

AT 1986 4.8 27

From JHM WHITEMAN, (Bergvliet):  
THE proposed attendance of the  
Dr Robert Runcie, at the enthronement of Bishop Desmond Tutu as Anglican Archbishop seems to imply agreement  
with Bishop Tutu's reported policies, in particular:

O Disruptive interference in the internal problems of one country by people in other countries  
(with problems of their own, or else sitting pret-

Canterbury,  
bishop of Cape Town,

3y

O Trying to undermine the ability of South African industry to create jobs for its black population, growing at the rate of more than a million in three years.

OO Justifying the deliberate use of bloodshed (specifically by the ANC) against peace-loving blacks,

women and children, on the ground that it might root out an allegedly greater evil.

O Sending to hell those who have come to different political and moral conclusions.

| It is hoped that, as an  
1 imitator of Christ, he  
| will accord an interview  
1 with the press on his ar-

rival in Cape Town, in

order to deny these implications. For if he does not deny them, what are we to think.

11, CAPE TOWN 8000

Enthronement is a circus  
From ELIZABETH READ (Milnerton):

IF OUR Lord Jesus Christ were to come down to earth on the day of the enthronement of Archbishop

Tutu, he would dislike the need for such pomp and splendour. As his deeds have shown, the son of a carpenter would rather have given the money it costs to the poor instead and washed the feet of his congregation in sincere humility.

â\200\234Enthronementâ\200\235 indeed! A media circus created for the glorification of a meddlesome priest.

80pc hail Tutuâ\200\231s stand

From GAWE BANZI, (Cofimvaba):

I AM glad to assure Bishop Tutu that more than 80 percent of the population of this country hails his stand against apartheid.

. We pray that even after his enthronement he will stand firm against abuses and evil winds in this

Bishop.Tutu abnormal country.

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PO Box

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Archbishop o

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IF Winnie and Nelso  
Mandela are not al-  
ready the two most  
widely known South  
Africans in the US,  
they soon will be.

Because of their  
own work in their  
own right, both are  
due to be or are al-  
ready the subject of a  
handful of documen-  
taries, Television se-  
ries and possibly a  
film and a play.

Camille Cosby, the

producer and wife of  
actor Bill Cosby, an-

nounced this week her

own plans to produce  
a film, TV project or  
play (or both) about  
the life of Winnie  
Mandela.

She was reported to  
have bought exclusive  
rights to the Winnie  
Mandela story. But  
exclusive rights to the  
life of a public figure  
is an American con-  
cept that does not  
â\200\230exist in South African  
law.

However, she has  
bought â\200\230â\200\234â\200\230exclusive  
rightsâ\200\235 to use the bi-

\* CHEETAH HAYSOM in New York

ey â\200\230w

c% ohy (;f Mrs Man-  
dele by author Nancy  
Harrison called

â\200\234Mother of a Nation.â\200\235

Cosby will team up

with Judith Rutherford James of Taper Media Enterprises. It took 18 months to tie the deal down and it will probably take that long before anything reaches the screen or stage.

Several documentaries on the Mandelas have been made in the past two years.

And Harry Belafonte is behind another big project to bring the Mandelas to the screen. It is based on the work of Mary Benson, South African-born scholar and author, who lives in London.

The Belafonte project is reported to be a mini series for TV but neither his office nor Mary Benson, who is visiting the US, could confirm that this week. :

The only other South African name

known in as inany is Bishop Desmond

\_to the American habit

Tutu, followed in

American households Tutu. When it comes

of measuring celebrity, the old stars of SA, like Gary Player and Chris Barnard, are has beens. Its Mandela, Mandela and

creasingly by the man  
known as "The Zulu  
chief."

Television, which in-  
forms most Ameri-  
cans, is not a good  
medium for any  
Botha (P.W., Pik or  
Stoffel.) They don't  
come across

Winnie Mandela

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demo@racy

THE United Democratic Front has just marked its third anniversary. !

It is a tribute to the determined resistance of the people of South Africa that the UDF has not only survived the most severe repression, but has grown into a powerful mass movement. One would have to gag a whole nation to crush the UDF today.

The UDF was launched on August 20, 1983. It brought together over 500 grassroots organizations in a broad front against apartheid. It has achieved a level of mobilization and organization few could have envisaged three years ago.

What are the major achievements of these three  
\_ years of united action?

In its first year of existence, the UDF and its affiliates campaigned tirelessly against the black local authority and tricameral elections.

The results were clearcut. Only 10 percent of those eligible voted for black authorities in 1983. In 1984 only 16 percent of registered voters took part in the Indian and coloured tricameral elections.

By boycotting these elections, the broad masses of our people indicated decisively that they would be satisfied with nothing less than full majority

"rule in a united South Africa.

Ignoring the obvious, the government pushed ahead with its "new deal". By giving the new black local authorities power to increase rents, the seeds of their downfall were sown. Despite election promises, councillors raised rents and service charges, but did nothing to improve living conditions.

The uprising against the rent hikes in the Vaal

- Triangle in September 1984 signalled the beginning of the end of black local authorities throughout the country. By the end of 1985 few town councils remained intact.

- Collapse of "independence"

Rent boycotts have now spread to 39 townships involving 400 000 households nation-wide. Communities are refusing to pay for their own oppression. -

The bantustans have not remained unaffected by the tide of resistance. The collapse of KwaNdebele is projected "independence", as a result of courageous mass resistance, is the most obvious example.

But the UDF has become deeply involved in the

struggles of rural people all over South Africa. In fact, the most phenomenal growth of the UDF in the last year has been, precisely, in the rural areas. Particularly in the Transvaal, there are now progressive youth congresses and village councils in a large number of villages.

Indeed, the formation of the UDF has spurred the development of the organization to an unprecedented extent. Numerous ad hoc committees,

\_ established to fight the â\200\234new dealâ\200\235 back in 1983, have now transformed themselves into civics and other structures.

The UDFâ\200\231s original three national regions have now become eight, including the West Coast and the far Northern Transvaal. :

Tens of thousands of youth, organized into newly established youth congresses have played a large:

| role as tireless cadres in UDF campaigns. At the

same time, in the last period, there has been a shift away from mainly youth-led resistance, to the involvement of workers and parents through civice structures and parent-teacher-student associations. 7 RS

The launch of the UDF has made nationally coordinated opposition to apartheid possible.

The past three years have seen a variety of creative strategies deployed, among them a national campaign of solidarity with the people of Ciskei (1983), the million-signature campaign (1984) and the national consumer boycott in mid-1985.

Spirit of non-racialism

This year has seen two highly successful national stayaways on May 1 and June 16, effected mainly by Cosatu and UDF. : ;

The unity we have built has also given rise to a profound spirit of non-racialism. Within the ranks of our affiliates the UDF numbers are many thousands of whites. Democratic whites have been welcomed warmly into townships, not least on highly emotional occasions like the mass funerals in Cradock and Alexandra.

Above all, the UDF sees its major contribution to liberation as lying in the development of grass-roots democracy. ;

Unevenly, but widely throughout South Africa, communities have begun to develop rudimentary organs of peopleâ\200\231s power to take control of local administration. ;

In the rural areas tribal authorities are being replaced by democratically elected village coun-

cils.

In the urban townships, the collapse of black local

' authorities has been accompanied by new forms of mass organizations, in particular, street committees.

Unprecedented community unity has been achieved in many places through these structures. They involve the entire community in collective decision making with regard to a diversity of issues, from the most basic (crime prevention, garbage collection) to broad national issues like discussion in regard to national campaigns. - :

Needless to say these successes have had to be won in the teeth of fierce attacks. The UDF has been singled out for particular repression with treason trials, assassinations and detentions.

Widespread detentions

Now we are weathering a second state of emergency. But this second emergency, like its predecessor,

has not crushed, and will not crush the democratic movement. 5

While widespread detentions (over 70 percent of detainees are members of UDF affiliates) have hit some areas hard, generally our activists anticipated the emergency and took the necessary precautions. They remain active in the field.

In fact, our organizations are stronger and deeper today than they were a year ago. They are thus able better to replace activists detained, killed, or forced into exile. ; )

President Botha is attempting to reverse the tide of history. As with the defeat of fascism in Europe,

it is only the maximum fighting unity of all democratic South Africans that will prevent the forces of reaction from destroying everything in their desperate attempt to cling to power. 4

To defend our gains and take forward the struggle for freedom let us ensure that in every factory, school, village and street there are democratic

. committees elected by and accountable to the people. ; .

We believe that all democratic forces must close ranks to prevent the regime, which governs by divide and rule, from exploiting divisions among people. :

Let us forge national unity of all forces committed to the creation of a non-racial and democratic South Africa. s ;

This unity, we believe, must be based on the people's immediate demands: end the emergency, troops out of the townships, the release of political prisoners and detainees, the scrapping of



apartheid laws and structure, and the unbanning  
of the ANC. 5

The ultimate economic  
aim for South Africa is  
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â\200\230The ovei'mn t may  
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The ovemâ\200\231ment may -  
not decide to compen-  
sate,â\200\231 he said. 3

According to Mr Hen-  
ry Kenney, & a lecturer at

the wits Business  
School of Economics,  
the ANC has a large  
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" Nation/world

Chicago Tribune, Friday, August 29, 1986  
G B T e T

Section 1 33

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White, black S. Africans battle p

From Chicago Tribune wires

JOHANNESBURG, South Africaâ\200\224  
University students threw stones at po-  
lice and cars Thursday after leavinila  
meeting held to protest the police kil-  
lings of 20 blacks in Soweto. The gov-  
ernment promised to hold a public in-  
quiry into the shootings.

Witnesses said police fired tear gas  
when students at the University of the  
Witwatersrand began throwing stones  
at police vans and other vehicles and at

Â Rev. Jesse Jackson vows to push  
for a summit on Africa. Page 14.

@S. Africa agrees not to mistreat  
priest who charged torture. Page 14.

a police film crew. The university is  
officially for whites, but many blacks  
attend. Both blacks and whites were in-  
volved in the clash.

The South African Press Association  
said that a white student fired a gun  
into the air and that a police camera-

. man was injured when he was hit by a stone.

It said about 1,000 students attended the protest meeting but only about 400 clashed with police, who numbered about 50.

The students were protesting the police shooting of 20 blacks during riots in the sprawling black township of Soweto on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning.

The government said Thursday that 20 blacks were killed by police and confirmed that a black Soweto councillor was killed by youths. It said 98 other people were injured. On Wednesday it reported only 13 deaths.

Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel told a news conference that a public investigation will be held and police will be questioned. He did not set a date for the inquiry but said, "It will not be delayed."

Nel said the Soweto riots were part of an organized campaign to sabotage the 11-week-old national state of emergency. "It was an ambush to kill the

o

University of the Witwatersrand students carried

police

Reuter photo, "

y banners stration was over the killing by South African police of

in Johannesburg during Thursday's protest. The demonstration of 20 blacks during disturbances this week in Soweto.

police," he said. "They had to react to defend themselves. Whether they reacted correctly will be decided at the inquest,"

At a news conference earlier Thursday, anti-apartheid leaders challenged the government version of what set off the Soweto riots and demanded authorities allow a mass funeral for the victims.

Mass funerals frequently have been prohibited because they often become forums for anti-apartheid protests.

Rev. Frank Chikane, deputy president of the anti-apartheid Soweto Civic

Association, and Murphy Morobe,

chief spokesman of the United Demo-

cratic Front, the country's largest anti-apartheid coalition, said up to 30 people were killed and 200 wounded.

Even the government's lower figures made the riots the bloodiest reported in any 24-hour period in a black township since 1960.

Chikane and Morobe said the violence began Tuesday night when police fired without provocation on blacks leaving a meeting that discussed the Soweto town council's campaign to evict blacks taking part in a rent boycott.

The government-supported black council owns most of the township's housing, and rent is its only source of

income. 13

The government said the violence\* began when a crowd at a street barricade threw a hand grenade at police; injuring four officers.

Rent boycotts began in September, 1984, in townships south of Johannesburg where an attempt was made to raise rents and since then have spread to about 40 townships. i

In another development Thursday;- South African officials demolished the homes of more than 100 black squatters near Cape Town, trucking the women and children to a remote town-sh;g and arresting 29 people, witnesses said. ]

Chicago Tribune, Friday, August 29, 1986

Nation/world

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for Africa summit

By Nathaniel Sheppard Jr.  
{ Chicago Tribune

! \HARARE, Zimbabweâ\200\224Rev.  
â\200\230Jesse Jackson ended his tour of six  
' Ssouthern African nations Thursday  
by promising leaders he would  
imarshal public and government  
â\200\230Support in the United States to  
  
' help them stave off counter-sanc-

itions and aggression by South  
| Africa.

wThe Chicago civil-rights activist  
'said\_he would organize meetings  
â\200\230for the African black leaders with  
ilabor â\200\230and civil-rights groups,  
members of Congress and the pub-  
â\200\230lic.if President Reagan refused  
| their request for a summit  
imeeting.  
| This,-he said, would allow the  
!leadersâ\200\231 of Angola, Botswana, Mo-  
izambique, Tanzania, Zambia and  
' Zimbabwe â\200\234to go on the moral of-  
ifensiveâ\200\235 and put pressure on the  
{President to hear their appeal.  
. â\200\234If Mr. Reagan does not agree  
ito come to Africa, as he has gone  
ito Western Europe, they have in-  
\dicated their willingness to go to  
.America hoping he will hear their  
â\200\230appeal . for changes in U.S. policy  
. which could help avoid a pending  
- holocaust,â\200\235 Jackson said during a  
â\200\230news conference with Zimbabwe  
â\200\230Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.  
Mugabe is about to become  
chairman of the 101-nation non-  
â\200\230aligned movement, which is hold-  
\ing its triennial meeting in Harare  
this week and next week.  
Addressing foreign ministers of  
ithe movement Thursday, Zim-  
â\200\230babwean Foreign Minister Witness  
â\200\230Mangwende called for the U.S.,  
â\200\230Britain and West Germany â\200\234to se-  
-riously reconsider their positionsâ\200\235  
â\200\230and\_impose harsh economic sanc-  
â\200\230tons against South Africa.

Jackson sought throughout his mission of personal diplomacy to organize leaders of the so-called front-line states, the black states economically dependent on South Africa, into a power bloc that could lobby for changes in U.S. policy toward their region. Jackson accused the South Affi-

South Africa agrees  
not to mistreat priest

From Chicago Tribune wires  
PRETORIA, South Africaâ\200\224The government agreed in court Thurs- day that security forces would take no\_ â\200\234unlawful actionsâ\200\235 against a Roman Catholic priest who says he was tortured, but it did not

admit wrongdoing.  
Rev. Smangalis Mkhathshwa, secretary general of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference; has been in detention under the state of emergency for 11 weeks. He alleged in court papers

torture session in jail.

Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange made the agreement in Pretoria Supreme Court, and Father Mkhathshwa's attorneys dropped their application for a restraining order against police. Judge W. Van der Merwe ordered the government to pay the costs of the legal action. Louis Nel, the deputy information minister, told a news conference later that neither Le Grange's agreement nor the order to pay costs meant the government conceded the truth of Mkhathshwa's charges. He said the allegations would be investigated. Joseph Cardinal Bernardin, Roman Catholic archbishop of Chicago, had sent a telegram to South African Ambassador Herbert Beukes in Washington on Tuesday, protesting Father

Jackson vows push

that he was subjected to a 30-hour



can government of trying to destabilize the economies of black nations in the region to keep them economically enslaved and to preserve South African apartheid.

The U.S. and Britain had helped South Africa do this, he said, by "joint spying on the African National Congress and providing intelligence information to South Africa"; by joint military support

to Jonas Savimbi, the rebel leader trying to overthrow the government of Angola; and by allowing South African state terrorism upon its neighboring states to go unchecked and unchallenged.

During his 15-day visit, Jackson sought to portray the South African government as a Hitlerian regime, saying that many prominent Afrikaner government officials had sided with the Nazi leader during World War II.

He said U.S. policy toward southern Africa showed unevenness and smacked of racism because of its support for the Pretoria government rather than the black Africans who sided with the Allies during the war.

Jackson and his views were well received by the six black heads of state, who signed on to a statement prepared by Jackson and his aides condemning apartheid as the root cause of political problems in the region and calling for a summit with Reagan.

During the tour, Jackson modified his view of what needed to be done when he and his party were confronted with the extent of South Africa's influence in the region. He said that because the front-line states were beholden to South Africa for their economic survival, a complex strategy was necessary to fight apartheid.

He said a combination of comprehensive sanctions against South Africa, as well as financial and military assistance for neighboring states, was necessary.

Jackson left here Thursday en route to Lagos, Nigeria, on his return to the U.S.

Mkhatshwa's detention and torture as a moral outrage and . . . unacceptable.

Father Mkhathshwa was arrested June 12, when the national state of emergency was imposed. \_

His attorneys visited him last Friday, called in doctors and filed an application asking the court to stop police from mistreating him.

The 47-year-old cleric did not appear in court. He said in an Aug. 21 affidavit that, on the pre-

vious day, he was blindfolded, |  
handcuffed and taken from the po-  
lice station to a structure he could  
not identify somewhere on an  
open field. :

He said he was forced to stand  
for 30 hours while five men inter-  
rogated him. He said his trousers  
were pulled down to his ankles for  
most of that time and were only  
pulled up when he heard footsteps.

â\200\234Twice during the interrogation  
shots were fired from behind and  
just above the back of my head,â\200\235  
he said.

The priest said some â\200\234creepy  
creature or instrumentâ\200\231â\200\231 was  
moved up and down his legs and  
buttocks and â\200\234invariably ended up  
biting my genitals. When I cringed  
with pain they would laugh.â\200\235

â\200\234The interrogation was punc-  
tuated by a string of insults, most  
of which would be too unprinta-  
ble,â\200\235 Father Mkhathshwa said in  
the affidavit.



2 CHICAGO SUN-TIMES, . Friday., August 29, 1986 s  
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to 21 in Soweto

Government says inquest will be held

Agence France-Presse

" PRETORIAâ\200\224The South African govern-  
ment yesterday. raised its death count to 21  
in Tuesdayâ\200\231s clashes between security forces  
and residents in the black township of  
Soweto and said it will hold a public inquest  
into the killings. = s  
The deputy information minister, Louis  
Nel, said lawyers will be able to examine all  
witnesses at the in-â\2021quest. He did not say  
when the inquest will be held.

" At the same time, anti-apartheid organiza-  
tions charged at a press conference in Johan-  
nesburg that some 30 people had been killed  
in the clashes, which resulted from a cam-  
paign by the authorities to evict protesting  
rent boycotters from their houses.

Evictions suspended

Authorities yesterday suspended all evic-  
tions as a result of the violence, admitting  
that further evictions would be \*â\200\234provoca-  
tive.â\200\235 - ; :

The government initially put the death toll  
in the Tuesday night rioting at 13. Even at  
that, it was the worst outbreak of violence  
since the government imposed a state of  
emergency June 12, giving police and the  
army virtual martial-law power to suppress  
unrest. Soweto residents said at least 200  
people were hurt and many had gunshot  
wounds. > -

In Johannesburg yesterday, several hun-  
dred students gathered to protest the Soweto  
killings and were attacked by baton-wielding  
riot police. : â\200\230

During the protest at the University. of the

Witwatersrand, a plainclothes policeman was

stoned and kicked, and a police video team  
was stoned. At least four p;â\200\230)le. â\200\230including  
three journalists, were arrested.. =

Nel, the government spokesman, accused

â\200\230the foreign news media of painting a â\200\234one-  
sided pictureâ\200\235 of events in outh Africa and  
said the security forces involved in the

' Soweto killings had been provoked, particu-  
larly when a grenade was tossed at them.

â\200\230the crowd

Self-delusion on South Africa;  
an editorial, Page 27.

The government's Bureau for Information,  
the sole source of information on politically

inspired violence under emergency regula-  
tions, said the situation in Soweto had stabi-  
lized yesterday. s

But the streets in many areas of the black  
township were littered with rocks, and semi-  
dismantled roadblocks set up to harry the  
police who had been sent to evict boycotters

~ were still much in evidence.

The rent boycott was called in June by the  
Soweto Civic - Association in support of a  
wide range of political and community de-  
mands. The association was formed by com-  
munity leaders as an alternative to the gov-  
ernment-created Soweto Council, which en-

tered office on the strength of a 1983 election

in which only 6 percent of eligible voters  
took part. :  
Similar boycotts are under way in more  
than 30 other townships as part of the black  
rebellion against the apartheid system of  
racial segregation and white subjugation of  
the majority black population. e

Students protest killings  
The trouble yesterday at the racially inte-  
grated University of the Witwatersrand be-  
gan after a lunchtime meeting to protest the  
Soweto - killings, attended by many black

students. aFtbn.  
Students set off on a defiant march around  
the edge of the campus, carrying posters with  
such p : ,  
" Cars traveling along an adjacent main road

as: We shall retaliate.

were stoned, and a police van roared through  
. narrowly missing several students.  
Faced by a line of riot police, the students  
fled back onto the campus.

Later, police carrying batons and whips  
charged into the students, who had gathered  
opposite them to chant defiantly. Three pho-  
tographers and a student were arrested.

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S. Africa priest tells court of torture

Los Angeles Times :

PRETORIAâ\200\224The general  
secretary of the Southern Af-  
rica Catholic Bishops Con-  
ference cha.rged\_ in an affida-  
vit presented to the Supreme  
Court yesterday that he has  
been tortured repeatedly

during the 11 weeks he has Â°

been held without charge un-  
der the state of emergency.

The Rev. Smangaliso  
Mkhwatshwa, 47, said that  
in an interrogation session  
last week he was kept stand-

ing, handcuffed and blind-  
folded, for 30 hours while  
five men, apparently mem-  
bers of the security police,  
questioned him in relays.  
Mkhwatshwa, a longtime  
gce):itical activist who has  
n detained several times  
under South Africaâ\200\231s severe  
security laws, said he had  
been taken from his cell in a

Pretoria police station last-

Wednesday morning and  
driven nearly an hour to a  
small building in an open

field where he was to be  
interrogated. t

His pants were pulled  
down around his ankles, he

said, and a watery substance  
was smeared on his legs,  
causing them to burn with  
intense pain. .

â\200\234When I cringed with  
pa\_icxlx, they would laugh,â\200\235 he  
sal

The interrogation was  
â\200\234punctuated by a string of  
insults, most of which would  
be too unprintable,â\200\235 he said.



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Savimbi parries Soviet Kfhiocokout punch in Angola  
; ust as the dog that of the war before the newly authorized flow and coffee plantations in  
the northeast, The hard-line faction in the MPLA will  
â\200\230| B did not bark pro- \_of covert American arms could improve Sa- 'UNITA commanders  
have forced the MPLA predictably press for another Soviet-backed

| vided the crucial vimbiâ\200\231s chances. S "~ to defend on a wide front and so far have  
effort next year to destroy UNITA, while the -

â\200\234clue in the Sherlock Early this year Soviet leader Mikhail Gor- prevented the conc  
entration necessary for a moderates are known to favor negotiations  
â\200\234Holmes story, so the bachev said â\200\234no one should have any doubts smu] attac  
k on UNITA'â\200\231s southern base. with Savimbi and a Cuban troop withdrawal. -  
failure to date of the about the Soviet Unionâ\200\231s firm and unswerv- Finally, this mo  
nth as the MPLA built up The -current move in the U.S. House of  
Popular Movement for ing commitmentâ\200\235 to Angola. To make good at Cuito Cuanavale the  
armor and ammuni- Representatives to end all covert funding to  
the Liberation of An- on that promise, the Soviets have not only tion for a major â\200\230  
offensive, Savimbi struck UNITA and to require that future American -  
gola (MPLA) to suc- replaced all the equipment lost by the Ango- preemptively with the new  
American anti- support to Savimbi be openly debated and  
cessfully mount its lan army in last yearâ\200\231s fighting but have aircraft and anti-tan  
k weapons his men have overtly provided will give the Soviets and  
long-threatened gener- poured in additional modern fighter bomb- quickly learned to use. On  
one day, the their MPLA allies a potent argument against

al offensive is a criti- - ers, helicopter gunships, tanks and radar to MPLA forces lost si  
x helicopters. Although negotiations at this time. The African states e

- EESSENUUSSESM (.lly important non- re-equip the 60,000-man MPLA army and \_hf avy fighti;  
? slt?lN continues, both Pentagon through- which covert American assistance  
- -~ officials and U

event. It is the best evidence that military the 35,000 Cuban troops in Angola. ITA represe  
ntatives in has to pass cannot. participate in an openly

Faced with this formidable attempt to Was n are optimistic that with the conducted aid pro  
gram because of their dip-  
â\200\230Uï-\2011'Iâ\200\230A - rains due o?â\200\230 ive weeks the MPLA has almost lomatic  
relations with Luanda R

victory over Jonas Savimbiâ\200\231s UNITA guerril- [  
un -ou â\200\230to conduct its offensive. - The MPLA leadership will not negotiate

las may be slipping beyond the reach of . destroy once and for all the 50,000 UD  
las ey angolan satellite, - - " guerrillas, Savimbi-has carried out.a bril-

After last fall's powerful} attac i i preemp-. . .  
caught UNITA by surprise an ve. it Ed  
whelmed Savimbi's main so -1 he: (idos â\200\234Santos A.ngohanmyct.m\_un  
Soviets appear to have decided gofor-bahnoe\_.Bynndsawpsttbeopms

s true, the question is whether  
off can ne the.n 3~

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the- - with ITA so long as it has reason to hope . -  
iy AR 67 W |

have always been Savimbis

% }hî¬\201ntion