Preventing Repeal of the Clark Amendment: Contacts

As you are aware the Reagan Administration is currently pushing for repeal of the Clark Amendment limiting CIA activity in Angola. It is vital that you take immediate action in opposition to the repeal. The matter has become more crucial since (as the next page points out) U.S. "military experts" have already made contact with UNITA (South Africa's puppets in Angola led by Jonas Savimbi) and there are plans for military aid accompanied by more "advisors". South Africa is likely to invade and has "tactical" nuclear weapons plus U.S. artillery to fire them.

The repeal of the Clark Amendment is part of the Security Assistance Act of 1982 and in the first week of May is expected to come before the full House Foreign Affairs Committee as well as the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. If we're able to defeat repeal in committee it can still be introduced on the floor of the Senate or House, but the chances of it's passing will be decreased. Quick action is thus important, and continued vigilance even if we win the first battle. Here's what you can do:

1) Send letters (which are the most effective), telegrams and petitions to your local representative (at home & school) at:

    _____, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington DC 20515

2) Most crucially (this month) send letters, petitions etc to the following key Representatives and Senators. These are people who are "sitting on the fence", so with your efforts they can be won over. Most are on the House or Senate Foreign Affairs Committees:

   Senator Charles Percy  
   Room 4321 Senate Office Bldg.  
   Washington DC 20510 (Ill.)

   Senator Kassebaum  
   Room 304 Senate Office Bldg  
   Washington DC 20510

   Senator Glenn  
   Senate Office Bldg  
   Washington DC 20510

   Representative Clement Zablocki  
   House Office Building  
   Wash DC 20515 (Wisc.)

   Rep. Paul Findley (Ill.)  
   House Off Bldg, Wash DC

   Rep. William Goodling  
   House Off Bldg  
   Wash DC 20515 (Penn.)

   Rep. Olympia Snowe (Me.)  
   House Off Bldg, etc

   Rep. Erdahl (Minn.)  
   Rep. Jack Pritchard (Wash.)

   Rep. Fascell (Fla.)

3) Get stories into the local media. A demo near your local congressman's office on the issue--asking for a statement against repeal--will at least get his/her attention.  
   Also send media copies of the report on the next page (from "Episcopal Churchmen for South Africa")

4) For more information on the Clark Amendment and U.S. Policy generally:

   Write or Call Bill Johnston (212) 477-0066 He has lots of info on S. Africa's Episcopal Churchmen on S. Africa Room 1005 853 Bway NYC 10003 U.S. supplied nuclear capability and our emerging alliance

   and Washington Office on Africa, 110 Maryland Ave NE Wash DC 20002 (202) 546-7961
UNITED STATES MOVING CLOSER TO INVOLVEMENT IN WAR IN ANGOLA

This news item tucked away in yesterday's leading London Tory newspaper begins to lift the curtain on the United States government's hidden agenda for Angola and for all Southern Africa.

We are being assured from Washington that the new Reagan administration wants friendly relations with the black African states, to continue the policy of dialogue aimed to reach an internationally acceptable solution for the independence of Namibia and to increase economic aid to Zimbabwe - all the while exercising friendship for the South African regime, as the President has said, 'to be helpful to them in their problems with apartheid'.

The cries about Soviet-supported international terrorism and Soviet adventurism - one prime example said by Secretary of State Haig to be in Namibia - have this past week become muted, as the American public reacts with growing concern to the US government's aggressive statements and actions. Discovery of the presence in this country of the chief of South Africa's military intelligence and high-ranking associates embarrassed Washington but the South Africans saw government and Pentagon officials and US ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick. Pretoria's DTA collaborators in the International Territory of Namibia were well received in Washington and by Ms Kirkpatrick. And, President Reagan voiced the current DTA-Pretoria line of a constitutional conference aimed to entrench white minority and multinational corporation rights in Namibia before any UN-monitored elections which would result in an overwhelming victory for SWAPO of Namibia. This Western power-Pretoria scheme for a constitutional conference is a complete turn-around of the UN plan for settlement in the International Territory.

A US official team is shortly to leave for Southern African countries to discuss Namibia. Jonas Savimbi, head of the UNITA anti-governent group in Angola, has been dissuaded, it is said, to visit America at this time. The administration is pressing for the Congress to revoke the Clark amendment which forbids US military and para-military aid to such factions in Angola. Yet, behind the scenes - unknown to the American people - the US government is preparing to enter into this illegal enterprise - sending weapons, advisers, the lot.

The South African Defence Force in illegally-occupied Namibia has been built up to 100,000 men, according to Western intelligence reports referred to in THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH of 22 March. Together with 20,000 South West Africa Territorial Force troops, UNITA elements estimated to be 16,000 or more, and South African units in the Walvis Bay enclave of Namibia which Pretoria claims as its own, the apartheid regime has assembled an enormous strike force for a major assault on the People's Republic of Angola and the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia, the military wing of SWAPO, with a certain goal the taking of Luanda. Washington and Pretoria are in an alliance to maintain control over Southern Africa.