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The McAlvany Intelligence Advisor

In this issue:

Il. The Emerging Soviet/South African Axis

IT AS WIDELY AS POSSIBLE.]

March 1989

I. The Onslaught Against South Africaâ\200\231s Anti-Communist Friends

Ill The Last Plane to Jamba: The US/South African Sellout of UNITA

IV. As The Communists Come to Power In Namibia

[ED. NOTE: This is a very critical issue of MIA (perhaps the most important of 150 newsletters on South Africa this writer has written in 13 years). READERS IN AMERICA, SOUTH AFRICA, ENGLAND AND ELSEWHERE ARE STRONGLY ENCOURAGED TO COPY IT AND DISTRIBUTE

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Donald S. McAlvany
Editor

SOUTH AFRICAâ\200\231S PLUNGE TO THE LEFT:
THE BETRAYAL AND SURRENDER ACCELERATES

â\200\234For this dayâ\200\231s work, lords, you have encouraged treason and opened the prison doors to free the traitors. A nation can survive its fools, and even the ambitious. But it cannot survive treason from within. An enemy at the gates is less formidable, for he is known and carries his banners openly against the city. But the traitor moves among those within the gates freely, his sly whispers rustling through all the alleys, heard in the very halls of government itself. For the traitor appears no traitor; he speaks in the accents familiar to his victims, and he wears their face and their garments, and he appeals to the baseness that lies deep in the hearts of all men. He rots the soul of a nation; he works secretly and unknown in the night to undermine the pillars of a city; he infects the body politic so that it can no longer resist.â\200\235â\200\224 Marcus Cicero, speaking to Caesar, Crassus,

Pompey and the Roman Senate.

INTRODUCTION

Long time friends of South Africa in America, the United Kingdom, Western Europe, and elsewhere are becoming deeply disturbed at the turn to the political left which the South African Government, business community, and media are currently undergoing. This shift to the left goes way beyond the traditional struggle over the extent and rate of racial reform, power sharing, party politics, etc. A fundamental shift toward

the Soviet bloc and away from America and the West appears to be occurring.

South Africa has cut off all military aid to its old ally, Jonas Savimbi, and agreed to a peace settlement orchestrated by the US State Department, the Soviet Union, and Cuba, which will isolate UNITA, help to facilitate the communists taking full control of Angola over the next couple of years, and will probably result in a Marxist-Leninist SWAPO takeover of South West Africa before the end of 1990. And while this sellout of UNITA, Angola, and Namibia to communism is taking place, South Africa has begun military aid to the communist Frelimo government in Mozambique.

The South African Government, admittedly under severe financial strain from US imposed sanctions and very expensive military operations along the Namibian/Angolan border, has begun to go down a path of surrender, retreat, and appeasement which could put in question the very survival of the Republic as a free, non-communist country within 3 to 5 years. The current retreat and surrender in Angola and Namibia is being described in much the same terms as America's defeat in Vietnam as "peace with honor", "peace with no losers", etc.

Meanwhile, two other disturbing developments are

edited by Donald S. McAlvany is a monthly analysis of global economic, monetary, and geopolitical trends which impact the gold and precious metals markets

The Investor's Dilemma and is completely Christian; conservative and free market in its perspective. Information contained herein has been carefully selected from sources believed reliable, but absolute accuracy cannot

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taking place. Orchestrated by powerful business interests (dominated by Harry Oppenheimer and the Anglo-American group), as well as the Department of Foreign Affairs, South Africa is moving toward a new rapprochement and detente of its own with the Soviet Union. A new trade, diplomatic, and perhaps eventually military relationship between the USSR and the RSA is emerging, which could eventuate in restoration of diplomatic relations and the opening of a Soviet Embassy in Pretoria within 18 - 24 months. A strategic minerals cartel between these two huge mineral producers could be on the drawing boards and could eventually be used against America and the rest of the West.

And the second development is a tremendous onslaught from the South African media, and certain arcas of the business community and government, against South Africa's anti-communist friends in America (e.g., Howard Phillips, Senator Jesse Helms, Constantine Menges, this writer, and others), as well as against anti-communist groups and individuals in South Africa. Anyone who is anti-communist, concerned about the internal revolution or the external communist onslaught, or the current sellout of South West Africa and UNITA, and who is trying to warn the South African people about these developments, is being branded as a right wing fanatic, a fool, a dangerous enemy of the Republic, etc.

South Africa is being betrayed from within by powerful people within the government, business community, the media, and perhaps even a few in the military, and from without by powerful pro-Soviet individuals within the US, British, and European governments and financial/political establishments. It is believed in intelligence circles around the free world that there may be several spy rings (or cells) with powerful moles within the upper echelons of the power structure of South Africa. (This may be hard to believe, but don't forget that just a few years ago, the Commodore of the strategically crucial Simonstown Naval Base was revealed to have been a Soviet spy.)

These moles, under the direction of the KGB, are helping to push South Africa toward the Soviet bloc, isolate the RSA (and especially its strategic minerals) from America and the West, neutralize all anti-communist opposition and get South Africa to desert its pro-Western allies in the region, such as UNITA, RENAMO, etc. Consolidation of communist regimes in Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique will result over the next 2 - 3 years, and if current trends continue, within 2 - 4 years (or less), the government will be negotiating a government of national reconciliation with the ANC/UDF black radicals. If South Africa falls to communism, or evolves into a Soviet-aligned regime (e.g., like India), it will be a watershed event which will mark the beginning of the countdown to the final collapse of the West.

This issue of MIA will analyze: the leftward lurch of the South African Government and power structure; the onslaught against South Africa's anti-communist friends (both in and outside South Africa); the emerging friendship between the USSR and the RSA; the sellout of UNITA, Angola, and Namibia; and suggest what Americans, South Africans, and other lovers of freedom around the world can do to contain and

reverse the decline of this most strategic of all Western countries.

I. THE ONSLAUGHT AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA\200\231S ANTICOMMUNIST FRIENDS

There is a systematic campaign underway in South Africa at present to discredit anyone who is anti-communist and who is warning of the dangers of the Soviet orchestrated internal revolution, the external Soviet military threat, or the dangers to the RSA from the US State Department and the political left in America. In Latin, this is called \200\234Argumentum ad hominem,\200\235 \200\224 argument against the man. Discredit the man, make him appear to be ridiculous, extremist, dishonest, mentally unbalanced, etc., and no one will listen to his arguments, point of view, or warnings.

The Communists (and the political left) have long used this technique to discredit or smear their anti-communist opposition, labeling them as right wing extremists, fanatics, witch hunters, hysterical fear-mongers, fascists, etc. Over the past 30 years, due to the influence of the political left all over the free world, and their Machiavellian ability to twist the meaning of words (the communists call this the use of Aesopian language), much confusion has arisen regarding the political spectrum and what is left wing, moderate, or conservative. Hence it might be helpful to give the traditional or historical definitions of the political spectrum, the communists\200\231 (or political left\200\231s) redefinition of these terms, and the further redefinition in South Africa (which is generally in racial terms).

A. DEFINITIONS AND PERSPECTIVES ON THE POLITICAL SPECTRUM

1. The Traditional (Historical) Political Spectrum

LEFT MODERATE OR \200\234MAINSTREAM\200\235 RIGHT
o (bommunist \200\234 (bnservative \200\234 Mnarchist
eNational Socialist (Nazi) \200\234 (onstitutionalist e Libertarian
\200\234 Socialist *Limited Governnment/
\200\234Secular Himanist Free Enterprise
\200\234 Anti-Communist

\200\234Traditional Family Values

[ED. NOTE: Nazism (which advocates total government control) is actually on the political left. Hitler\200\231's MEIN KAMPF was actually modeled after Marx\200\231s COMMUNIST MANIFESTO. Conservative or anti-communist is actually in the political center (e.g., moderate).]

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2. The Political Leftâ\200\231s (or Communistsâ\200\231) Redefinition of the Political Spectrum

LEFT MODERATE RIGHT

* Communist Â®liberal Â® Conservative
Â® Socialist Â® Mti-Communist
Â®Secular Humanist Â®National Socialist
(Nazi)
Â® Fascist

[ED. NOTE: The political left has redefined liberal or socialist as moderate, with the logical conclusion that they must, therefore, be mainstream, the norm, and highly acceptable. They have also redefined conservative and anti-communist as right wing, and also redefined Nazism as right wing. Therefore, the logical conclusion is that conservatives and anti-communists are right wing, are extremists, and are to be equated with the Nazis.]

3. The South African Political Spectrum (Defined in Racial Terms)

LEFT MODERATE

*liberal *Moderate

*Total Racial Reform Â®Some (Gradual) Racial
(Leading to Black Reform, Power Sharing
Rule Immediately) and Racial Integration

RIGHT

* Conservative
Â® Pro-Apartheid
(or Total Racial
Separation)

[ED. NOTE: The political spectrum in South Africa is defined generally in racial terms. To be conservative in South Africa is to be for apartheid (i.e., separate development) and strict separation of the races. Conservative certainly has no such connotation in America or anywhere outside the RSA. An American conservative in South Africa would actually be called a moderate. To further confuse the terminology, there is a Conservative Party in South Africa which is pro-apartheid and also very anti-communist. Hence, the political left in South Africa labels American conservatives (to discredit them) as right wing racists, lunatic fringe, as being pro-apartheid, and accuses them of being in an alliance with the Conservative Party.]

B. SOUTH AFRICAâ\200\231S FRIENDS (AND ENEMIES) IN AMERICA

There are probably 1 to 1 1/2 million hardcore conservative political activists in America and another 30 - 40 million people who consider themselves to be conservative. This group helped elect Ronald Reagan twice, is very anti-communist, encompasses the so-called Christian right, is described under â\200\234moderate/mainstreamâ\200\235 in 1-A above, is by and large pro-South Africa, and mis-

trusts the Soviet Union. This group is not right wing, not extremist, and not racist as the political left in America (and South Africa) would have us believe.

On the left, there are probably 1 to 1 1/2 million hardcore political activists in America and another 10 - 15 million people who consider themselves to be liberal. This group tends to be Socialist in its outlook, believes implicitly in the benevolent intentions of the Soviet Union and all communists, is pro-disarmament and anti-military, suffers a guilt complex over past American racial abuses, is rabidly anti-South Africa (and pro-sanctions), is pro-Sandinista, advocates massive aid, trade, and high tech transfers to the Soviet bloc, and is pushing

for a global government which they call "the New World Order".

American liberals exercise power far out of proportion to their numbers - dominating both US political parties (especially the Democrats), most of the print and television media, most large universities, the mainline religious denominations, the US labor unions, the major U.S. money center banks, and the largest US multinational corporations. They are globalist, or internationalist (as opposed to nationalist) in their outlook and are the ultimate appeasers when it comes to standing up to a hostile military power such as the Nazis (in World War II), or the Soviets today.

In between the American liberals and conservatives are 180 - 200 million Americans who are neither liberal nor conservative, who get virtually all their information from the liberal media, who could probably not name South countries in Africa (or even Central America - right in our own backyard), who think very little about world or even national developments outside their own local sphere of influence, and who know next to nothing about South Africa (nor do they care to). The big struggle in America between conservatives and liberals is to carve enough votes out of this giant mass of unthinking Americans to sway the political balance of power in their favor. At the moment, this balance of power is in the favor of the liberals, although this is not widely perceived in America today. But the conservatives still have the ability (when they are united and informed on an issue) to block major liberal initiatives, such as sanctions, disarmament treaties, etc. The conservatives were highly divided when Ronald Reagan was President, and hence major leftist initiatives such as the INF Treaty and the 1986 Sanctions Bill were passed.

South Africa's friends in America are obviously among the 30 - 40 million American conservatives, and its enemies are among the 10 - 15 million liberals. Over the past ten years, however, South Africa's Foreign Affairs Department and the South African Foundation (representing big business in South Africa), both of which are composed primarily of South African liberals, have almost completely ignored their conservative constituency in America (ie., their friends, the 30 - 40 million American conservatives). They have instead catered to and tried to appease American liberals and the US State Department, who will, unfortunately, cut their throats until a black Marxist government (a la Zimbabwe) is in place in Pretoria. During this ten year period, South Africa's public relations in America have been abysmal to almost non-existent, and their lobbying

efforts have been by American liberals directed at American liberals. The 30 - 40 million American conservatives who could have blocked the 1986 Sanctions Bill were almost completely ignored. [ED. NOTE: One of the great frustrations of the RSA's friends in the US is that the SA Government doesn't seem to be able to tell the difference between their friends and enemies.]

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C. THIS WRITER'S PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

Your MIA editor first went to South Africa in 1976 and fell in love with the country and its people. As the most anti-communist country in the world (at that time, but certainly not today), this writer saw a strategic, but beleaguered ally under attack from the Soviet bloc, from the US State Department, the political left in the US Congress and the media, and decided South Africa needed some friends in America.

Since that time, this writer has traveled to South Africa 32 times, taken 13 groups of influential Americans (totaling over 1000) to SA, made over 750 speeches on 5 continents on the strategic importance to America and the West of the RSA; written over 150 newsletters and produced 4 videotapes on the subject; lectured on the Soviet global strategy to overthrow the RSA at 25 or 30 South African military bases; and spoken on the subject before over 50 large audiences of South African businessmen, church groups, Blacks, etc.

Perhaps the most rewarding experience has been addressing the leadership of 8 or 10 Black townships, including the city council in Soweto on 2 occasions. It has been this writer's observation that most South African Blacks are anti-communist, anti-revolution, and not anti-White. These Blacks are bearing the brunt of the Soviet-backed revolutionary onslaught (e.g., the necklacings, bombings, intimidation) led by the ANC/UDF comrades, and really want the outside world (as well as White South Africa) to know their plight.

This writer has scrupulously avoided getting involved in the debate on racial reform in South Africa over the past thirteen years (although he is not in favor of apartheid, nor any form of racial discrimination), the solution to which even most Black and White South Africans cannot agree upon. In like manner, he has avoided supporting or being aligned in any way with any political party in South Africa. Currently, certain liberals in the National Party are trying to discredit this writer by accusing him of working closely with the Conservative Party (and hence, they say of being a dangerous, right wing fanatic, racist, etc.). This is not true, and they know it.

Over the past decade, hundreds of other conservative American leaders (such as Howard Phillips, Senator Jesse Helms, Congressman Dan Burton, the late Congressman Larry McDonald, Otto Scott, David Balsiger, Constantine Menges, etc.) have been actively involved in the fight against US imposed sanctions and a Soviet-backed revolution in South Africa. Why? Not because they necessarily agree with South Africa's racial policies (most do not), but because South Africa has been a loyal American ally in three wars. It has been the most anti-communist country in the world since World War II, and its vast strategic minerals and critical Cape shipping lanes make it of vital strategic importance to the US and the West.

Howard Phillips, Chairman of the 600,000 member Conservative Caucus, has spearheaded the conservative support for South Africa in Washington. Today, however, South Africa's friends in America (especially Phillips and this writer) are under heavy attack from

South Africa's political left in the National Party, in the business community, and in the media - because of their criticism of South Africa's current sellout of Namibia and Jonas Savimbi and the RSA's growing rapprochement with the Soviets.

D. THE SOUTH AFRICAN LEFT LAUNCHES AN ATTACK ON AMERICAN CONSERVATIVES

In mid-January, the South African press (which is by and large extremely liberal left, pro-ANC/UDF, pro-revolution, and controlled by liberal Oppenheimer interests) launched a major attack on American conservatives. A series of articles attacking Phillips and this writer (by liberal, Washington-based, RSA journalist Simon Barber, Professor John Barratt, Director General of the SA Institute of International Affairs, and David Willers, London Director of the South Africa Foundation), running in almost all of South Africa's major papers, were variously entitled: "The Men Out To Wreck The Peace Effort in Namibia"; "South Africa Should Beware Two U.S. Stirrers"; "South African Rulers Could Deny A Visa To These Two Buffoons"; "Beware The Ugly Americans"; "Be-ware Of The So-Called Friends Bearing Gifts"; "Rightwingers In S.A. To Wreck Deal in Namibia"; "S.A. Target Of Lunatic Fringe"; etc.

A few notable quotes from these smear articles include: "Virulently anti-communist American right-wingers have been beating a path to South Africa to urge the Government to pull out of the peace plan with Cuba and Angola"; "South Africa has been warned to resist the danger posed by 'ugly Americans' of the Right who are hell bent on wrecking the peace plan for Angola and Namibia"; "This week, Professor John Barratt, Director General of the S.A. Institute of International Affairs, urged South Africans to resist pressure from ultra-conservative Americans who wanted South Africans to fight and die to the last man to satisfy their own extreme ideological needs". After quoting MIA "that Communists are liars and cannot be trusted to keep their word," David Willers, London Director of the S.A. Foundation said: "One can really dismiss such sentiments as antediluvian in this age of glasnost."

"May it (the government) at least identify South Africa's real enemies. Two gentlemen in particular should forthwith have their (visa) applications promptly and irrevocably denied: Howard Phillips, Chairman of the Conservative Caucus, Inc., and his associate, Donald McAlvary, a creature of the right wing lunatic fringe"; "I will not mince words. They are a pair of self-promoting, intellectual buffoons whose intention in the months ahead is to derail Namibian independence and Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola"; "They stand ready to

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fight for a UNITA victory to the last drop of South African bloodâ\200\235; â\200\234They have expected S.A. boys to die for their cause and for Pretoria to spill its treasureâ\200\235; â\200\234Faced with this appalling prospect (of a peace settlement in Namibia) the right has blown its cerebral cortex and is thrashing about in a macabre effort to snatch defeat from the jaws of victory.â\200\235

Also described as â\200\234enemies of South Africaâ\200\235 by the South African press are Senator Jesse Helms, Senate Steve Symms, former National Security Council Advisor, Constantine Menges, Senator Dennis De Concini, Senator David Boren, and the Heritage Foundation (all of whom are strong supporters of UNITA and are apprehensive about the coming SWAPO/communist takeover of Namibia). The position and motives of all of these American friends of South Africa have been so distorted and vilified as to have no relation to reality.

These attacks against conservative, anti-communist Americans have been paralleled by attacks on patriotic, anti-communist South Africans. Virtually every such group, such as the Aida Parker Newsletter, United Christian Action, Trusas, Victims Against Terrorism, Frontline Fellowship, Gospel Defence League, a number of large evangelical Christian churches, and what the pro-communist South African Council of Churches calls the â\200\234right wing Christian groupsâ\200\235 are coming under attack from the political left and in the South African media as â\200\234agents of American imperialism and the CIAâ\200\235, â\200\234dangerous enemies of the Republicâ\200\235, etc.

That the communists are behind these attacks is evidenced by the front page of the Western Province Council of Churchesâ\200\231 (an affiliate of the SACC) publication CRISIS NEWS. On the cover of the November issue, featuring â\200\234Christian Collaboratorsâ\200\235 and the â\200\234dangerous right wing Christian groupsâ\200\235, is a picture (which looks remarkably like Ian Smith) with the caption â\200\234Who is the Real Enemy?â\200\235 On the cap is RWCGS (Right Wing Christian Groups), and the eyes and mouth

L. GRISIS NEWS

BRI e e S1
CHRISTIAN COLLABORATORS

RWCGS: pant of the "Total Strategyâ\200\231

munist opposition to the revolution. This is happening today, both inside South Africa and externally.]

â\200\234For my part, whatever anguish of spirit it may

cost, I am willing to know the whole truth, to know the worst and to provide for it.â\200\235

Patrick Henry, 1775

11. THE EMERGING SOVIET/SOUTH AFRICAN AXIS

After years of being kicked around by the political left in the US Congress, media, and State Department, in England, West Germany, and throughout the West, after years of insults, isolation, and sanctions, South Africa is in the process of finding a new friend â\200\224 the Soviet Union. In effect, these insane measures have caused South Africa to play their Soviet card. Having discovered that the West is its enemy, South Africa has decided that the Soviet Union must be its friend!

The Heritage Foundation recently warned: â\200\234As Western sanctions against Pretoria have stiffened, the SA Government, understandably and predictably, has begun exploring a political relationship with Moscow. A growing rapprochement between South Africa and the Soviet Union could pose a serious threat to US interests. A Pretoria-Moscow deal is possible in which Pretoria could promise Moscow to exclude the West from SA, a region of vital strategic importance which the West has always seen as its sphere of interest.â\200\235

While Pretoriaâ\200\231s playing of the Soviet card is understandable, it is fraught with great danger for both South Africa and the West. As Russiaâ\200\231s trade and influence with South Africa grows, its ability to manipulate South Africa, consolidate its power in the communist Frontline States of Angola, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana, and Namibia, and pressure the RSA Government into

read: â\200\234Jimmy Swaggart Mission,

Gospel Defence Leagues, and

Christian Alliances of South SR T Africaâ\200\235.

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Now note the same picture to

the right â\200\224 with slightly different
captions. The picture is of a com-
munist ZANU poster from Zim-
babwe.

[ED. NOTE: There is an in-
sidious Soviet-backed revolution un-

wrammagie epposmn
derway in South Africa, and it is ac- TS
celerating. Part of the communistsâ\200\231 B e
strategy in any revolution is to T T

neutralize or discredit the anti-com-

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A4 ZANU poster deriding the internal settlement.

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negotiations for a coalition government with the ANC will grow dramatically. For the short term benefit of expanded loans, markets, and diplomatic acceptance, South Africa could be putting its future survival in great jeopardy. And if South Africa should turn out to be a full-fledged ally of the USSR, then Russia will have won in

moderate its stand against the RSA, and they have refrained from public support for sanctions. In 1987, the Soviets placed their top diplomat in Africa, Boris Asoyan, in Lesotho, where he has established contact with many prominent South Africans. The Russians are warming the hearts of South African liberals by

its long term effort to deny the strategic minerals of telling them that the â\200\234rights of the White minority

southern Africa to the West.

A. HOW DID THE EMERGING USSR/RSA RAPPROCHEMENT COME ABOUT?

A prominent liberal member of the South African Cabinet told this -writer in 1977 that the RSA would eventually play its Russian card. Since 1985, liberal elements of the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, the business community, the universities, and the media have been laying the groundwork for the current thaw in Soviet/RSA relations. Seen by DFA officials as a way of easing South Africaâ\200\231s diplomatic isolation, full diplomatic relations with a Russian Embassy in Pretoria could be established within 12 - 24 months and is eagerly being sought by the South African Government (according to The Washington Post).

1. Soviet Seduction (Friendly Persuasion)

Gorbachev and the Soviet leadership is currently turning its glasnost/perestroika disinformation campaign full blast on South Africa, with the same kind of seductive charm and promises (but in the southern Africa context), that it is currently making to America and the West. South African White liberals in the government, academia, business, and media are the target of this campaign and are being utilized as vehicles to sell it to the South African White community. Secret meetings between South Africans and Russians have been occurring since 1985 and have accelerated during the recent Angolan/Namibian peace negotiations with regular talks now being scheduled.

In 1988, the Soviets helped keep South Africa from being kicked out of the International Atomic Energy Agency. And it is now acknowledged by RSA officials that the Russians helped smooth the way for the regional peace settlement in Angola/Namibia. The

Soviets were rewarded by being made a guarantor of the agreements, the first time they have been given an official role in southern Africa. In 1988, the USSR recognized the validity of South African passports for the first time since diplomatic relations were broken off in 1956, and they also sharply reduced their media attacks against the RSA. One DFA official recently made a comparison of US and Soviet press reports on South Africa and commented: "While the American press, as a whole, continues to highlight apartheid and Black grievances, the Soviet press is running articles which are mainly informative. If you had told me two years ago that we would be getting a more objective press from Russia than from America, I would have never believed it!"

The Soviets recently intervened with Zimbabwe to should be protected in a post-apartheid, Black-ruled South Africa, and that there is a place for Whites in South Africa. [ED. NOTE: In other words, the Russians are telling these liberals what they want to hear. And they are bombarding the South Africans with a host of minor concessions, innovations, and friendly gestures. They are teasing them with the bait of friendship in a world with no friends and the South African liberals are eager to take the bait.]

2. The South African Media and Rapprochement

With one of the most leftist print medias in the Western world, the Soviets have a willing partner in the South African press in selling the new rapprochement to the public. In recent months a number of South African journalists have visited the Soviet Union and come back with glowing reports about the Soviet paradise and the wonders of glasnost/perestroika. A Soviet NOVOSTI reporter recently visited with top South African Government officials in Pretoria, as well as key members of the Afrikaaner elite, the head of the Dutch Reform Church, and the State President, and wrote equally glowing news reports for the South African and Russian press.

The South African press has begun to bombard the public with the virtues of the new Soviet Union and the new era of friendship between the two countries, with a proliferation of articles such as: "Soviets To Be Pragmatic Toward South Africa"; "Reds Divided On Policies Toward SA"; "Soviets Will Seek More Contact With SA Liberals"; "New Thinking: Soviets Inject Pragmatism Into Policy On SA"; "Soviets Are To Taste Democracy"; "Wit And Goodwill Abound As Boer Meets Bolshevik"; "SA Liberals Sincere, Say Soviets"; "Talking To The Russians - We Must Get To Know Our Enemies Or Perish in Ignorance"; "A Chance To Find

Some Common Groundâ\200\235; â\200\234Afrikaaners And ANC Meet
To â\200\230Healâ\200\231 Their Differencesâ\200\235; â\200\234SA-Soviet Relations To
Be Guided Less By ANC Determinism Than By Glas-
nost Pragmatismâ\200\235; etc.

3. The South African Business Community And Rap- prochement

Just as America has huge liberal business interests
who think, strategize, and act more as internationalists
than as Americans (e.g., the Rockefellers, the
Andreases, the Hammers, and hundreds more), who
think in terms of the New World Order, and who un-
derstand that it can be highly profitable to deal with
the Russians and other communist countries, especial-
ly if granted monopolies, so South Africa has such
businessmen. These are epitomized by South African
industrialist Harry Oppenheimer, who controls what is
probably the largest business/banking/media empire in

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the world (including most of South Africa's diamond mines, over 60% of its stock market, most of its newspapers, and 600 corporations worth \$20 billion in six countries, employing 800,000 people). The South African Government has a program for privatizing Iscor (the government steel corporation), Escom (the government electric power company), SASOL (the oil from coal company), the SA Transport System, and possibly even the South African Broadcasting Corporation. Unfortunately, Oppenheimer interests will probably come to control these enterprises. If SABC-TV were to fall under his control, SA television could become as pro-ANC as the English press.

The Oppenheimer controlled press is pro-ANC, pro-revolution, pro-rapprochement with the Soviets, etc., while certain top Oppenheimer employees at Anglo-American and other Oppenheimer companies have been in the forefront of pushing negotiations with the ANC. Oppenheimer helped found and finance the very liberal PFP Party and is one of the chief patrons and international representatives for the South Africa Institute for International Affairs (the South African counterpart to the Council on Foreign Relations). Oppenheimer has close ties with the Rockefellers in America, along with their CFR/Tri Lateral Commission combine and the Bilderburgers in Western Europe, and is an active player behind the push toward a New World Order.

Like Armand Hammer, who has made billions by trading with the Soviets, Oppenheimer has made billions by participating in joint diamond and gold marketing ventures with the Soviet Union (i.e., 95% of all Soviet diamonds are marketed in Europe via the de Beers Central Selling Organization). If Oppenheimer's Anglo-American Company can gain control of Consolidated Goldfields, Oppenheimer, along with the Russians, will control the lion's share of the world's gold supply, and a gold cartel, like the diamond cartel they control, could eventuate.

It should be no surprise that Oppenheimer and his empire are the main pushers for rapprochement and a new diplomatic/trade relationship with the USSR, just as they will be the driving force behind the ANC government which is likely to follow. After years of opposition to the South African Government, it now seems that Oppenheimer has strong influence over major segments of the National Party and government.

[ED. NOTE: This writer used to wonder why major finance capitalists all over the world support and trade with communist regimes indeed, prefer to do business with communist regimes. Several years ago, this writer had lunch with the Managing Director of a large multi-billion rand South African conglomerate which has holdings in Marxist Zimbabwe. This writer commented that the communist regime in Zimbabwe must have been hard on profits. His response was memorable: Oh, but you don't understand - the raw materials are still there, the world markets are still

there, but the labor is so much cheaper. We've never made so much money!â\200\235 Armand Hammer, David Rockefeller, and Harry Oppenheimer understand that with monopoly power granted to such capitalists by a communist regime, it is far more profitable than doing business in a competitive, free market country. Monopoly is the name of the game - and slave labor keeps costs down and profit margins up.]

B. SOUTH AFRICAN/SOVIET RAPPROCHE-
MENT WILL LEAD TO NEGOTIATIONS WITH
THE ANC AND A COALITION GOVERNMENT
WITH THE COMMUNISTS

Just as most South Africans have always believed that their government would never sell out South West Africa or Savimbi to the communists, so they still believe their government would never negotiate a new dispensation with the ANC. They were wrong on the first two items, and they will be wrong on the third. One of the major trade-offs the Soviets will expect for renewed diplomatic ties with South Africa, for increased trade links, and a possible minerals cartel, is negotiations between the ANC and the White power structure for a post-apartheid Government of National Reconciliation.

The South African Government has set up a trap for itself in this respect. It has said it would release Mandela and negotiate an internal settlement with the ANC, if they would renounce violence. Recently, the PLO (probably under orders from the Kremlin) renounced violence, and Israel has been placed in a

very awkward position. World pressure is now growing for Israel to negotiate with the PLO. If the ANC renounce violence (and they probably will under orders from Moscow), as part of a giant Soviet (and US) sponsored regional peace settlement (in the spirit of glasnost/perestroika and the new Soviet/South African rapprochement), then irresistible world pressure for negotiations with the ANC will follow.

The political left in South Africa, as well as the Soviets, already sense this possibility. Dr. Phillip Nel, Director of the Institute for Soviet Studies at Stellenbosch University, is a very liberal professor, who is looked to by the government and media as South Africa's expert on Soviet affairs. He has had numerous meetings with the ANC and Soviet leadership and, along with John Barratt (the head of the South African Institute of International Affairs), is helping to spearhead the drive for negotiations and a new government with the ANC. His views are important because they are very similar to that of the ANC and Soviet leadership, are taken seriously in the upper levels of the South African Government, and are likely to translate into government policy over the next year or so.

Nel returned recently from 90 days of meetings in Europe studying the thinking of Soviet leaders. The current Soviet manipulation of SA leaders and opinion (as expressed by Nel) is important to understand (as

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reported in the Johannesburg Star 2/1/89): "White political leaders will play into the hands of strategists in Moscow and Lusaka by continuing to exclude the ANC from a political settlement in South Africa. Such exclusion will result in the growth of the ANC's undeserved international status and increasingly turn South Africa into a beleaguered society." Nel sees a possibility of a constructive role for the Soviet Union in negotiating with the ANC for concessions which would otherwise be impossible to obtain. [ED. NOTE: Why should SA have to negotiate with the ANC for concessions?]

Nel maintains that there is a conflict in Moscow between the hardliners (the "strategists") and the "softliners" (the "diplomats") represented by Dr. Boris Asoyan, and that if the ANC is excluded from negotiations, it will strengthen the hand of the "hardliners". As Nel says: "If White South Africans begin to show

signs that they are really interested in an internal settlement which also includes the ANC in some way, the influence of the Asoyan group - the "diplomats" - will rise. The Soviet Union can then make a surprisingly constructive contribution to the negotiation process." Dr. Nel says: "Dr. Asoyan's group has already received a boost as a result of South Africa's willingness to negotiate honestly for a settlement in Namibia and Angola."

[ED. NOTE: This is a classic Soviet manipulation technique to set up two "apparently" competing groups, a group of good guys ("softliners") and bad guys ("hardliners") so the victim will always choose the lesser of two evils which is still evil. Since the inception of glasnost, we have been told that we must support Gorbachev (the "softliner") against the Politburo "hardliners" who wish to derail glasnost. This is classic sales technique always give a person two choices, but make one choice more attractive, so as to direct the buyer toward that choice.]

In an earlier article in THE STAR, Nel (who is touted as SA's top Sovietologist) said: "The Soviet Union will play a surprisingly constructive role in the peace process between the African National Congress

to negotiate, while the Soviets bring the ANC to this negotiating table. One could look at the Soviet Union as a partner in the negotiating process - a potentially constructive partner.â\200\235

[ED. NOTE: Note the buzz - phrases â\200\234peace processâ\200\235 and â\200\234regional soluticii;". These come directly from State Department and Soviet diplomatic jargon. Also note that the communists always want to â\200\234negotiateâ\200\235 for what is yours â\200\224 especially when they canâ\200\231t win it â\200\234through the barrel of a gunâ\200\235. Eastern Europe, Vietnam, Rhodesia, Nicaragua, Iran (and soon Namibia) all fell into the communistsâ\200\231 hands via negotiations. (The Soviets are winning the world through negotiations.) The same will happen in South Africa if a weak, appeasement-oriented South African Government allows the US State Department, the Soviet Union, and its own liberals â\200\230to manipulate it into negotiations with the ANC. The day such negotiations commence, the countdown to the surrender of South Africa will have begun - after that it will only be a matter of time.]

C. THE DANGERS OF THE EMERGING SA/USSR RAPPROCHEMENT

South Africaâ\200\231s leadership is being pressured, intimidated, and manipulated by the US State Department, the Soviets, and its own liberals into making major concessions to the communists - all to buy world approval, security, and survival (political and financial). The sellout of Namibia and UNITA are just the first step; the demands from the State Department and the Soviets will increase with each new concession which South Africa makes.

Rapprochement with the Soviets is a giant trap which South Africa is walking into (driven into it by the pressure from the political left in America and Europe, which will be delighted to see South Africa move into the embrace of the Soviet Bear), not unlike placing oneâ\200\231s hand into a thornbush and then finding it impossible to pull it out. Some of the dangers from the rapprochement are: i :

1) SA will be pressured or blackmailed into negotiations with the ANC. As described above, this -

and the South African Government. The Soviets are
is the primary goal of the Soviets. Once a Govern-

putting pressure _on the ANC to become more
amenable to a negotiated settlement ... The ANC view

is that itâ\200\231s also favoring regional solutions, but feels the SA Government is not yet ripe for such a solution and that more pressure must be put on it ... The current Soviet emphasis is towards reaching a settlement. One can detect many developments in that direction. The Soviet Union is starting to put pressure on the ANC to make it more amenable to a negotiated settlement.â\200\235 [ED. NOTE: The ANC is a total puppet of the Soviets and will do what it is told, when it is told.]

â\200\234But the ANC response was that it did not help to negotiate with the SA Government if South Africa did not negotiate in return.â\200\235 Dr. Nel said: â\200\234The Soviets are hoping the West will put pressure on South Africa

ment of National Reconciliation, which includes the communists, has been formed, phase one of the revolution is complete, and phase two of the revolution, the total communist takeover of that government (a la Nicaragua) will begin. :

2) Diplomatic relations and the opening of a Soviet Embassy will open the door for massive KGB penetration of the RSA. This will be like letting the fox into the hen house. Electronic spying or listening devices (as they have in all of their embassies) will be quickly installed and the floodgates for Soviet spys, saboteurs, and Spetznaz teams entering the Republic will be thrown wide open.

3) Rapprochement with Russia will undermine the morale of the South African security forces. No win

wars, trading with the communist enemy, and selling out one's anti-communist allies (such as RENAMO and UNITA), certainly sends mixed signals to the troops. Morale cracked badly in America's defense forces in Vietnam as it became apparent that our government had no intention of winning that war, and indeed was trading with and sending financial aid to the Soviet enemy who was arming the North Vietnamese.

4) The Soviets will pressure South Africa to use the Simonstown Naval Base. This base is the best anywhere on the African continent, with excellent repair facilities. If the Soviet Navy had access to Simonstown, it could project itself easily into the South Atlantic Ocean, all the way to South America.

5) Anti-communists in South Africa and anti-communist friends outside of the RSA will be labeled as enemies. This has already begun to happen to this writer and other American friends of South Africa in the South African press and in certain quarters of the SA Government. Patriotic anti-communist South Africans are also beginning to be so branded.

6) Under rapprochement, SA will allow communist regimes to be consolidated on all of its borders. In the era of glasnost, and regional peace settlements, why worry about communist neighbors? Our Russian friends will keep them in check. And so, strong communist regimes, aided economically and militarily by SA (as it is currently doing with 100 million rand in promised military aid to communist Mozambique) will be consolidated in Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Mozambique.

7) The Soviets will covertly assist the various revolutionary groups in putting pressure on the Government. Massive covert assistance and collaboration by the Soviets to the UDF, the SACC, the various communist dominated labor unions, the End Conscription Campaign, and numerous other internal, revolutionary groups will be given, much as the US State Department, USIA, and CIA have assisted these groups in recent years.

8) A strategic minerals cartel between the RSA and USSR could eventuate. At first, prices of strategic minerals (including gold and platinum) would be moved up (a la the 1973 OPEC oil cartel), but in time of war, or super-power confrontation, these vital minerals could be cut off. The Soviets, as well as powerful interests in the Oppenheimer empire and the government are quite interested in the possibilities of

such a cartel. It would go a long way in achieving the aims of the 1973 Brezhnev Doctrine, without a full scale war or invasion of South Africa.

CONCLUSION

The Kremlin, realizing that it would be very difficult to conquer South Africa militarily, or win by direct revolutionary violence (and hence gain control of the RSA mineral wealth), has switched tactics and is

attempting to achieve by political scheming, manipulation, seduction, and deception, what they could not achieve through the barrel of a gun. A financially, diplomatically, and psychologically rejected and isolated South Africa, desperate for acceptance and friendship from somewhere, is about to enter into a very dangerous (and perhaps fatal) embrace with the Russian Bear. Caveat emptor!

IL THE LAST PLANE TO JAMBA: THE
US/SOUTH AFRICAN SELLOUT OF
UNITA

INTRODUCTION

Since World War II, America has betrayed numerous countries, peoples, allies, and movements to communism. First it was Eastern Europe (at Yalta and Potsdam); next it was China and Chiang Kai-shek; then Cuba; then South Vietnam; then Nicaragua and Somoza; then Iran and the Shah; then Rhodesia and Ian Smith; then the Marcos regime in the Philippines; then the Contras in Nicaragua; then the mujahideen in Afghanistan; and now, the people of South West Africa and Jonas Savimbi's UNITA freedom fighters. In each of these betrayals, or sellouts, powerful leftists (with leanings towards the Soviet Union) were pulling the strings in the US State Department and elsewhere in the US Government. Now South Africa is joining America in its second and third betrayals. First, under John Vorster, the RSA turned its back on its old ally Ian Smith. Now, under P.W. Botha, South Africa is helping (in concert with America) to betray the people of South West Africa and the UNITA freedom fighters to communism. This writer believes that when a country begins to betray its allies, that it is on its way down and out.

In a so-called regional peace settlement (which could more readily be called a "suicide pact" or orchestrated by Chester Crocker and the State Department, in conjunction with Russia and Cuba, South Africa has agreed to cut off all military aid and assistance to UNITA and to allow (in effect) a SWAPO communist government to come to power in Namibia. South Africa's primary reason for the change in policy is that the war in Angola and maintaining South West

Africa was too expensive. With \$10 - \$12 billion in Western loans coming due this year, the extreme financial crunch of sanctions, and 1 - 2 billion rand per year expended in Namibia and Angola, it is true that South Africa is in a severe financial bind. However, defending its border at the Orange River will ultimately be even more expensive, and if the RSA is broke, why is it giving 100 million rand in military aid to communist Mozambique? Some day, if (or when) a communist government comes to rule in Pretoria, the current sellout of Savimbi and South West Africa by South Africa's present Government will be seen as the watershed event which took the RSA past the point of no return. The political left in America, including the Soviet orchestrated anti-South African front, Trans-

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Africa, are ecstatic about the new settlement.

THE MAJOR ELEMENTS OF THE ACCORDS:

- 1) A phased Cuban withdrawal of 50,000 troops, with the first 3000 to have been withdrawn prior to April 1, 1989, and with the final 12,000 to be gone by July 1, 1991 (some 27 months later).
- 2) A withdrawal of all South African troops from Namibia in 7 months, beginning April 1, 1989 and ending November 7, 1989.
- 3) United Nations supervised elections in Namibia.
- 4) The cut-off of all South African aid to UNITA.

Constantine Menges, President Reagan's former Special Assistant for National Security Affairs, has said the agreement is a major mistake, because I do not believe that Cuba and the communist regime in Angola will comply with their promises. I believe the agreement will ultimately lead to a new pro-Soviet dictatorship in Namibia, and a major, expanded effort to defeat UNITA in Angola.

A. THE LAST PLANE TO JAMBA - THE SA AID CUT OFF TO SAVIMBI

LE FIGARO (12/23/88) carried the following interview from Jamba between its correspondent Eric Laurent and Dr. Jonas Savimbi: President Botha asked me to meet in Pretoria on 20 December. Botha told me immediately: I am sorry, but I intend to scrupulously respect the agreement which is about to be signed in New York. You must realize that I will not be able to help you in any way as from 22 December. The UNITA leader tried to hold a press conference to be attended by 20 foreign correspondents posted in South Africa. At the last minute, Pretoria canceled the flight for Jamba. When I asked him if he felt he had been used and then abandoned by the South Africans, he replied: Let us say that at one time we had the same interests. This is no longer the case. (He later added: The Cubans and Soviets found weakness in Botha.) Do you think, I asked him, that the plane which I am going to take is the last flight between Jamba, your capital, and South Africa? He smiled in a disillusioned way before replying: Probably. The southern border of Liberated Angola was sealed on December 22nd!

The SA military aid totaled about \$80 million per year according to Savimbi, who said of the cutoff: This is apparently a quid pro quo for a promise to remove ANC camps completely - a matter of great interest to South Africa, but which, from our point of view, involves only 1200 men. Savimbi confided to a group of American friends in Jamba in late November 1988 that in the negotiations, the South African Government had made major concessions to the communists and that he was not consulted with respect to the negotiations until after the fact. It is unlikely that South African troops will ever return to help Savimbi (3000 were pulled out of Angola before Sep-

tember 1, 1988), because the 435 Agreement precludes it, and the 4650 United Nations troops will act as a buffer between liberated Angola and South Africa. After 11/7/89, all South African troops will be removed from Namibia in any case. They would have a very difficult time coming through SWAPO-controlled Namibia (or the Caprivi Strip) and to do so would be seen as an act of war by South Africa. So, the South African cutoff of UNITA is total and final.

This South African aid cutoff is more problematic for UNITA than most people would suppose. Over the years, UNITA has received substantial air support and cross border mechanized battle group assistance from South Africa against Soviet/Cuban backed MPLA aggression. Not only has the South African Defence Force provided UNITA with regular training of UNITA battalions, but has fully equipped them with, sometimes captured, but often internationally purchased, Soviet bloc weaponry. Even UNITA's ration packs and medical support came from SA. Without continued massive SADF support, UNITA will be crushed by the overwhelming mass of advanced Soviet weaponry and Cuban/MPLA forces. UNITA's considerable courage and mass popular support among the Angolan population is just no match for MI-24 helicopters, MIG 23s, and napalm. Raw courage is just not enough to prevent Jamba from being bombed off the map.

B. THE US SELLOUT OF UNITA

Jonas Savimbi finally believes what friends in Washington warned him about almost a year ago - that Chester Crocker and his pro-Marxist friends in the State Department would totally betray him and his freedom movement. In September 1988, Savimbi accused Crocker of digging graves for his friends, and in December, he added: The US held all the cards; why did the US not include peace in the Angola settlement? Is the US saying any ally of the US is destroyable, is expendable? Will we be part of that group of US allies which has been betrayed? What we would like to see is peace. But if this peace means peace for the Russians, Cubans, and MPLA and the destruction of UNITA, then we are going to fight on.

Savimbi expressed bitterness at UNITA's being left out of the negotiations, just as the Afghan rebels were excluded from talks concerning the future of Afghanistan - just as the South Vietnamese were largely cut out of talks between the US and Hanoi, which, in the end, led to a communist government in all of Vietnam. The State Department normally excludes our allies from peace negotiations, as it is in the process of betraying them to the communists.

Editorially, THE NEW YORK POST noted that, The agreement is nothing for the US or Crocker to be proud of. It gives SA until October to withdraw the bulk of its 20,000 fighting men (from Namibia). The Cubans, on the other hand, will withdraw in stages up until July 1991. The agree-

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ment, to which UNITA is not a signatory, leaves Savimbi's forces, which control at least a third of Angola's territory, with no security or commitment, save the willingness of the Bush Administration (with the same State Department) and a hostile Democratic Congress to continue US aid and diplomatic support. Until the peace agreement, UNITA was winning its war against the MPLA.

In the November MIA entitled THE REALITIES AND DANGERS OF GLASNOST/PERESTROIKA, this writer analyzed the foreign policy goals of Gorbachev under glasnost, one of which is to get America to discontinue its support of all anti-communist freedom fighter movements around the world. In February 1988, America cut off the Afghan freedom fighters; in April 1988, America cut off the Contra freedom fighters in Nicaragua; and it seems only a matter of time, until America cuts off Savimbi - who is only receiving \$15 million per year in aid in any case. If Savimbi is cut off by the Bush Administration (and

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agreement (and this is highly unlikely), that would still leave 30,000 Cuban troops unaccounted for.

Third, as Constantine Menges has pointed out, "The key flaw in the agreement is that the promise to remove the Cuban troops is only a bilateral agreement between the Cubans and the Angolans, and they can change their minds in the future if they choose to." There are no penalties or enforcement provisions if the Cubans renege and fail to pull out, and South Africans can't come back in to enforce the Cubans' withdrawal because the agreement precludes it, because of the UN, and then the SWAPO buffer in Namibia. Fourth, nothing in the agreement requires the Cuban troops to leave Africa, and, even if they leave, they can return at any time. They can easily be moved to Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zaire, Guinea-Bissau, or Ethiopia. It is possible that a SWAPO government in Namibia could invite them into Namibia. Nothing in the peace agreement precludes this.

there seem to be oral promises by Crocker to do just that), and Namibia falls to SWAPO (as seems certain at this writing), we may be about to see the greatest - transfer of real estate from the Free World to the Soviet Union since Stalin was handed Eastern Europe following World War II.

C. DANGERS OF THE ANGOLAN PHASE OF THE SETTLEMENT

1) CUBAN TROOP WITHDRAWAL. In the view of this writer, as well as many concerned Americans in Washington, and Savimbi himself, the Cubans will never completely pull out of Angola. Several problems exist - here: First, the Cubans have 27 months to withdraw (until July 1, 1991). Only 3000 Cuban troops will have been withdrawn before April 1, 1989. Another 25,000 are scheduled to leave by November 1, 1989. All of South Africa's troops (estimated at 3000) had to be out of Angola by September 1, 1988. Second, the number of Cuban troops has been understated by the Soviets, Cubans, MPLA, and South African officials (the agreement says 50,000). According to Savimbi, the total number of Cuban troops in Angola is 60,000. (The number increased by 40,000 during the 8 years of Angolan negotiations.) In August, during the late stages of the negotiations, the Cubans deployed an additional 20,000 troops along the border, including 6000 - 8000 from Cuba's elite 50th Mechanized Division and 5 to 6 Soviet T-55 tank divisions.

Using the number of 60,000, after April 1, 57,000 will still remain. However, according to Savimbi, there are approximately 20,000 more Cubans (not covered by the agreement), who by marriage and otherwise,

Fifth, only 70 UN observers are being sent in to a vast country, twice the size of the state of Texas, to monitor the 27-month withdrawal of 50,000 Cubans. (4650 UN troops and 1000 UN civilian observers are being sent to Namibia to monitor the withdrawal of 20,000 South Africans. This, in itself, reveals much about Crocker's anti-Savimbi, anti-South African peace plan.) When the commander of the Angolan UN verification team, Brazilian General Pericles Ferrera Gomez, was asked by THE NEW YORK TIMES (1/8/89) how they would know when the Cubans were gone, he replied: "For our mission, we do not need to

know how many Cubans are now in the country ..
When they tell us there are no more troops, we will
tell the United Nations that they have all gone. In
other words, General Gomez is prepared to trust
the communist Cubans and Angolans to monitor the
withdrawal. [ED. NOTE: Even when the Cubans do
pull out troops, they may just be rotating or recycling
them with more new ones coming in from Cuba - as
they have done for years, and as the Soviets have
regularly rotated troops in Afghanistan.]

IN CONCLUSION: Even if the communists comply with the withdrawals (and since they are consistent liars and treaty breakers, this writer finds that unlikely), almost 30,000 Cubans will still be left in Angola. As UNITA Vice President Jeremias Chitunda said recently, "With 30,000 Cubans left in Angola, it should be remembered that it took only 10,000 Cuban troops to install a pro-Soviet government in Angola in 1975."

In effect, this agreement gives the Cubans (with somewhere between 50,000 and 75,000 troops armed

have become Angolan citizens. (Article 11 of the Angolan Constitution confers citizenship on the basis of service to the revolution.) Many of these are Black and Portuguese-speaking Cubans, who will easily blend into the population and never be counted. So, even if

with several billion dollars in Soviet MIG 23s, T-55 tanks, MI 24 helicopter gunships, and other sophisticated equipment) 27 months to wage devastating ground and air assaults against UNITA forces (now stripped of South African supplies and air support)

the Cubans withdraw the 50,000 troops cited in the
and wipe them out. Another anti-communist ally of

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Americaâ\200\231s and South Africaâ\200\231s - deserted and betrayed!

2) SOVIET BLOC MILITARY FORCES IN ANGOLA. According to the South African Ministry of Defense (12/88), the Marxist-Leninist Frontline States have 400,000 military personnel, 2700 tanks, and 330 fighter aircraft. In Angola, the number of tanks - mostly T-54s and T-55s, rose from 531 to 1590 between 9/87 and 9/88 (during the â\200\234peaceâ\200\235 negotiations).

No provision has been made in the agreements for the departure of other communist bloc troops: 2500 to 3000 Soviets, 2500 North Koreans, 7000 SWAPO, 600 East Germans, 500 Portuguese mercenaries, 1400 Katangan rebels, and other assorted Soviet-allied mercenaries and guerrillas. These other East bloc troops (numbering about 15,000) are in many cases, more actively involved in combat against UNITA than the Cubans. Nor is there any reason to believe that the Soviets won't pour more of these troops in to replace departing Cubans. (There are also 1200 ANC terrorists there, but the agreement calls for their bases to be closed. Nothing in the agreement, however, precludes them, along with the 7000 SWAPO troops, and other East bloc troops, from moving down into Namibia and establishing their bases there after independence.)

[ED. NOTE: Savimbi is expecting a major Soviet/Cuban/MPLA offensive against liberated Angola between March and May of this year. If the communists launch an effective armored assault, it will be very difficult to hold Mavinga â\200\224 and even Jamba may be threatened.]

3) COMMUNISTS USING NERVE GAS/CHEMICAL WARFARE IN ANGOLA AGAINST UNITA. American and European defense/intelligence/chemical warfare specialists have just sent a report to Senator Dennis De Concini, documenting how the Cubans have been using a variety of chemical warfare agents (including nerve gas) against UNITA. The chemical weapons (dispersed from Russian aircraft) were identified as nerve agents that cause death or paralysis, and other internal injuries. The weapons, which are believed to include Soman, Sarin, and Tabun, are being stored at a special facility in the Angolan capital of Luanda. Canisters with Spanish (Cuban) markers have been found by UNITA soldiers near battle sites (though the chemical components originate in the Soviet Union). A group of Angolan MPLA officers were sent to the Soviet Union for chemical weapons training in 1983.

Belgian chemical warfare toxicologist, Dr. A. Heyndrickx, examined eight UNITA victims of chemical attacks at a field hospital near Mavinga last year and concluded that the blinded, paralyzed soldiers had been exposed to nerve destroying weapons. Dr. Heyndrickx stated in the report to the US Senate, â\200\234The identification kits for war gases found on Russian prisoners (by the mujahideen in Afghanistan) and the ones taken by UNITA soldiers from Cubans, are the same, and of Russian origin.â\200\235 Dr. Joseph Douglass, a Washington chemical warfare specialist

and Defense Department consultant, said in the report to Senator De Concini that. â\200\234The Soviets are experimenting with new chcnical agents in Angola by having the Cubans use these on UNITA. (Similar Soviet nerve gas experiments have been conducted recently against the Afghan freedom fighters.)â\200\235

US intelligence sources believe that the Soviets and Cubans are about to step up the use of chemical agents against UNITA. New Soviet equipment has recently been shipped to Angola, including light planes intended for use in chemical warfare spraying. [ED. NOTE: Of course, though such activities are outlawed by the Geneva Convention, they are not covered in the Crocker â\200\234peaceâ\200\235 agreements.]

4) CLOSING THE ARMS/SUPPLY ROUTE FROM ZAIRE. That Savimbi and liberated Angola are becoming geographically isolated by the peace settlement is obvious from the map. Namibia (to the south), including the Caprivi Strip which isolates southeastern Angola from Botswana, is soon to be ruled by communist SWAPO. Zambia (to the east) is pro-MPLA/Soviet/Cuban and is calling for a US arms cutoff to Savimbi. That leaves only Zaire as a supply route to liberated Angola. [ED. NOTE: Stingers and US arms are coming in from US bases in Kamina.] However, pro-Western Zaire is now coming under pressure from the Soviets and Cubans to discontinue helping UNITA and allowing US arms supplies to flow through its territory.

Zaireâ\200\231s President Mobutu Sese Seko was recently threatened by Cuban negotiator Jorge Risquet (who is also the Cuban Central Committee. member in charge of foreign affairs) to stop helping Savimbi. If Mobutu defies Cuba, there is no guarantee that he will not end up like President Zia of Pakistan â\200\224 murdered! (Zia had been warned twice last summer by Russian diplomats to cut off aid and supply routes to the mujahideen, and when he refused, the Soviets blew up his plane.) Zaire is to UNITA, as Pakistan is to the Afghan rebels. Without their external supply bases and routes, neither can survive.

The Soviets have long wanted to take Zaire, which is rich in copper, cobalt, and diamonds, and which would enable them to cut the continent of Africa in half (with a solid â\200\234redâ\200\235 band of countries from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean) and isolate southern and South Africa. Presently Zaire is facing a massive Soviet-backed Marxist insurgency from Tanzania and has lost whole districts and towns to the rebels. Zaire has communist countries on four sides now, and as UNITA becomes less potent, the Soviet bloc forces will be able to exert more pressure on Zaireâ\200\231s anti-communist government from Angola. [ED. NOTE: And at the critical point in Zaireâ\200\231s struggle for survival, the US Government, guided by the State Dcpartment can be expected to pull out (Vietnam, Iran, Nicaragua-style) and allow the Mobutu regime to fall to the communists.]

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5) CAN UNITA RELY ON AMERICA TO BE ITS

SOLE ARMS SUPPLIER? Without massive US military support, UNITA is doomed. The US needs to increase its paltry \$15 million aid per year (mostly Stingers) dramatically to make up for the \$80 million-plus in lost South African aid. But in the wake of the euphoria over the regional peace settlement, the political left in America (in the media, Congress, and State Department), joined by leftist African leaders such as Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda, has already begun a campaign to cut off all US aid to UNITA.

Considering that (in the glow of glasnost/perestroika and the promise of world peace that it has fostered), America cut off all arms shipments to the Contra and Afghan freedom fighters in 1988, it seems like a very strong possibility that the US will do the same to UNITA over the next year or so. Savimbi has already indicated that he believes a secret pledge was made by Crocker to the Angolan Government that America would recognize it and establish diplomatic relations. The State Department and the

political left in the Congress are campaigning hard for such recognition, which would quickly result in termination of US aid to Savimbi. Massive US aid to the

Angolan Government would then follow. [ED. NOTE: The South African Government knows that Savimbi cannot survive without RSA and US aid, and it also believes US aid will stop shortly as well. But then America, and not South Africa, can be blamed for the deserting of Savimbi. The Soviets love it. It's a win-win-win situation for them.]

CONCLUSION

Dr. Jonas Savimbi and his UNITA movement are great friends of America, South Africa, and the anti-communist free world. Savimbi is a staunch, anti-communist, a strong Christian, who prays regularly for America and her leaders (as do thousands of his fol-

lowers), and one of the most courageous and effective anti-communist freedom fighters in the world today.

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Dr. Savimbi said to this writer several years ago in Jamba, that UNITA and liberated Angola were like a cork in the bottle, holding back (with the help of South Affrica, of course) the great flood of communism in central and southern Africa. He added that if the Soviet Union ever over-ran liberated Angola and destroyed UNITA, that Zaire, Zambia, Namibia, and Botswana would all fall quickly under Soviet domination; that the major seaports of the South Atlantic would fall under Soviet control; and South Africa would be totally isolated and come under tremendous pressure from the Soviets to capitulate. All of this could happen in the next couple of yecars, as a result of the present regional peace accords.

Savimbi asked a group of visiting Americans in Jamba last November (regarding the peace settlement): Why are not all communist troops in Angola to be withdrawn? Why must South Africa be completely out of Namibia 20 months before the

Cubans have left Angola? How is the free world helped by the weakening of Jonas Savimbi, or the coming to power of SWAPO? Why is no one insisting on free elections in Angola to be held coincidently with those in Namibia? Why donâ\200\231t we replace the UN with an impartial guarantor of Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola and fair elections in Namibia?

And he added: â\200\234Most leaders who are here are Christians - Protestants, Catholics. We share with you the belief that there is a God, who governs the destiny of men. In your Declaration of Independence, it is said that God made all men equal, and thatâ\200\231s the value we share with you. Equal in freedom ... we think that freedom is one of the gifts that comes from our Lord. And also, God gave us the capability of thinking, find-

ing, and treasuring that freedom. You have the freedom â\200\224 you are keeping, defending freedom. We are fighting to acquire that freedom. Thatâ\200\231s a common bond we have with you.â\200\235

Shame on America and South Africa if we let this man and his movement fall to God-less Communism!

IV. AS THE COMMUNISTS COME TO POWER IN NAMIBIA

INTRODUCTION

On December 22, 1988, Cuba, Angola, and South Africa signed an agreement in New York for the independence of Namibia (called by Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker: â\200\234Peace with no losers.â\200\235) which will yield a country twice the size of the state of California and its 1.2 million people to a Soviet/UN backed Marxist-Leninist SWAPO regime. This agreement ends South Africaâ\200\231s 73 year rule of the territory and the 22 year guerilla war which SWAPO has waged from Angola for control of Namibia. Namibia has been governed since 1985 by a freely elected Black-majority Transitional Government of National Unity, which is pro-Western,

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has abolished apartheid, encouraged free enterprise, enhanced political and civil liberties, protected private property rights, and assured religious freedom. The country has long been coveted by the Soviets for its vast natural resources and strategic position north of South Africa on the South Atlantic.

Under the terms of Andrew Young's 1978 UN Security Council Resolution 435, which is the framework of the Crocker scheme, elections are scheduled for Namibia on November 1, 1989, under UN auspices. The elections will be no more free or fair than the Zimbabwe elections in 1980, which brought communist Robert Mugabe to power. In fact, the parallel between the international sellout of Zimbabwe in 1980 and the international sellout of Namibia in 1989 is incredible. Chester Crocker's major foreign policy success will shortly be seen as the greatest diplomatic coup for the Soviet Union in the past decade.

It is ominous, that in Washington hearings in 1981, the following Communist Party/USA goals for southern Africa were put into the record: 1) The removal of South Africa from Namibia; 2) The passage of a comprehensive sanctions bill against South Africa; 3) The strengthening of SWAPO (and the ANC); 4) Aid to the Frontline States; 5) Reinforcing the arms embargo against South Africa. With the completion of these accords, that grand design is complete.

What is incredible to American observers and friends of South Africa is that the RSA Government would negotiate a treaty which is so incredibly to its disadvantage and long term detriment. It totally retreated on its original position that Namibian elections would only take place after all Cuban troops were withdrawn from Angola. Instead, it agreed to large numbers of the Cuban troops remaining until July 1, 1991 (20 months after the original target) even as it agreed to removing virtually all of its troops by July 1, 1989 (two years earlier). The time schedule is completely biased in Cuba's favor. Numerous other concessions were made even as SWAPO and the Cubans were continuously violating the agreements with large scale SWAPO and Cuban troop movements near the border and occasional incursions into Namibia.

The mechanics of 435 implementation, why SWAPO will win the election, and the results of the Namibian sellout will be analyzed below.

A. MECHANICS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF UN 435

From April 1, 1989, Namibia will be effectively controlled by the United Nations through a Special Representative (Mr. Marti Ahtisaari) and a UN Transitional Assistance Group (UNTAG) made up of 4650 UN peacekeepers, 500 police supervisors, and 1000 UN civilian monitors (at a cost of \$416 million for the first year). All hostile acts must halt from that date, and all South African and SWAPO forces will be

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restricted to their bases. South African forces in Namibia will be reduced to 12,000 by May 13, to 4000 by June 3, and to 1500 (confined to two bases - Grootfontein or Oshivello) by June 24. (100,000 tons of SADF stock including mobile homes, technical equipment, but excluding vehicles, will be withdrawn to South Africa during the 90 day period from April 1). All South African troops must be withdrawn within one week of the elections scheduled for November 1. [ED. NOTE: Thus, under the terms of the agreement, though most of the South Africans will be out of Namibia by mid-1989, the Cubans will remain in Angola until mid-1991.]

The formal election campaign will begin on July 1. Before that time the following measures must be implemented:

- 1) The 23,000-strong South West African Territorial Force and all other citizen forces will be demobilized, their command structures dismantled, and their senior officers withdrawn to South Africa.
- 2) All Namibians (ie., SWAPO personnel) will return peacefully to participate freely in the electoral process. (The World Council of Churches says there are 80,000 SWAPO cadres and expatriots outside Namibia.)
- 3) All political prisoners and detainees (ie., SWAPO terrorists) will be released so they can participate fully and freely in the electoral process.

The elections will be held on November 1, 1989, and those elected will form a Namibian Constituent Assembly which will draw up a new Namibian constitution. Full independence is envisaged in April 1990.

B. PROBLEMS WITH THE UN 435 PEACE SETTLEMENT

- 1) THE UNITED NATIONS WILL NOT BE IMPARTIAL OBSERVERS. The elections in Namibia will be monitored, organized, and supervised by the UN, which for years has formally declared SWAPO to be the only legitimate representative of the South

West African peopleâ\200\235, and has furnished SWAPO with tens of millions of dollars in direct aid. In February 1988, the UN commended SWAPO for its â\200\234its intensification of the ground struggleâ\200\235 and declared its total support for SWAPO. For years, the UN has paid to maintain SWAPO offices in New York and around the world, and its UN Fund for Namibia has been financing SWAPOâ\200\231s global propaganda activities. (This is the largest UN peacekeeping mission since the 1960-64 Belgian Congo Operation, when 19,828 UN soldiers were brought in to put down and slaughter thousands in the anti-communist freedom movement of Moïse Tshombe in Katanga Province.) Lt.Gen. Dewan Prem-Chand (of India) will be in charge of the UN military forces in Namibia. He helped oversee the mass killings by the UN troops in Katanga 25 years ago.

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The UN forces, in addition to â\200\234orchestratingâ\200\235 the elections for SWAPO, will also interpose themselves between Angola and South Africa, and if the Cuban/MPLA/Soviet bloc troops attack UNITA between April 1 and November 1 during the transition, the UN troops will make it virtually impossible for the SADF to come to Savimbiâ\200\231s aid.

2) SWAPO WILL WIN THE ELECTIONS. The people of Namibia (Black and White) do not understand that the UN is in the service of the world revolution and is in Namibia to install SWAPO, the Marxist-Leninist terrorist surrogate of the Soviets. Reliable sources in Namibia report that there is a general collapse of morale which is worse than in Rhodesia before its independence elections (i.e., sellout to the communists). The World Council of Churches is giving its affiliate (the Council of Churches of Namibia) 60 million rand to use for SWAPOQOâ\200\231s election efforts, especially with which to buy hundreds of thousands of Black votes.

The Ovombo tribe (Namibiaâ\200\231s largest) straddles the border of Namibia and Angola and makes up over half of Namibiaâ\200\231s population. SWAPO supporters come primarily from the Ovombo tribe and can be expected to bribe and intimidate other Ovombos into voting for them. In the Rhodesian elections, the communists murdered thousands of Blacks in order to intimidate the rest into voting for them, and, of course, Mugabeâ\200\231s Patriotic Front won by a landslide, proving that in Africa, you can still win an election via the barrel of a gun. The same

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the USSR, East Germany (where he has his headquarters and sends groups of 100 guerrillas for training), Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Cuba, and other Soviet bloc countries. Only recently he was feted by Kim-II-Sung in North Korea, together with a delegation of Cubans and Sandinistas, and on November 15, 1988, he was given the first installment of \$1 million in Libya for armaments. He refuses to rule out a one party state in Namibia and (like Mugabe in Zimbabwe) is sure to install one over the next few years.

He also refuses to rule out the establishment of ANC/PAC bases in Namibia in the future.

4) RESTRICTING THE SADF AND SWAPO TO THEIR BASES. By June 24, 93% of the SADF are scheduled to have been withdrawn from Namibia, and the remaining 1500 SADF troops will be restricted to two bases. However, 7000 â\200\224 9000 SWAPO guerrillas (i.e., SWAPOâ\200\231s armed wing â\200\224 Peoples Liberation of Namibia â\200\224 PLAN) will be allowed to come into Namibia for the first time, but they have no bases - they were never able to win any territory in SWA. Eut this will not be a major problem, because SWAPO exists as a legal organization in Namibia and has offices in a number of centers. All SWAPO has to do is run up its flag at each of these offices in the early hours of April 1,

produce one or two uniformed and armed PLAN soldiers at each office, and call the offices PLAN bases.

There is no requirement to disarm or demobilize these communist guerrillas as they come into Namibia.

will happen in Namibia, and the SADF and SWATF will not be there to protect the people.

In Africa, power perceptions are very important. When Prime Minister Muzorewa agreed in 1980 in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia to new elections, including the communists, he was viewed as weak, and never really had a chance. When SWAPO leader Sam Nujomo makes his triumphant reentry into Windhoek with blue helmeted UN troops escorting him and his guerrillas,

Naturally, they should be accommodated in the existing PLAN bases, but those would be merely token bases with no facilities to hold such numbers. The logical move, therefore, would be to close down PLAN's nominal bases and transfer the guerrillas to the existing military facilities evacuated by withdrawing South African forces (very large, sophisticated military bases).

[ED. NOTE: So, 20,000 SADF troops are to be withdrawn from Namibia, the 23,000 man South West

he will appear to be the conquering hero and victor Africa Defense Force is to be disarmed and dis-

(as Mugabe did when he triumphantly reentered Salisbury, but 7000 - 9000 armed communist SWAPO

bury in 1980 under identical circumstances). Several troops are to be brought into Namibia. If this is not a

hundred thousand Black Namibian tribesmen will conform
formula for a communist takeover of Namibia, what is

clude that it is better to be on the winning side (i.e.,
the side with the power) and vote for SWAPO. After
all, hasn't the UN said that SWAPO is the only
legitimate representative of the people?

The domestic opposition to SWAPO is highly fragmented and so, considering the above, SWAPO should
win 60 - 80% of the vote (if they win at least 2/3, they
will automatically bring in their own constitution).

3) SWAPO IS A TOTAL SURROGATE OF THE
SOVIET UNION. SWAPO is not just a Black
nationalist group aspiring to Black majority rule. It is
an inflexible Marxist-Leninist Soviet surrogate which
has for years been assassinating its rivals in Ovom-
boland. Its leader, Sam Nujomo, has been touring the
world in the past decade getting assistance and support
from, and expressing solidarity with, the top leaders of

it? And it is being sold to the people of Namibia,
South Africa, and the free world as a peace settle-
ment and a great victory for democracy by Chester
Crocker, the Russians, the Cubans, SWAPOQO, and the
SA Foreign Affairs Department. Incredible!]

5) WALVIS BAY WILL BE UP FOR GRABS.
The excellent South Atlantic port of Walvis Bay (a
1200 square km. enclave), was never part of the
original SWA mandate. It was English, while Namibia
was German. It is the only major deep water port
along the Atlantic coast of southern Africa not under
Soviet control. While it is not included in the current
agreements, both the UN and SWAPO are beginning
to demand that it be part of Namibia, thus giving Mos-
cow a clean sweep from the Equator down to
Capetown. Once SWAPO has taken power in

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Windhoek, the pressure from America, the UN, the Soviet bloc, and SWAPO on South Africa to give up Walvis Bay will increase dramatically. And even though South Africa says she will never give it up, she also said she would never let the communists come to power in Namibia, or desert Savimbi!

C. THE LIKELY RESULTS OF THE NAMIBIAN SELLOUT

There are some very ominous implications from the approaching installation of a SWAPO communist government in Namibia:

- 1) South Africa's defense perimeter will move 1000 miles south, from the Angolan border to the Orange River.
- 2) Once a SWAPO Government is in place, there is nothing in the agreement to keep it from inviting Soviet, Cuban, East German, North Korean, or other East Bloc troops into the country. Hence, enemy forces previously stationed in Angola could end up 1000 miles closer, on South Africa's northern Orange River border. Indeed, Toivo ja Toivo, Secretary General for SWAPO said in Oslo in November (as reported by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service December 23, 1988) that: "Should South Africa withdraw from Namibia, SWAPO would be elected to power, and it would invite Cuban and fraternal socialist armies to

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viously stood guard.

- 8) South Africa will no longer be able to strike back at terrorist base camps in Botswana, Zambia, Angola, and parts of Zimbabwe. The Caprivi Strip, which is part of Namibia, is an important strategic location for the defense of South Africa against communist terrorism, buffering Botswana from communist infiltration via Zambia and Angola. It will soon be controlled by the communists.
- 9) When SWAPO takes over Namibia, the communists (and ultimately the Soviets) are being handed a giant piece of coastline which dominates the South Atlantic all the way to the shores of South America and past which flows 80% of western Europe's oil from the Persian Gulf.
- 10) Once communist power is consolidated in Namibia, terrorist and guerilla war pressures directed against SA will begin to show up on the RSA's Orange River border with Namibia, as well as along her lengthy long borders with Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique.
- 11) South Africa will receive a short term

benefitâ\200\235 in excess of 1 billion rand per year in savings from not having to administer SWA, or fight a border war on the Angolan border. However, the cost of defending thousands of miles of border from Namibia

settle in an independent Namibia.â\200\235

3) Neutral Botswana, with communist control of Namibia and the Caprivi Strip, and communist countries on its north (Angola), east (Zimbabwe), and west (Namibia), will move quickly into the Marxist camp. Botswana has a 700 mile border with South Africa, which is not now a major area of conflict. That would change very quickly with the loss of Namibia.

4) Tremendous international pressure will mount on South Africa to give Walvis Bay to SWAPO-controlled Namibia.

5) Nothing in the agreement precludes ANC bases from being set up in Namibia and massive Soviet equipment from being moved down to southern Namibia, just above the RSAâ\200\231s northern border, as the Cubans and Russians just did in southern Angola.

6) Soviet radar will penetrate deep into South Africa, just as it now monitors Namibia from bases inside Angola. Eventually Namibian airspace would be denied to South African Airways (as is now the case all over Black Africa), and that airspace will be blanketed with Soviet air defenses like those in Angola. ;

7) SWAPO run Namibia will quickly have an army 25,000 - 30,000 strong. Added to the 7000 -9000 SWAPO guerrillas will be 15,000 - 20,000 Black troops from the disbanded SWADF who have been very well trained by the SADF and who, because of severe economic pressures, will be enlisted in service to the very SWAPO terrorists against whom they had pre-

on the Atlantic Ocean, to Mozambique on the Indian Ocean, will ultimately be many times higher.

12) As Thabo Mbeki, the ANCâ\200\231s Director of Information, recently was quoted in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL (1/26/89) as saying: â\200\234By signing the agreement on Angola and Namibia, they are focusing attention on the last remaining problem in the region: South Africaâ\200\235, and he added: â\200\234If South Africa agrees that one man, one vote is acceptable in Namibia, how does it deny it in South Africa.â\200\235 Over the next year or so, massive international pressure will begin to build against southern Africaâ\200\231s â\200\234last remaining problemâ\200\235 - the hated apartheid regime. There will be pressure to

negotiate a Black majority rule government with the ANC.

13) As the South African public begins to realize the full impact of their governmentâ\200\231s sellout of Namibia (something they believed the Afrikaaners would never do), South African morale is going to

take a dive. And the morale of the SADF is also going to drop sharply as they see the communists being handed, at the negotiating table, everything which they were in the process of losing on the battlefield. As the American military found out in Vietnam, no-win wars, while the politicians and businessmen at home trade and fraternize with the enemy, and the troops spill their blood in vain, are very destructive of morale.

CONCLUSION

The prophet Jeremiah warned to â\200\234beware when

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men cry peace, peace, and there is no peaceâ\200\235, and the apostle Paul wrote: â\200\234While people are saying peace and safety, destruction will come on them suddenly.â\200\235 (I Thess. 5:3) The world is caught up in the euphoria

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Cuban forcesâ\200\235. When observing the one-sided peace settlement (which will yield all of southern Africa from Zaire to the Orange River to communism) crafted by Crocker and the State Department, the Russians,

and promise of peace held out by glasnost/perestroika.

Cubans, and MPLA, and accepted by South African

But meanwhile, the Soviets are preparing for war leaders, this writer is reminded of the period just

everywhere; they are escalating their aid to regional before World War II when European leaders (led by

conflicts (propaganda to the contrary notwithstanding- Neville Chamberlain) cowered before Adolph Hitler

ing), and where they cannot win battlefield victories, and his formidable Nazi war machine and were willing

they turn to the negotiating tables where they use to give up almost anything, sell out any ally, make any

deception, treachery, and masterful manipulation to concession for peace. Is this not where South Africa

achieve what they could not achieve through violence finds herself today?

or military aggression. As they have often said:

â\200\234Peace is war continued by other meansâ\200\235 and
â\200\234Negotiations are simply a military tactic, an extension
of war.â\200\235

There is a Machiavellian campaign, orchestrated
from Moscow and Washington (via the US State
Department, Congressional left and media) to subject
all of southern Africa to communist domination, as
part of an even longer term strategy of weakening the
West and America by denying access to southern
Africaâ\200\231s strategic minerals and Cape shipping lanes.
There is a brilliant three-pronged attack currently
being leveled at South Africa to pressure her into sur-
render: 1) external diplomatic and financial pressure
by America (actually Americaâ\200\231s political left); 2) ex-
ternal military pressure by the Soviet bloc; and 3) in-
ternal revolution fomented by Russiaâ\200\231s surrogates in-
side the RSA. Superimposed over this strategy is the
most massive disinformation, psychological warfare
campaign (both internal and external) directed against
a people in modern history.

The Soviets are using a carrot and stick approach
to manipulate South Africa and its leaders. They are
â\200\230trying to intimidate with a massive Soviet bloc military
buildup in the Frontline States to the RSAâ\200\231s north
(the stick) and to entice South Africa into regional
and internal negotiations with the promise of greater
world acceptance and rapprochement with Russia,
with all the diplomatic, trade, financial perks that new
relationship presupposes. Meanwhile, under tremen-
dous diplomatic and financial pressure from America
and the West, and military pressure from the Soviets,
frightened, liberal, appeasement-oriented South
African leaders (in government, business, and the
media) are scrambling to â\200\234make the best peace pos-

sible while there is still time.â\200\235

They have taken tremendous South African
military success in Namibia and Angola and turned it

into defeat at the negotiating table; they are relinquishing Angola and Namibia to a communist hell, and their old allies (Black and White anti-communist Namibians and Savimbi and his UNITA movement), to death or slavery â\200\224 all for a â\200\234promiseâ\200\235 of better treatment and greater acceptance by America, the West, and the Soviet bloc. Whether true or not, the current perception in Africa is that South Africa has been forced to the negotiating table by the â\200\234victorious

South Africa has started down the slippery slope of surrender (which this writer warned about in the Fall 1988 MIA Special Report: SOUTH AFRICA: SURVIVAL .OR SURRENDER?), which if not arrested and reversed, will lead within a very few years to negotiations with, and capitulation to the ANC and a Black Marxist Government of National Reconciliation. South Africa is no longer an anti-communist country. As one very senior RSA politician told this writer last June, â\200\234Strident anti-communists are just as dangerous as the communists themselves.â\200\235

Although the people of South Africa (of all races) are still as courageous, anti-communist, god-fearing, and freedom-loving as ever (they are also apathetic, complacent, and uninformed), a powerful, perhaps dominant, segment of their leadership in government, business, the universities, and the media is liberal, appeasement-oriented and will cut a deal in short order with the Soviets for the promise of peace, greater acceptance, and greater financial security. South Africaâ\200\231s friends in America, who are currently quite unpopular with South Africaâ\200\231s leaders because of their criticism of the RSAâ\200\231s current retreat and surrender in Angola and Namibia, are deeply concerned that if present trends in South Africa continue, a Marxist government could be in place within 3 - 5 years. Not only will South Africans of all races suffer incredibly under such circumstances, but the entire free world will be at risk and World War III will be that much closer.

WHAT TO DO

AMERICANS:

- 1) The political left in America is gearing up to terminate all US aid to Savimbi (which would be the end of the UNITA movement). Massive grassroots pressure needs to be put on President Bush to continue and increase US high tech aid to Savimbi until the Cubans have fully withdrawn and a date has been set for Angolan elections.

2) Pressure needs to be put on President Bush and Secretary of State James Baker to call for one man, one vote elections in communist Angola, such as we are forcing on Namibia and pressuring South Africa to hold. America should not recognize or establish rela-

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tions with Angola until such elections are held.

3) The US needs to beef up its military assistance to the Mobutu Government in Zaire and to provide additional protection (perhaps via the Israelis) for Mobutu from a Soviet assassination attempt.

4) Grassroots pressure on President Bush and the Congress needs to be mounted to roll back the 1986 Sanctions Bill, because of the great hardship it is creating for millions of South African Blacks. This may be the only way SA/USSR rapprochement can be stopped!

5) President Bush and Secretary Baker need to be pressured to provide an independent American verification team for the Cuban withdrawals in Angola and to monitor the election process in Namibia. If substantial communist cheating is observed, the agreements should be nullified!

6) Grassroots pressure needs to be put on President Bush and Secretary of State Baker to end all US economic/military aid to the communist governments of Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

7) Readers of this issue are strongly urged to support the work of the Conservative Caucus (450 Maple Avenue East, Suite 309, Vienna, VA 22180) in assuring continued support for Jonas Savimbi and blocking the turnover of Namibia to SWAPO. If you need more information contact Howard Phillips at the above address, or call (703) 281-6782.

8) Readers of this issue of MIA are encouraged to

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Government in Mozambique. South Africa is currently hard pressed financially, but if it is going to give financial or military aid to anyone, why not to the anti-communist freedom fighters in Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Angola?

3) South Africa should use its mineral wealth to enhance its own security, but not by doing a minerals cartel with the Soviet Union. It should rather trade (or barter) strategic minerals for military weapons.

4) US and foreign funding to revolutionary church groups, labor unions, political action fronts, etc., needs to be choked off by the RSA Government.

5) Encourage the SA Government to start an educational campaign directed to all population groups on the strategy and tactics of the Soviet-backed revolution and how it links up with the political left in America, England, and elsewhere.

6) Encourage the South African Government to stand up to (and not to trust) the Soviet Union, the Cubans, or the US State Department, and under no circumstances to negotiate with the ANC.

7) Urge the South African Government not to release Nelson Mandela or other communist/terrorist detainees (even if they pressure the Government with hunger strikes). Such moves simply increase the perception of weakness by the RSA Government and accelerate the momentum of the revolution.

8) Distribute copies of this newsletter by the hundreds or thousands, as widely as possible,

copy and distribute copies of this report as widely as throughout South Africa to political leaders, Members

possible especially to political leaders, congressmen, senators, etc. (Additional copies can be obtained from MIA for \$3.00 each/\$2.00 each for 100 or more copies.)

9) Concerned readers are encouraged to order copies of this writer's two videotapes: A) SOUTH AFRICA: REVOLUTION AND BETRAYAL and B) SOVIET STRATEGY FOR THE CONQUEST OF SOUTH AFRICA. For information, call 800-525-9556.

SOUTH AFRICANS:

Have South Africans (like Americans) lost their capacity to get mad? Those who are concerned about the developments discussed above should:

1) Encourage their government (via phone calls, letters, telegrams) to abort the Namibian/Angolan peace accords (even at this late date). It is never too late to get out of a bad deal! Selling out UNITA and

Namibia will put South Africa's security in great jeopardy in just a few years.

2) Encourage their government to cut its economic/military aid to the communist Frelema

of Parliament, Blacks, business, religious, and military leaders, as well as to the Security Police.

9) Distribute copies of this writer's two videotapes described above. For information, write to: P.O. Box 78714, Sandton 2146, (011) 884-3561, or P.O. Box 26148, Arcadia 0007, (012) 98 -2680.

10) Pray for South Africa. The RSA is locked in a massive spiritual, as well as political, battle for survival. But God is still sovereign in the affairs of men and nations, and as II Chron. 7:14 says: "If my people, who are called by my name will humble themselves and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways, then will I hear from heaven and will forgive their sin and will heal their land."

11) And finally, remember Edmund Burke's admonition: "All that is necessary for evil to triumph is that good men do nothing." Good men and women in both America and South Africa have been apathetic, complacent, and doing nothing about the spread of evil communism for a long time. Isn't it about time we wake up, get mad, and do something?!

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TO CONCERNED SOUTH AFRICANS:

The November 1988 issue of THE McALVANY INTEL-LIGENCE ADVISOR was an in depth analysis of THE REALITIES OF GLASNOST/PERESTROIKA. (Excerpts from the report follow.) Since a great deal of South Africa's present foreign policy, vis a vis the Soviets, is based on presumptions of Soviet sincerity, this report is very timely. Readers of this report are strongly urged to order the entire report on glasnost/perestroika and to copy and distribute it as widely as possible. To order, send R5 to: MIA, P.O. Box 28829, Sunnyside 0132, Republic of South Africa.

THE REALITIES AND DANGERS OF GLASNOST/PERESTROIKA

We cannot recognize, hold official relations with, or give JSfriendly reception to the agents of a foreign government which is determined and bound to conspire against our institutions; whose diplomats will be the agitators of dangerous revolt: whose spokesmen say they sign agreements with no intention of keeping them ... The existing regime in Russia is based upon the negation of every principle of honor and good faith ... Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby (1920) explaining reasons for not recognizing the Soviet regime.

QUESTIONS: Are the Soviets sincere? Is Gorbachev really a new kind of Communist with whom we can deal? Is a new era of peace really dawning? After 71 years of mass murder and tyranny, is freedom at last coming to the Russian people? What is glasnost and is it changing the Soviet leadership into peace loving friends?

A. WHAT IS GLASNOST?

In October 1917, we parted with the Old World, rejecting it once and for all. We are moving toward a new world, the world of Communism. We shall never turn off that road. Mikhail Gorbachev, October 1987.

While glasnost has the connotation of openness and freedom of expression to the West, to the Soviet citizen it means something quite different. The correct translation of the word should be publicity meaning the publicizing of wrongdoing, corruption, inefficiency, so that laziness, theft, and misrepresentation can be properly punished. Glasnost is an excuse for cracking down, or purging, inefficient or corrupt bureaucrats and Communist Party members, and attacking the black market (Russia's only free market) which accounts for 30-40% of all Soviet economic activity. Glasnost is an excuse for a purge, not unlike the Stalin/Lenin style purges in the 1920 and 1930s (e.g., 200,000 people were prosecuted in 1986 alone, with many executions). It is important to understand, Gorbachev is not trying to weaken the Party, he is trying to save it!

B. FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES OF GLASNOST/PERESTROIKA

As far as the West is concerned, glasnost/perestroika has changed nothing except the propaganda, deception, disinformation techniques directed against the West. These have accelerated dramatically and are becoming far more subtle, sophisticated, and seductive. The West is still the enemy, and world domination is still sought, and ... is seen as inevitable (i.e., Gorbachev said in PRAVDA, 19 February 1987, We maintain a general perspective: the victory of Communism. Perestroika in international rela-

tions is defined by Gorbachev as the Finlandization of the non-communist world (See PRAVDA 2-17-88).

GLASNOST/PERESTROIKA HAS THE FOLLOWING GOALS OR OBJECTIVES REGARDING THE WEST:

1. NEUTRALIZATION OF WESTERN EUROPE AND

DESTRUCTION OF NATO. The goal is to drive a wedge between Western Europe and America, eliminate the American military presence from Europe altogether and install a Soviet protectorate over a de-nuclearized Western Europe.

2. THE NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT OF THE WEST.

War to the hilt between communism and capitalism is inevitable. Today, of course, we are not strong enough to attack. Our time will come in 30 to 40 years. To win, we shall need the element of surprise. The bourgeoisie will have to be put to sleep. So we shall begin by launching the most spectacular peace movement on record. There will be electrifying overtures and unheard of concessions. The capitalist countries, stupid and decadent, will rejoice to cooperate in their own destruction. They will leap at another chance to be friends. As soon as their guard is down, we will smash them with our clenched fist. Dimitri Manuilski to the Lenin School for Political Warfare in the 1930s.

The Soviets have now seduced America into pulling 100% of its nuclear missiles out of Western Europe plus all of its conventional cruise missiles, while retaining 93% of their own nuclear missiles still targeted on Western Europe. America and the West are being convinced by the Soviet propaganda onslaught that the threat of war is receding in the era of glasnost/ perestroika. It is instead growing geometrically!

3. CONSTRUCT A POSITIVE NEW IMAGE ABROAD

FOR THE USSR. The Soviet global propaganda machine is systematically cranking out the theme that: a new way of thinking really does exist in the Soviet Union; Soviet leaders are becoming pragmatists and no longer really believe in Marxism/Leninism.

Soviet propagandists understand that a startling piece of news is a hundred times better disinformation than traditional declarations and slogans. Therefore, they are bombarding the West with extraordinary events, creating an impression that the USSR is caught up in a maelstrom of innovations.

In short, everything which tarnishes the image of the USSR in the West is being patiently, systematically crossed off (at little cost to the regime) in the most sophisticated public relations/disinformation campaign in history.

4. SEDUCE THE WEST INTO FURNISHING THE

USSR WITH MASSIVE NEW FINANCIAL HIGH TECH AND AGRICULTURAL AID. The capitalists of the world and their governments, in pursuit of conquest of the Soviet market, will close their eyes to the indicated higher reality, and thus will turn into deaf mute blindmen. They will extend credits, and giving us the materials and technology we lack, they will restore our military industry, indispensable for our future victorious attack on our suppliers. In other words, they will labor for the preparation for their own suicide. Vladimir Lenin.

Just as Lenin enticed Western businessmen, banks, and governments to bail out the failing Soviet economy in the 1920s with his New Economic Policy (which was a pseudo-liberalization of the Soviet system), and Stalin did likewise in the late 1930s and during the war years, so Gorbachev's glasnost/perestroika

is designed to get the West (which is always eager to believe that the Soviets are liberalizing) to bail out the economic basketcase Russia of today.

U.S. Defense Department officials stated in late October that the new Western loans and high technology transfers will greatly strengthen the Soviet Military, both directly, and by freeing more funds for expanding the Soviet war machine and will add greatly to NATO's defense burden.

5. GET AMERICA AND THE WEST TO DISCONTINUE
SUPPORT FOR FREEDOM FIGHTER MOVEMENTS

AROUND THE WORLD. One of the key objectives of glasnost/perestroika is to convince the West to abandon the anti-communist resistance movements such as the Contras in Nicaragua, the Afghan resistance, and the UNITA freedom fighters in Angola. After all, as Gorbachev and the Soviet leadership keep pointing out, â\200\234with the USSR now preoccupied with glasnost/perestroika, and a new partnership with the West, their outdated, discredited Stalinist ideas of conquest, expansion, or regional Soviet-backed revolutions have long since been abandoned.â\200\235

C. SOVIET MILITARY DEPLOYMENT AND EXPANSION DURING GLASNOST/PERE- STROIKA ACCELERATING

In spite of glasnost/perestroika Soviet military expansion in Europe, the Middle East, the Far East/Pacific Basin, Southern Africa, and Central America is continuing to grow rapidly as the Soviets continue to pour more troops, weapons, and naval power into these regions. The U.S. Defense Department is warning that the Soviet military buildup is offensive, not defensive in nature. Dartmouth Professor and respected defense expert Robert Jastrow recently put it bluntly: â\200\234The Soviet Union is relentlessly preparing for war.â\200\235

D. SOVIET ESPIONAGE IS INCREASING DURING GLASNOST/PERESTROIKA

As the free world lowers its guard during the current period of detente, the Soviets are dramatically stepping up their spying activities, especially in America, Western Europe, and South Africa.

E. SOVIET THIRD WORLD EXPANSION DURING GLASNOST/PERESTROIKA

Nowhere is the deception and hypocrisy of glasnost/perestroika better illustrated than in the Sovietsâ\200\231 accelerating expansion in so-called regional conflicts all over the world (i.e., Central America, the Philippines, Southern Africa, etc.). Whether directly, or through surrogates such as Cuba in Central America and Africa,

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the Soviets are dramatically increasing their arms shipments and number of military advisors to Third World countries and liberation groups. The military strength of their surrogates, such as Cuba, North Korea, Libya, Nicaragua, and East Germany is also growing dramatically.

F. AMERICAâ\200\231S (AND THE WESTâ\200\231S) AP- PEASEMENT RESPONSE TO GLASNOST/ PERESTROIKA

Webster defines appeasement â\200\234as the act of yielding or conceding to the belligerent demands of a nation or group, in a conciliatory fashion.â\200\235 History is replete with the examples of peace loving nations (sometimes strong, sometimes weak) who tried to appease belligerent, aggressive, warlike, expansionist nations. The greater the weakness and concessions made by the peace loving nation, the more the aggressor/bully nation would be encouraged to increase its demands or expansion.

The business and political leaders of America, Western Europe, and some in South Africa, continue to turn a blind eye to the evil, the Third World revolutions, the duplicity, lying, cheating, which are all part of the Sovietsâ\200\231 long term behaviour, in their blind, insatiable desire for â\200\234peace and profits at any price.â\200\235

The Bible warns to â\200\234beware when men come to you crying peace, peace, and there is no peaceâ\200\231â\200\231; and â\200\230â\200\234While people are saying â\200\230peace and safetyâ\200\231, destruction will come on them suddenly.â\200\235 (1 Thess. 5:3) The present era of glasnost/perestroika and Detente II is setting the stage for the most dangerous period in world history: either for World War III within 5 years or less (i.e., by 1993 or â\200\23094), or perhaps simply the capitulation and surrender of the West to Soviet hegemony by the mid-1990â\200\231s.

(ED. NOTE: Concerned South Africans are strongly urged to order the entire report THE REALITIES OF GLASNOST/PERESTROIKA and to copy and distribute it, and this report, as widely as possible. You are also urged to subscribe to MIA on a regular basis (see coupon below).)

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