETORIA

In a grey Mao suit and carrying an ebony cane, he cut a striking figure to the 100 conservative members who had invited him and who heard his plea.

On links with Pretoria, Dr Savimbi said all countries in the region had to find a *modus vivendi* with South Africa.

President Samora Machel of Mozambique had signed a peace treaty. His tragic death had left a vacuum but now South Africa's neighbours had to find a common solution to their problems.

Dr Savimbi repeatedly attacked the presence of Cubans and Russians in Angola and said the planned 1975 elections had been sabotaged not by South Africa but by Russian interference.

After 25 years of struggle against the Portuguese, he could not accept Soviet domination instead, he said.



Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi meets, from left, the French deputy of the European Parliament, Mr Michael Poniatowski, Belgian deputy Mr Luc de Ruycke and Luxembourg deputy Mrs Marcelle Cornette.

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Savimbi offers to start peace talks in Angola

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23/10/96
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The Star's Foreign News Service

STRASBOURG — Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi has moved to end the 11-year-old civil war in his country by offering an olive branch to the MPLA Government in Lusaka.

He used the controversial

visit to the European Parliament to launch an appeal for peace talks between Unita and the Luanda Government. "No more civil war," Dr Savimbi declared.

He said there were no preconditions attached to his offer, although the presence of Cuban troops in Angola would figure largely in discussions with the MPLA.

Dr Savimbi's visit was marked by heavy police security, as well as protests from African diplomats and left-wing Members of the European Parliament. In a grey Mao suit and carrying an ebony cane, he cut a striking figure to the 100 Conservative, Christian Democrat and far-right MEPs who had invited him.

Asked to explain Unita's links with Pretoria, Dr Savimbi said all countries in the region had to find a modus vivendi with South Africa.

Dr Savimbi said he was suing for peace, not out of weakness, but because the MPLA's attempt to crush Unita had failed. He repeatedly attacked the presence of Cubans and Russians in Angola and said the planned 1975 elections had been sabotaged not by South African intervention, but by Russian interference.

After 25 years of struggle against the Portuguese, he could not accept Soviet domination instead. He appealed for help in mobilising public opinion behind an Angolan peace process and to counteract the cliched view of Unita being in South Africa's pocket.

"Unita condemns apartheid," he said. "We oppose all extremist views. The time has come for liberty and tolerance — both European concepts."

Dr Savimbi was not optimistic that the Angolan Government would accept his offer, but he suggested it had no other way out.

PLO, urges Sharon

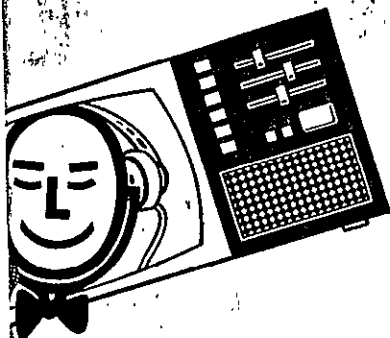
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Sharon told Israel TV.

"A situation cannot exist in which terrorist commanders can move freely," he said. "Besides hitting the chiefs (there should be) attacks against command posts."

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Mr Sharon said the Palestine Liberation Organisation had 12 offices in Jordan. — Sapa-Reuter.



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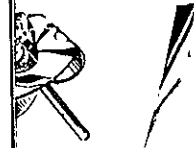
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The Star



Angola rejects Unita talks

24/10/86
The Star Bureau SMM (5)

LONDON — Angola has dismissed Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi's offer to end the civil war and begin negotiations, as an attempt to gain favour in the West.

The rebel leader launched an appeal for peace talks during his controversial visit to the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

But the official news agency, Agencia Angola Press (Angop), said in London Dr Savimbi's offer was "nothing new" and the Angolan Government's view remained unchanged.

"The government has always said there is no question of talks with Unita. Angola will deal only with those responsible for the situation — and they are South Africa and the United States.

"In our view, his talk of negotiations is merely an attempt to regain lost credibility, to appear to be a man of peace and reason."

ARGUS 24/10/86 (5)

INTERNATIONAL

Angola spurns Savimbi offer to end civil war

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — Angola has dismissed Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi's offer to end the civil war and begin negotiations as an attempt merely to curry favour in the West.

The rebel leader launched an appeal for peace talks during his controversial visit to the European Parliament in Strasbourg this week.

The official news agency, Agencia Angola Press (Angop) said Dr Savimbi's offer was "nothing new".

"The government has always said there is no question of talks with Unita. Angola will deal only with those responsible for the situation: South Africa and the United States.

"Unita have put about rumours that they have been meeting the Angolan government to talk about a settlement, but this has not been the case.

"His talk of negotiations is merely an attempt to regain lost credibility.

Angop dismissed the possibility that Dr Savimbi might use his European visit for arms deals.

"He is getting enough arms from South Africa, the United States and Saudi Arabia," said the agency.

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Savimbi's advance guard in far right faux pas

29/10/86
M65

Dateline: PARIS

DR Jonas Savimbi, leader of Angola's Unita rebel movement, is working day and night here to put right the effects of diplomatic bungling in advance of his current trip to Western Europe in search of high profile support for his war against the Angolan government.

Essentially, his advance guard failed to realise how damaging a connection would be with the European far right. Among the 95 centre-right members of the European Parliament who signed a motion inviting Savimbi to the Strasbourg Assembly last Wednesday were representatives of Jean-Marie le Pen's French National Front Party.

In addition, a dinner had been arranged in Paris on the Wednesday evening with the National Front. Savimbi, who arrived in France from West Africa on the Wednesday morning, quickly moved to cancel the dinner, much to the fury of the National Front who would like to regard him as "their" man.

But by then the damage had been done. Savimbi was told that a possible meeting with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac would have to be cancelled. This

in turn led to the definite cancellation of other possible meetings with British and West German government leaders.

These leaders were already annoyed by the Unita advance guard who, in the words of one diplomat, "played for very high stakes and found themselves out of their depth". In different capitals, Unita diplomats told government leaders that Savimbi had definite high level meetings arranged elsewhere. In fact, these appointments were only provisional and it took only telegrams between cabinet offices in the different capital cities to discover the Unita ploy.

MR Chirac was additionally advised by a majority of African francophone states not to meet Savimbi before their summit in mid-November in Lome. A majority felt this would be an embarrassment in advance of the summit, though a majority also said a meeting afterwards would be a good idea.

Only Congo-Brazzaville and Senegal opposed a meeting at any point. Savimbi, meanwhile, has called a series of staff meetings in Paris to reassess Unita's whole diplomatic approach in Western Europe.

"Unita has failed to realise Europe's complexities and the fact



that it is very different from America," said the diplomat.

"Basically, everyone in America is right-wing, but to make progress in Europe you have to start getting your arguments across to the centre and the centre-left. Unita has had no sustained or coherent policy for doing that. Any connection with Le Pen's people is far worse than a connection with South Africa: it means certain political death."

Despite the failure to achieve high profile greetings in Paris, Bonn and London, Savimbi has been receiving a non-stop succession of clandestine envoys (at his hotel — heavily guarded by the French Secret Service) who want to know about the progress of his war or sell him weapons.

Among his visitors were senior members of the French Socialist

Party who said they were willing to begin listening to his case provided he first publicly explained the distinct natures of his own war in Angola and the current problems of South Africa.

The Socialists' advice was one of several encouraging signs received by Savimbi that, if his advance work is better prepared and more politically sophisticated, a high level visit to Western capitals should be possible some time next year, after the West German elections (and maybe the British also) are over. Savimbi may make a private visit to West Germany before flying back to Angola on Friday.

USSR tightens its grip on Angola

AP 29/9/85

From JOHN D'OLIVEIRA, Editor, Argus Africa News Service, in JOHANNESBURG

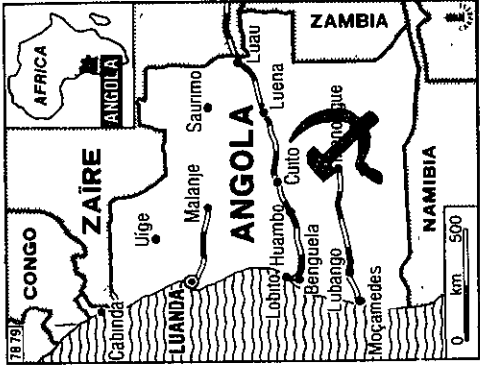
SOVIET attitudes to the Angolan civil war have hardened and it is possible that the war will not only continue but escalate.

This point was made in the latest issue of *Soviet Review*, the monthly bulletin from the University of Stellenbosch's Institute for Soviet Studies.

The institute, which monitors the USSR, its policies and its involvement in Africa, noted the expressed Soviet resolve not to be ousted from Angola and said this brought with it the possibility of further super-power confrontation in Southern Africa.

Reviewing Soviet involvement with Angola over the past 11 months, the institute referred to the Soviets' "strong warnings" following the alleged South African attack on vessels in the Angolan port of Namibe and allegations that South Africa had helped the Unita rebel movement "substantially" in its counter-attack on Angolan forces in Cuito Cuanavate in August.

Starting with the attendance of a senior Soviet Politburo member at the congress of Angola's ruling MPLA party in December, there



had been at least nine high-level exchanges between the two countries by September. Most notable were the Angolan president's two visits in quick succession to Moscow in February and May.

During his state visit to Moscow in February, Mr Eduardo Dos Santos received "inordinate hospitality" and had three separate meetings with Mr Gorbachev, first secretary of the Communist Party of the USSR. Mr Gorbachev declared then that the

Soviet Union would stand "firmly and unswervingly" by its commitments to Angola.

In the course of further top-level contacts and following American promises of military aid to Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebel movement, Angola received promises of increased Soviet military assistance.

WHILE Mr Gorbachev had made a public commitment to the political settlement of regional conflicts — lest they escalate into global confrontations between the superpowers — it was clear that the Soviets were doing everything in their power to ensure that the eventual settlements "made the minimum of inroads on their perceived interests" in the regions concerned.

In the case of Angola, the Soviets would probably veto direct talks between the MPLA government and Dr Savimbi.

"Furthermore, in a joint offensive with FAPLA, Soviet advisers are at present trying to hand Unita a final coup de grace to, perhaps, prepare the way for a one-sided settlement with the then-incapacitated rebels".

In any case, the Soviets had set "inflated pre-conditions" for regional settlements. For a settlement in Angola, they wanted:

- Cessation of South African "aggression" in the region and of United States "blanket support" for this aggression.

- Namibian independence in terms of United Nations' Resolution 435.

- The elimination of the "inhuman apartheid regime" in South Africa.

"Thus, the USSR is obviously playing for maximum stakes in the Angolan game, while still keeping open the option of a non-military solution. So far it has not succeeded in enticing the US into making concessions to Soviet pre-conditions, as was evident with the breakdown of recent Soviet-American consultations on Southern Africa.

"A continuation, and even escalation, of the 10-year-old Angolan civil war and further superpower confrontation in Southern Africa therefore looms. In these circumstances, note should be taken of the expressed Soviet resolve not to be ousted from Angola."

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BUS DAY

(5) 29/10/86



● DOS SANTOS

Massive anti-SA demo in Luanda

LISBON — More than 150 00 Angolans demonstrated in Luanda on Monday to condemn alleged SA involvement in the plane crash which killed Mozambican President Samora Machel.

Some demonstrators carried placards reading "Botha, murderer, your time will come" and "Reagan and Botha, hands off Mozambique."

Members of government and the ruling party's central committee took part.

Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos paid tribute to Machel before leaving to attend the Mozambican leader's funeral.

"Africa and the world has lost a distinguished leader in the struggle for national liberation and of the international workers' movement," Dos Santos wrote in a book of condolences.

Swapo leader Sam Nujoma also wrote a tribute to Machel in the book. He said

Machel's "contribution to the African revolution" would always be remembered.

Meanwhile, about 1 000 students from Kampala's Makerere University marched through the streets of the Ugandan capital yesterday to denounce apartheid and express support for Mozambique.

The protest coincided with a public holiday in Uganda in honour of Machel.

The students, under escort by troops of the National Resistance Army, sang African nationalist songs and carried placards reading "Down with imperialism" and "We remind the United Nations to fight against apartheid".

As they passed the city's central post office, they jeered at white passers-by but did not molest them. — Sapa-AP-Reuters.

● See Page 9

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DR SAVIMBI

Savimbi claims visit to France a victory

PARIS — Angola's rebel leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, has hailed as a victory his controversial private visit to France which severely embarrassed the right-wing government.

"I think my visit was a victory: I met French authorities and ministers," Dr Savimbi said on Wednesday after eight days of private meetings and dinners in his honour.

"I have received

promises for help ... but I did not come to Paris with a shopping list for arms."

Dr Savimbi was due to travel to Bonn yesterday, but has been forced to cancel a planned stop in London. He said Britain had withdrawn an initial welcome under pressure from African countries.

French officials are embarrassed by the publicity given to the rebel leader who is fighting a government they sup-

port diplomatically and economically.

Dr Savimbi's South African-backed National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) controls large tracts of southern Angola and has even threatened to attack installations run by France's state-owned oil firm, Elf Aquitaine.

Diplomats say unease about the trip has been aggravated by the scheduled arrival in Paris

early next month of the South African State President, Mr P. W. Botha. The trip, during which Mr Botha will open a war memorial in northern France, is described as private but has provoked protests.

Unlike the US, which openly backs Unita with Pretoria, Paris has full diplomatic relations with Angola and has run into fire for allowing Dr Savimbi to make his first visit to France for more than 10 years.

Angola's Marxist government, whose President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos is also due in Paris soon, has formally complained about Dr Savimbi's presence and the frontline states and Nigeria have also voiced their displeasure.

Diplomats say the criticism is likely to be renewed at Franco-African talks in Lome in two weeks' time.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Jean-Bernard Raimond, answering criticism of the trip in France's National Assembly, described Dr Savimbi's stay as purely private and ruled out any official contacts.

Pledges not to receive Dr Savimbi were ignored by several leading politicians close to Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, including the Culture and Communications Minister, Mr Francois Leotard.

"They may not have rolled out the red carpet for Savimbi, but he was far from snubbed," said one Western diplomat.

Sapa-RNS

Crocker has meeting with Unita leader

Dispatch Correspondent
WASHINGTON — The US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, has held a surprise meeting in Paris with Unita's Dr Jonas Savimbi at which both agreed to seek a peaceful solution to the Angolan civil war.

The unusual manner of the meeting's disclosure — in an impromptu media statement by a State Department spokesman, Mr Charles Redman — suggested it had as much to do with domestic American politics as with any new diplomatic initiative.

Dr Crocker is under heavy fire from President Ronald Reagan's conservative allies for not throwing sufficient weight behind rebels in Southern Africa, Mozambique's Renamo in particular.

Mr Redman said in his statement Dr Crocker and Dr Savimbi had agreed the death of Mozambique's President Samora Machel was "tragic" and Africa had "lost a great leader".

At the same time, the spokesman said, the two "agreed on the importance of a withdrawal of all foreign forces from Angola and the begin-

ning of a process of reconciliation among all Angolans".

They also discussed Mr Reagan's efforts — most recently at the Reykjavik summit — "to press Moscow to play a positive role in the resolution of regional problems". On South Africa, they "agreed on the need for an early end to apartheid, a revival of reform and the beginning of serious negotiations involving all South Africans".

Besides reassuring the right, which is also highly critical of the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, for his expressed willingness to meet the African National Congress president, Mr Oliver Tambo, the meeting signalled a renewed emphasis on regional diplomacy, which has taken a back seat to the South African sanctions debate in the past several months.

Meanwhile, it has been learnt Mr Shultz planned to meet Mr Tambo last week in Washington, where Mr Tambo was to have spoken at Georgetown University. However, the ANC leader postponed his trip to attend President Machel's funeral.

Angola's huge Red armoury unveiled

London Bureau

ANGOLA has the biggest and most sophisticated Russian-made armoury in the world outside the Iron Curtain and Syria, the Institute for Strategic Studies reports in its annual Military Balance Study.

Conflict and tension, mounting throughout southern Africa, had been intensified by sanctions and world pressure on Pretoria, said the report.

The report says 'all eyes have turned on the situation in South Africa' as its partners debate economic sanctions, but the Republic may well be able to weather the storm.

The anti-communist forces of Unita in Angola and the MNR in Mozambique, had increased in manpower, weaponry and menace.

Cubans

The London-based Institute said that with both sides in the Angolan conflict seeking super-power aid, the Luanda Government had received replacement equipment from the Warsaw Pact countries, while the U.S. Government had lifted its ban on covert aid for Unita, although the extent of actual deliveries remains uncertain.

Significantly, the report claims the number of Cuban troops in Angola has increased from 20,000 a year ago to about 27,000.

But, says the report, Angola still bristles with the most sophisticated Soviet missile, anti-aircraft batteries and radar, including 48 Sam-8 Gecko sites and an unknown number of Sam-9 Gaskins.

The only other foreign country to receive equipment of this deadly sophistication from Moscow is their Middle Eastern ally Syria.

SA troops 300 km into Angola — report

LISBON — South African troops penetrated up to 300 km inside Angola last week in what could be a prelude to a big attack, according to an Angolan Government Minister quoted by the official Angolan news agency, Angop, yesterday.

Minister of State for the Economy and the Social Sector, MS Maria Mambo Cafe, said yesterday in Luanda that South African soldiers reached a position south of Chibia in Huila province, Angop reported in a brief dispatch received in Lisbon.

The Minister gave no details about the strength of the South African force and did not say whether it was still in the area.

South Africa has denied its troops are fighting alongside Unita.

An SADF spokesman said the latest claims by Angola were "another stereotyped attempt to divert attention away from (Angola's) own inability to solve their internal problems by blaming South Africa as usual". — Sapa-Reuter.

Angola repulses SA 'advance'

Staff Reporter

LUANDA claimed yesterday that South African troops had pushed deep into Angola, but had then been "forced to retreat" to close to the Namibian border.

No mention was made of armed clashes or losses on either side.

According to a report monitored in Lisbon, the claims were made by Angolan army officials to Angop, the official Angolan news agency.

An SADF spokesman last night refused to comment on these allegations, but referred to a statement issued yesterday in reac-

tion to "a spate of allegations" by Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

This statement said: "The hysterical ranting over the last few years about South Africa's alleged 'destabilization policies in the region' is now blatantly a case of the kettle calling the pot black, bearing in mind the document released on Thursday which clearly shows that the governments of Zimbabwe and Mozambique plotted the overthrow of the government of Malawi.

"South Africa wishes to live in

peace and harmony with its neighbours and has even gone so far as to offer to sign non-aggression agreements with all these states. These offers have been repeatedly ignored."

The Angop report said the South African troops had been advancing on three towns 150km into Angola but retreated after the "intervention of the Angolan Army".

The South Africans withdrew to the areas of Oncocua, Namacunde, Evale and Nehone, close to the Namibian border, the officials said.

Cam Tim B 8/11/86 5

12/11/86
SP/DC

Savimbi calls on West for more direct support (5)

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MUNICH — Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi has accused the United States and West European countries of unwittingly helping to advance the Soviet Union's interests in Southern Africa.

Dr Savimbi, interviewed during a visit to Munich by the Wuerzburg newspaper, *Duetsche Tagespost*, said the US and its West European allies, with the possible exception of France, were not involved directly enough in Africa.

"What the Europeans and the US are doing is directly supporting Soviet interests," he said.

DECISIVE BATTLE

He accused European governments, in particular, of ignoring a Soviet strategy to "roll up" South Africa, Mozambique, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Angola and Zaire.

Dr Savimbi said the Soviets were now preparing for the "decisive battle" against Unita forces.

"They want to force us to concentrate all our strength on Soviet material superiority and to expose us to the risk of an open battle.

"But since we lack heavy armaments — we are a guerilla force without tanks and heavy artillery; we don't even have a armoured personnel carrier — we would walk into the Soviet trap by engaging ourselves in such a battle. The result would be the total destruction of our troops."

The only course open to Unita, said Dr Savimbi, continued to be a "war of a thousand pin-pricks".

Professor A. Thembeza, vice-rector of the University of Zululand, will speak on still being prepared, but it will include at least 59 resolutions.

Angola denounces talks with Unita

LISBON — Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has said that efforts by Western nations to set up peace talks between his government and Unita were "a waste of time". Speaking at a meeting on Tuesday night to mark the 11th anniversary of independence, Santos said his government had repeatedly said it would not negotiate with Unita because Angola was "an independent state and had nothing to share". — Sapa-Reuter.



GM sets sights on Africa expansion

DETROIT — General Motors (GM), which last month announced plans to withdraw from SA, is casting hopeful glances toward the rest of Africa as an area of expansion, say GM executives.

With international revenues above \$100bn expected in 1986, GM has only a small presence in a few African nations, concentrated mainly on manufacturing operations in Kenya and Zaire.

William Mott, vice-president of GM Overseas and head of African operations, said several countries were under review for new investment.

A recent "field report" received in Detroit said the strengthening of the yen in world currency markets over the past year had made some Japanese vehicles less price-competitive in Africa.

As a result, there was now a "stirring of interest" in countries such as Zambia, Malawi, Ghana, Mauritius and Mauritania — in small cars such as those GM can offer.

Mott said GM's interest in the continent included mineral exports as well as vehicle sales and manufacturing.

"We've been working a lot with the governments of Zimbabwe and Mozambique."

2 SA soldiers die

SADF raids Angola base

Copy Times

15/11/86

5

WINDHOEK. — Two South African soldiers and 39 Swapo guerrillas were killed in Angola during an attack on a Swapo camp on Thursday afternoon, the South West Africa Territorial Force announced yesterday.

The two soldiers were part of a South African army attack on a training base in Cunene Province in southern Angola, SWATF's Major-General Georg Meiring announced.

The men were identified as Corporal Andries David Renken, 27, of Port Elizabeth and Corporal Marsh Lazarus Mashavave, 30, of Phalaborwa.

Corporal Renken is survived by his father, Mr A J Renken, and Corporal Mashavave by his wife, Mrs V Mashavave.

Meanwhile, border tension in the Far Northern Transvaal also heightened when a farmer and his son were injured in a landmine mine blast in the Alldays

district near the Botswana border yesterday afternoon.

According to the Bureau for Information the blast occurred on the farm of Mr H J van der Westhuizen, 34, and his son Pieter, 8.

An earlier statement from the bureau said Mr Van der Westhuizen suffered minor injuries while his son, who lost consciousness, suffered a "deep gash to his head".

Security forces immediately mounted a sweeping operation in the area, the bureau said.

In his press release in Windhoek, General Meiring said the units of the South African Defence Force operating from SWA/Namibia made no armed contact with the forces of Angola's MPLA government.

The attack by "elements of the SA Army" was launched after information had been obtained that Swapo's military wing, PLAN — the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, was training insurgents at the base in preparation for the annual infiltra-

tion by Swapo into Ovambo and other areas of SWA/Namibia, General Meiring said.

The latest Swapo fatalities brought to 606 the number of insurgents killed to date this year, he added.

Last year a total of 599 Swapo insurgents were "eliminated" by the SWA/Namibian security forces, he said.

The Angolan Government had said early last month that South African forces were operating inside its borders. The South African Defence Force would not directly confirm or deny the accusation at the time, saying only that it wanted peace with its neighbours but would defend its people against "terrorists".

● The Bureau for Information also reported yesterday that a man was shot dead by a traffic official in Soweto on Thursday when about 60 people stoned and fired shots at his house. The official fired back and one person was shot dead and another wounded. — Sapa-AP

little claims 41 dead

Angola battle claims 41 dead

e-empts

SA pre

New

Swapo offensive



By Brendan Seery
The Star's Africa
News Service

STAR
15/11/86

Windhoek

Two South African soldiers died and 39 Swapo guerillas were killed in a pre-emptive strike on a Swapo base in the Cunene Province of southern Angola on Thursday.

This information was released yesterday by the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force (SWATF), Major-General Georg Meiring.

The names of the two members of the security forces who died were given by Defence Headquarters as Corporal Marsh Lazarus Mashavave (30), of Phalaborwa, and Corporal Andries David Renken (27), of Port Elizabeth.

General Meiring said there was no armed contact with the forces of Angola's MPLA government.

The cross-border raid came amid reports of a massive build-up of Swapo guerillas north of the Namibian border in preparation for the coming offensive into the territory.

Last week a Windhoek newspaper reported that military intelligence officers believed that there were at least 1 000 Swapo fighters being trained for the attack in various camps in Cunene Province and elsewhere.

Military analysts say that every year Swapo regroup and retrains its men for major wet season offensives into Namibia.

According to security force estimates, Swapo would have had available less than 1 200 for this year's infiltration.

The report of the latest Angola raid comes after persistent claims from Luanda over the past two weeks that South African troops have invaded their country.

'Eliminated'

The latest Swapo fatalities bring to 606 the number of insurgents killed to date this year, General Meiring said.

Last year 599 Swapo insurgents were "eliminated" by Namibian security forces, he added.

● Reuter reports the official Angolan Angop news agency has claimed Angolan troops killed 600 Unita rebels and captured hundreds more during a dry-season thrust in three provinces from August to October.



was seen convening an art exhibition artists whose works are on show at the left): Godfrey Ndaba, Ben Macala and ● Photograph: Etienne Rothbart.

s Anneline

quality broad grin.

After the show Anneline said her own career was no longer her priority.

I'm with Sol wherever he goes — whenever he needs me there," she said.

But now it seems, Anneline has found other ways to keep her busy.

This week, she convened an exhibition by artists at the new Natalie Knight Gallery.

Dressed casually in tight-fitting jeans and a bright yellow pullover, long blonde hair flowing loose, Anneline told The Saturday Star that she was no art fundi but had studied art at school.

I like art and feel that, by being convenor of this exhibition, I will be helping these African artists to gain recognition," she said.

It does not take up too much of my time." Anneline, accompanied by Sol's children's governess, steered clear of any further reference to her private life.



Top of the world ... Miss Trinidad and Tobago Giselle Jeanne-Marie Laronde adjusts her new crown after being named Miss World in London on Thursday night. Giselle (23), a secretary from Marabella, was chosen from 77 contestants.

Boks face strongest 'rebels' yet

By Michael Owen-Smith

OUTDSHOORN — The Australians will take the strongest "rebel" batting line-up seen in this country into the National Panasonic test series against the Springboks.

The availability of Kepler Wessels has opened up many new options for Kim Hughes' men. It seems likely Wessels will slot in at No 3, with Graham Yallop dropping down to No 5.

Yallop is the best player of spin bowling in the line-up. The fact that he is left-handed is an extra plus. The two leading Springbok spinners, Alan Kourie and Tim Shaw, also left-handed, would be far more effective against right-handers.

Yallop's success or failure will probably make the difference between victory and defeat in the limited overs inter-



WINDHOEK — Two South African soldiers and 39 Swapo terrorists were killed in Angola during an attack on a Swapo camp, the South West Africa Territorial Force announced yesterday.

The soldiers, one black and one white, were part of a South African Army attack on a training base in Cunene Province in Angola on Thursday, according to Maj-Gen George Meiring of the territorial force.

The attack was launched after security forces gained information that terrorists of Swapo's military wing, PLAN (People's Liberation Army of

Namibia), were at the base, training and preparing for the infiltration into Ovambo and other areas in South West Africa, the statement said.

It is generally known that PLAN usually does its training at this stage of the year to prepare for rainy season infiltration attempts.

Swapo was reported to

have begun its rainy season offensive last week, preparing to move out of winter bases in southern Angola to attack in the northern farmland of South West Africa where the bush has grown to provide cover.

The dead were identified as Cpl Andries Renkeh, 27, of Port Elizabeth, and Cpl Marsh

Two SA soldiers killed in Angola

Mashavave, 30, of Phalaborwa.

Gen Meiring's statement said 39 PLAN terrorists were killed in the attack, bringing the organization's losses to 606 for the year, seven more than South Africa reported killed in all of 1985.

Security forces were not involved in any skirmish with government sol-

diers... of Angola, Gen Meiring's statement said.

A spokesman who read the statement over the telephone said he could not answer further questions.

The Angolan government had said early last month that South African forces were operating inside its borders. The South African Defence

Force would not directly confirm or deny the accusation at the time.

Meanwhile, Angola has claimed its troops killed 600 Unita rebels and captured hundreds more during a dry-season thrust in three provinces from August to October, the official Angolan news agency Angop reported yesterday. — (Sapa-Reuters-AP)

with Red guns (5) Author says SA supplied Unita

By Joao Santa Rita,
The Star's Africa News Service

In 1983, deep in the Angolan bush, a Unita guerrilla colonel took a radio from his rucksack and tuned in to the SABC.

He burst out laughing as he heard a news reader saying Foreign Minister Pik Botha had said South Africa was willing to consider giving aid to any anti-Soviet liberation movement in Africa which asked for it.

The Unita officer rolled with merriment and said to Fred Bridgland, a British journalist travelling with him: "We are not even having to ask them."

This incident reflects the policies of duplicity in Angola, comprehensively detailed in

Bridgland's new book "Jonas Savimbi - A Key To Africa".

For example, in 1976, when South Africa had not yet thrown its support behind Unita, Bridgland says 600 tons of Red Chinese arms were supplied to Unita via Namibia after Pretoria agreed to an American request. The supply, he says, had been arranged in talks with the Red Chinese by the then US National Security Adviser, Mr Zbigniew Brezinski.

For those interested in Southern African affairs the book provides a detailed account of Unita and Angolan history from the time of the

first uprisings against Portuguese rule in 1961.

And, after reading Bridgland's book, one cannot but reach the conclusion that Angolan politics are treacherous.

Today's allies were yesterday's enemies.

In 1968 South Africa helicopters were helping the Portuguese chase Unita guerrillas in the bush and had even established a base in Cuito-Cuana vale.

This town later fell to Unita but is now a Soviet and Cuban base from which repeated, though unsuccessful, attempts

have been made to smash Unita, now a South African ally.

Today's enemies were yesterday's friends.

In the book Jonas Savimbi recalls how his guerrillas used to co-operate with Swapo. Dr Savimbi's first firearm was a Soviet-made Tokarev pistol - was given to him by Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma.

In 1976 the French, who only last month refused to give Dr Savimbi an official reception, supplied him with 20 mercenaries, led by a French army colonel and hired for a fee of \$425 000 by the French secret

services, the SDECE.

Nobody heard about this because, unlike the British and American mercenaries caught by Cuban troops in the north of the country, the French pulled out from Gago Coutinho, in eastern Angola, before the Cubans arrived.

In the book Dr Savimbi tells Bridgland that he knows that in the war he is fighting in Angola he could find himself, once again, facing the guns of his friends.

"The fact is that our friendship is something that the South Africans can dispose of

cases, the sources may not be entirely credible.

Bridgland does try to balance his reporting by indicating, for example, that Unita officers were responsible for the killing of innocent civilians during the Cuban offensive in 1976 (when Cuban troops advanced from Luanda southwards, right to the Namibian border).

He also indicates that some of Unita's most spectacular actions could, in fact, have been carried out by specialised units of the South African army.

"Jonas Savimbi: A key to Africa" by Fred Bridgland is published by Mainstream Publishing Company (Edinburgh) Ltd.

overnight," he says.

South Africa's involvement in the long Angolan war is detailed with dates and names that provide an insight into the real world of African politics.

Bridgland says that in 1982, for example, Lieutenant General Pieter van der Westerhuizen, then head of military intelligence for the South African Defence Force, visited Congo-Brazzaville for talks with the Angolan Defence Minister.

Three years earlier, says Bridgland, Mr P W Botha, then Prime Minister, made a secret visit to Morocco accompanied

by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, Defence Minister Mr Magnus Malan and the then Armscor director, Dr P Marais.

This could explain the constant reports that Morocco has been one of the buyers of South African military hardware.

Significantly in that same year (1979) 500 Unita officers started training with the Moroccan army.

The book is undoubtedly sympathetic to Dr Savimbi but is thoroughly researched, with the sources of information well documented - even if, in a few

Unita's gem trade helps finance Angolan war

STAR
17/11/86 (5)

The Star's Africa News Service

The Angolan rebel group Unita has organised a sophisticated multimillion-rand diamond trading operation which is helping finance its war against the government in Luanda.

In a new book, "Jonas Savimbi — A Key to Africa", British journalist Fred Bridgland provides the first detailed account of one of Unita's most vital enterprises.

He says the training of Unita personnel in all aspects of the diamond trade began in 1983.

Bridgland, a veteran journalist and an expert on Africa, writes: "Unita officials admit to profits that swing wildly between US \$50 000 (R110 000) and US \$4 million (R9 million) a month."

In charge of the extensive operation is a former guerilla commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Dias Vasconcelos, who began training in the diamond business in Western Europe in 1983.

SECRET PROSPECTING

He is charged with selling the diamonds obtained in raids on government mining centres, through smuggling and through Unita's own secret prospecting activities.

"Savimbi (Unita leader Jonas Savimbi) decided on this course of action after Unita had been swindled and cheated by diamond dealers and middlemen on numerous occasions. Vasconcelos now ensures that Unita's diamonds get the full market rate," writes Bridgland.

The guerilla diamond expert travels regularly between his Jamba headquarters, the diamond-producing province of Lunda, in northern Angola, and such European selling centre as Geneva.

Colonel Vasconcelos heads a team of 20 which is in a constant process of training and re-training, and which is steadily growing.

At Jamba, he has reportedly built a sophisticated diamond laboratory with diamond sorting lamps, sieves, electronic scales, diamond tweezers, head loops and diamond price grid charts.

Mr Bridgland writes that Unita men are even recovering diamonds from the bottom of deep rivers in Lunda province.

Earlier this year, Unita's mining team bought several frogmen's suits in Europe to carry out this operation.

● See Page 12

Unita may be set for new offensive

By Nicholas Beeston
of The Times

LONDON — Reports of increased guerilla activity in Angola's oil-rich Cabinda enclave may herald a new offensive by anti-government Unita forces.

And that could have grave consequences for the country and the region, say Western diplomats and Angolan officials.

Latest reports from Luanda say that guerillas mounted an attack two weeks ago against the heavily defended airport at Cabinda. This, the most recent in a string of ground assaults, could constitute a switch in strategy by Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi.

The offshore oilfields at Cabinda, operated by the US company, Chevron, produce two-thirds of Angola's oil exports.

Oil sales provide 93 percent of the country's foreign currency earnings and bankroll its 11-year war against Unita.

Officials of the Marxist-led Government in Luanda suggest that Unita's latest attempt to sabotage the Cabinda operation would not be possible unless the rebels were allowed to use bases

in neighbouring Zaire.

Publicly, Luanda has refrained from accusing Zaire of aiding Unita but, privately, Angolan officials suspect the country is working with the US and South Africa by turning a blind eye to Unita operations launched from its territory.

A Unita spokesman in London denied that his movement received any assistance from Kinshasa and said that the latest offensive in the north was the result of "increased activities" and an "extended campaign".

He added: 'We do not reveal where we attack from. We have to hit the Government where it hurts most — and that means the oil installations.'

SABOTAGE

In the past, South African commandos and Unita forces have launched hit-and-run sabotage operations in Cabinda, but never a concerted military campaign.

Ironically, the campaign against the Chevron oilfields coincides with the covert CIA anti-Communist operation, approved by President Reagan, to

equip Unita with sophisticated weapons.

Unita has so far refused to comment on reports from neighbouring Zambia that the arms have been shipped via Zaire but admits that it has "received everything that was promised by Washington".

Experts believe the new arms supplies and the reports of a new offensive in the north could shift the strategic balance in Unita's favour and increase the pressure on the Soviet-backed Government in Luanda to extend its war effort or contemplate a negotiated settlement.

Cape Times 26/11/88

5.

Killing season in Namibian

By TONY WEAVER

bush war

6. AS NAMIBIA braces itself for the rainy season escalation of the 20-year-old bush war, the SADF this week claimed it had all but eliminated Swapo as a fighting force — while Swapo vowed to step up attacks and hit targets in the south of the territory.

From now until the end of March, northern Namibia and southern Angola receive their heaviest — and often only — rains.

It is now that guerillas of the Peoples' Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) are able to move more freely through the war zones, avoiding the regular watering points which are closely watched by the South African security forces and their network of informers.

An estimated 1100 Plan guerillas have, according to SADF reports, started moving southwards from bases in Angola. Traditionally, the guerillas have followed three main infiltration routes:

● In the west, through the rugged mountains bordering the Cunene River and into the arid, sparsely populated and mountainous regions of the Kaokoland.

● In the central Owambo-speaking region, where guerillas cross the Angolan border into either sandveld dotted with

palm trees, or in the east, through thick scrub and bushveld. This is the most densely populated part of the territory, where close to half the total population of 1,1 million live. Main targets here are the bases of Eenhana, Oshakati and Ondangwa.

● In the east, through the dense and, in places, sub-tropical bush of the Kavango.

In a statement this week, Major-General Georg Meiring, head of the SWA Territory Force, claimed no guerillas were at present operating in the Kaokoveld and Kavango, and there were "an estimated 35 terrorists" in Ovambo.

Whatever the factual situation on the ground in the war zones — and the war is historically clouded in claims and counter-claims — it has not been a good year for Plan, with 614 guerillas dying in action.

General Meiring claimed that Swapo's special unit had not been used this year and it was "possible" the "unit has been disbanded".

But Swapo's deputy secretary for in-

formation, Mr Kaneindina Hinananye, told the Cape Times from Luanda, this week that "that is just the speculation of the Boers".

He said Plan would step up its bombing campaign in the major centres like Windhoek, Swakopmund, Tsumeb and Walvis Bay, saying: "We intend to take the war to new areas, to targets in the cities. We will make the price of their occupation of our country a high one."

The aim of Swapo guerillas in the past has been to work militarily and politically in the war zones, and to get as many guerillas as possible through the "Red Line", the veterinary fence which separates the northern "tribal areas" from the white farming regions.

To penetrate the Red Line, guerillas have to run the gauntlet of one of the best-equipped armies in Africa, and then also get through an extensive network of white farms where every farmer is a member of the local commandos.

The critical factor in the Namibian war, as in all guerilla wars, is the level of support the guerilla army gets from the local peasantry. General Meiring said in his statement that the security forces were getting a "continuous flow of tactical information which is voluntarily provided by the population".

ONE TIME 3/12/86

Unita kills '170 soldiers'

LISBON. — Unita guerillas said yesterday they destroyed more than 90 vehicles and killed more than 170 MPLA soldiers in recent operations in five provinces. Unita claimed seven successful attacks against the MPLA army, including five ambushes of military road convoys and the seizure of a northern town. Unita said it suffered six dead and 23 wounded in the operations between November 18-28.

They said they captured the northern town of Bessa Monteiro last Friday after a six-hour battle that left 35 government soldiers dead.

The Angolan government, which is backed by about 25 000 Cuban troops, seldom comments on Unita claims. — Sapa-Reuter

- 1. Annual Leave - Skilled workers are entitled to 15 or 18 days leave per year
- 2. Sick Leave - In addition to full pay for 10 and 12 days, allowance is also made for a further 15 or 18 days at 30% of full pay.

Footnotes

BREWING INDUSTRY, CAPE TOWN

Parties Employer Organisation: South African Brewing Industry Association

Trade Union: Brewery Employees' Union (Cape Peninsula)

Area Municipal Area of Cape Town

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials seeking to account for at least \$10m allegedly diverted to Nicaraguan rebels from secret arms sales to Iran said yesterday some of the money may have ended up with Unita.

Attorney General Edwin Meese said last week the money had been transferred to Swiss bank accounts for use by the Nicaraguan Contras who, until last month, were barred by the US Congress from receiving US military assistance.

However, Contra leaders have denied knowledge of the money, raising explosive questions as to its ultimate use.

The *New York Times* yesterday quoted "government officials" as saying there was "fragmentary evidence" that some money was used to fund "other projects", including Unita and the Mujahedin fighters in Afghanistan.

President Ronald Reagan announced yesterday that he was seeking the appointment of a special counsel to look into the scandal.

The counsel, known as a "special prosecutor" during the Watergate scandal, is an independent investigator named by a court in Washington to conduct inquiries into allegations of wrongdoing by high government officials.

Unita is named in arms row

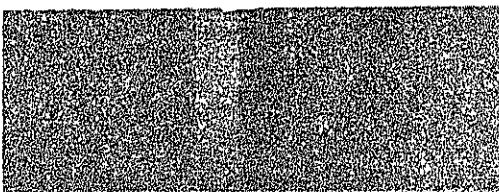
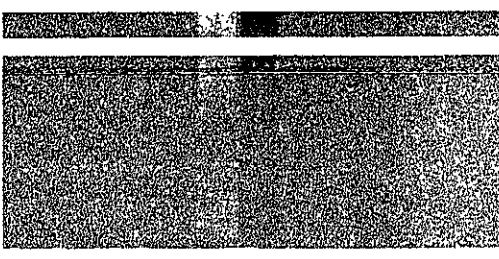
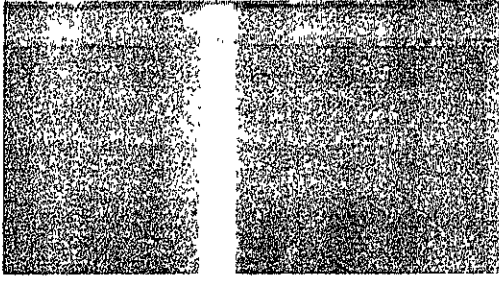
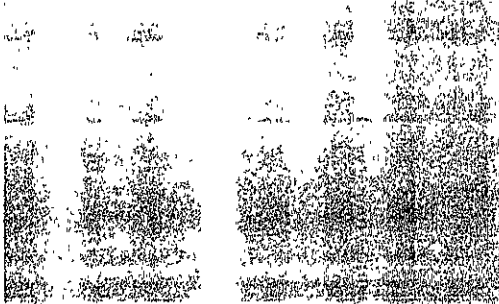
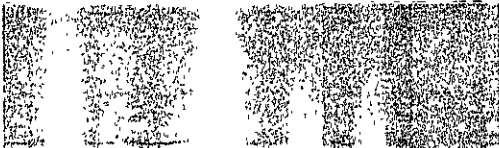
BUNDAY
3/12/86

SIMON BARBER
and Sapa-Reuter

The arms sales and the diversion of money was allegedly masterminded by Oliver North, who was fired last week from the National Security Council and faces possible criminal charges.

The channelling of money to Unita would not raise the same legal problems as that to the Contras, unless it started before the Clark Amendment, banning all US assistance to Angolan rebel groups, was repealed in mid-1985.

Reagan also announced the appointment of Frank Carlucci, a former CIA official, as his new national security adviser to replace John Poindexter, who resigned over the growing scandal.



Sub plans inquiry may begin before election

The Star's Foreign News Service

BONN — An official West German Parliamentary inquiry into the illegal sale of submarine plans to South Africa could begin before a general election on January 25.

The opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD) has joined the Greens Party in calling for an immediate inquiry into the affair, including the role of Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

In a clear bid to maximise political embarrassment for Mr Kohl during the run-up to the elec-

tions, Mr Hans-Jochen Vogel, leader of the SPD, said he hoped the first witnesses could be called before January 25.

Chancellor Kohl considered selling submarines to South Africa after the issue was first raised in 1984. The Government turned down the idea last year as being contrary to the country's export licensing rules as well as against the United Nations ban on weapons sales to Pretoria.

Blueprints for a U-209 submarine built by the State-controlled shipyard Howaldtswerke-Deutsche-Werft were nonetheless passed to the South

Africans in an affair which the Government claims came to light only last year.

Mr Kohl has been discomfited by a report that both he and Mr Franz Josef Strauss, the leader of the Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU), gave encouragement to the proposal of selling the boats in 1984.

Mr Vogel said yesterday the Chancellor was the "central figure" in the affair but had refused to answer questions about it in Parliament.

Although the work of the inquiry will not be finished before the election, Mr Vogel said Mr Kohl and Mr Strauss, and the finance and economics ministers, would be called as witnesses.

US denies London reports of Unita arms sales through SA

WASHINGTON — United States Government officials are denying reports in a London newspaper, *The Independent*, that the United States is sending arms to Unita rebels in Angola through South Africa.

A State Department spokesman said the United States had adhered to a strict arms embargo on South Africa since 1962 and that the department had no knowledge of the embargo being violated.

Asked for his comment, Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, said: "I am totally unaware of any such claims or allegations. To our knowledge, it is totally without foundation."

At the White House, a senior Reagan Administration official said he knew of no substance behind the London report.

The Star Bureau in London reports that African countries, particularly Ghana, are considering raising the disclosures about arms supplies for Unita in the United Nations Security Council.

US correspondent told to leave SA

The Department of Home Affairs yesterday confirmed that the Government had decided not to renew the work permit of Los Angeles Times correspondent, Michael Parks.

A spokesman for the department said Mr Parks had until December 31 to leave South Africa.

Mr Parks said yesterday that in more than two years in South Africa, he had had a good working relationship with the Bureau for Information, and the Depart-

ments of Home Affairs and Foreign Affairs.

He said he had not received a letter informing him of the decision. He had asked that the decision be reconsidered.

According to reports from Washington, the State Department yesterday called in the South African Ambassador, Mr Herbert Beukes, and delivered a separate protest to the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria about the refusal to renew Mr Parks's work permit.

Duke of Edinburgh

The Star B

LONDON — The Duke of Edinburgh anti-apartheid protests over his plan African equestrian Barry Taylor at

The Anti-Apartheid Movement is And Labour peer Lord Brockway claiming the presentation will be Agreement, which bans sporting tie

Lord Brockway's letter says, in part that it would contravene the Gleneber of the Commonwealth to give ing organisations, or sportsmen from But Prince Philip is to go ahead

Town captured claims Unita

LISBON — Angola's Unita rebels said yesterday they seized a northern town, raided a rural barracks and destroyed a government supply column in attacks which killed 45 troops.

Unita (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) said in a statement released in Lisbon that 17 government soldiers were killed when its guerillas captured Calandula (formerly Duque de Braganca) in Malanje province.

The others died in a raid on barracks in the western Benguela province and in an ambush on a military supply column near Bela Vista in which 10 trucks were destroyed. Unita said its casualties totalled six dead.

The rebels also reported that 26 soldiers, who had been forcibly recruited from schools, deserted to Unita positions in Cangumbe in the eastern province of Moxico. — Sapa-RNS

7 000 refugees now in Zambia

The Star's Africa
News Service

LUSAKA — There are now 7 000 Angolan refugees in Zambia and the number continues to increase.

Most of the refugees

had settled in the north-western border area of Mwingula after fleeing from fighting between Angolan security forces and Unita rebels, a local government administrator, Mr Muhetu Wachata, said.

He said 1 220 crossed the border this year and that recently there had been a new sudden influx of refugees.

On December 8, 308 Angolan had entered the district, he said.

24/12/86

Angola says it would (5) accept US arms aid

STAR

LISBON — Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has said his country would accept military aid from the United States, if it were offered, to fight Unita rebels, reports the official Angolan news agency, Angop.

Angop, monitored in Lisbon, said Mr Dos Santos made the statement during an interview with a group of North American journalists in which he was asked whether Angola would ever accept an offer of military aid from the US.

"We would accept military aid such as arms, equipment and ammunition to fight against the Unita bandits," he replied.

Angop did not say when or where the interview took place.

America earlier this year granted military aid to Unita, which has fought Angola's Soviet and Cuban-backed government since independence from Portugal in 1975.

SOVIET AID

Washington and Luanda do not have diplomatic relations.

Mr Dos Santos was asked whether Angola would be forced to seek additional Soviet military aid, or increase the number of Cuban troops, in Angola if President Reagan's Administration continued to support Unita.

He said there was no relation between the two questions.

He said it was the Angolan armed forces which fought against Unita.

"The mission of the Cuban forces in Angola is not to fight the Unita bandits but to help the Angolan Government to defend itself against major attacks by South African forces, and especially when any invasion crosses a conventional line in southern Angola," he said without elaborating. Sapa-Reuter.

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● Dos Santos

We'll take US ^{24/12/80} money to fight ^{BUDY} Unita - Angola

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