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MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

MG

☐ YOU WERE CALLED BY- ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY-

Betty Wells

OF (Organization)

Mike Evans

☐ PLEASE PHONE ☐ FTS ☐ AUTOVON

817-540-0346

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU
☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

SAWG → Meet with?
Gorkin's office

RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018

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FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

→ Betty Wells

→ ~~T~~ is Meehy

→ Kay McLandy

→ Mike Evans

→ Cost with pay

1st round game.

→ SAVG/WH

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 12/16/86

TO: *Linias*
FROM: MARI MASENG *ebc*
Deputy Assistant to the President
and
Director, The Office of Public Liaison
SUBJECT:

The attached is for:

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ Information | ☐ Review & Comment |
| ☐ Direct Response | ☒ Appropriate Action |
| ☐ File | ☐ Per Request |
| ☐ Other _____ | |

Should MR meet with him?

AMERICANS FOR PRESIDENT REAGAN'S
FOREIGN POLICY



MARION H. SMOAK



CARL SHIPLEY

December 11, 1986

Honorable Mari Maseng
Director of Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

RECEIVED OPL-WW
DEC 15 9:23

Dear Ms. Maseng:

We have been trying to support President Reagan's foreign policy in recent years, because there seems to be concerted effort on the part of left-leaning newspapers, columnists and other opinion-makers in the written and wire press, along with some of the middle level bureaucrats in the U.S. Department of State, to thwart many of President Reagan's foreign policy goals.

We have been particularly concerned with the developing situation in sub-Saharan Africa, based on our experience in the area over the past six or seven years. I was Chief of Protocol for several years during the Nixon Administration and my colleague Carl Shipley was a member of the Republican National Committee for many years. I call this to your attention so you will know that we are "partisans" in an ideological sense, and absolutely committed to President Reagan's foreign policy goals.

We are particularly concerned with the inability of the President to implement effectively the 1984 GOP platform proposal for independence for South West Africa, generally known as Namibia, and removal of the Cuban combat troops occupying Angola.

However, Congress has taken the bit in its teeth and repealed the Clark Amendment, which favored Soviet expansionism in southern Africa - and turned back Congressman Hamilton's efforts to "repeal" the repeal of the Clark Amendment, so some aid is flowing to Savimbi.

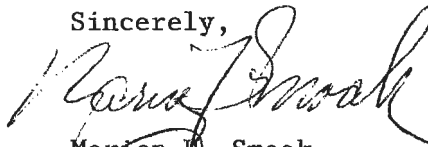
In Namibia, just to the south of Angola, a Multi-Party Conference of all internal political leaders who wish to participate, has successfully negotiated a transfer of all local self-governing powers from the Republic of South Africa, which administers Namibia pursuant to a 1920 League of Nations Mandate. This Multi-Party Conference has established a Transitional Government of National Unity, pending internationally acceptable independence.

In the meantime, it has control of the military forces and all other resources of the government, and is an effective opposition to Soviet expansionism in the area. However, our State Department continues to promote disinvestment in Namibia, write letters opposing any American interest in developing commercial ties with businesses in Namibia, and indulges a calculated "blind eye" on the reality of the Multi-Party Conference and TGNU as viable alternatives to a SWAPO takeover under Soviet auspices.

The Strijdom airport in Windhoek, Namibia is capable of accomodating the largest Soviet Ilyushin transport aircraft carrying Cuban combat soldiers into the area, and is a prime Soviet target through its SWAPO surrogate guerrilla forces.

Enclosed are two or three Congressional Record reprints and other documents that indicate some of the background of the situation in Namibia which you may find of interest. We are hopeful that we can meet with you soon to discuss ways we can raise the level of American understanding of the U.S. national security interests in Namibia as a means of furthering the President's policy.

Sincerely,



Marion D. Smoak
Ambassador of the U.S. (Ret.)

Enclosures: Lincoln Review, Volume 5
Namibia Facts and Figures
Senator Steven D. Symms
President Reagan's Foreign Policy
Ambassador Charles M. Lichenstein
SWA/Namibia Budget 1986 - 1987



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 99th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON

U.S. Senator Steven Symms (R-Idaho) Urges U.S. Recognition of Namibia's Transitional Government of National Unity.



SENATOR STEVEN D. SYMMS (R-ID)

"I therefore strongly urge the United States State Department to take cognizance of the Namibian Transitional Government of National Unity (TGNU) which now governs Namibia and exercises all powers of local self-government. ...We should extend a helping hand to Namibia's Transitional Government of National Unity."



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 99th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 131

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1985

No. 127

Senate

WHY ARE U.S. TAXPAYERS BANKROLLING ANGOLAN MARXISM?

Mr. SYMMS. President, yesterday's Washington Post, under the headline "U.S. Banks Help Set Up Angola Oil Field Funds," reported that American banks have played a major role in arranging over \$350 million in new loans and credits for development of a major oil field in Marxist Angola, based on remarks from the visiting Angolan Minister of Foreign Trade. The same story reports that this official's visit comes amid a major Cuban and Soviet-backed offensive by Angola against anti-Marxist opposition in southern Angola led by Jonas Savimbi.

It is incredible to me and surely to the freedom-loving American people that the United States State Department has been encouraging economic support for the Soviet puppet government of Angola, and ironically, or cynically, was pushing through this fat export-import loan at the same time Congress was shifting policy by repealing the Clark amendment. While State promotes investment in Communist Angola, they strongly oppose any United States investment in Namibia—southwest Africa. Namibia is the vast territory, for my colleagues who are unfamiliar with it, to the south of Angola. Namibia was administered under a 1920 League of Nations mandate until June 17, 1985, when the South African Government turned over to the people of Namibia all administrative powers of local self-government.

Namibia has the largest uranium mine in the world, vast reserves of strategic mineral resources for which United States industry is 100 percent import-dependent. And, it is the gateway to military, economic, and political control of such other vital minerals as chromium and platinum. The only place in the free world where these minerals are found is in southern Africa.

For nearly 20 years, the Soviets have provided equipment, financial help, and the back-up of upward of 40,000 Cuban soldiers to support the efforts of the Soviet-surrogate terrorists of Swapo in their campaign to seize control of Namibia and drag it behind the Soviet Iron Curtain.

The Swapo terrorists operate from bases in the southern part of Angola. To the extent United States banks help finance economic development in Angola, they are subsidizing the Marxist government of Angola which finances Soviet combat troops, Cuban forces, and Swapo terrorists in Angola.

The 1984 Republican platform stated that—

The Reagan-Bush administration will continue its vigorous efforts to achieve Namibian independence and the expulsion of Cubans from occupied Angola.

It is obvious that the big loan and credit package, which Bankers Trust of New York syndicated, and in which the United States Export-Import Bank participated, undermines President Reagan's policy of constructive engagement in the southern Africa region.

I therefore strongly urge the United States State Department to take cognizance of the Namibian Transitional Government of National Unity [TGNU] which now governs Namibia and exercises all powers of local self-government.

The TGNU has abolished apartheid under criminal penalties. Its 8 member Cabinet and 62 member Legislative Assembly is made up of all ethnic groups and political parties in Namibia—black, white, and colored. There has been a peaceful transition from colonial status to commonwealth status.

The United States Government should be encouraging the Transitional Government of National Unity in Namibia by helping it develop an economic infrastructure to support independence.

At present, the South African Government provides some \$600 million annually to Namibia, which is over 60 percent of the Namibia budget. Without United States investment and development of Namibia's natural resources, Namibia can neither achieve complete political independence nor the economic independence necessary to support and provide its public services.

On April 25 of this year, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs stated to the Parliament in Capetown that natural resources in Namibian territorial waters belong to Namibia and that South Africa would not try to

take a cent from it. Namibia's Government corporation Swacor subsequently completed a seismological survey of the Kudu gas field, discovered in the Atlantic Ocean off the Namibian coast more than a decade ago. It was then recognized as probably the biggest source of natural gas in the world. However, nothing was done to develop it pending clarification of the Namibian independence process.

Details of the Namibian Government survey have not been published, but informed sources report that the survey has confirmed the most optimistic estimates about the Kudu field. Apparently, the Kudu gas resource is the biggest on Earth, far overshadowing the North Sea field.

Namibia is now seeking international partners to develop the Kudu field, which will take several years and probably cost in excess of \$35 million. The United States Government should take the blinders off its eyes and face the reality that the people of Namibia are now in control of their own destiny. We should extend a helping hand to Namibia's Transitional Government of National Unity. If we fail to take these positive, supportive steps, the United States will lose investment opportunities, tax-generating job opportunities, and a chance to participate in the economic development of Namibia. Unfailingly, British, French, West German, and other western countries will fill the vacuum.

At a time when the United States Government was busy promoting economic sanctions against South Africa and preventing the United States Ambassador from returning to his residence, the British and West Germans held firm and refused to either support sanctions or withdraw their Ambassadors. The diplomatic bureaucrats in the State Department, no matter how well intentioned, have managed to stick their thumbs in their own eyes one more time by following the same misguided approach with has led to Soviet empire expansionism throughout the world and a gradual diminution of United States influence. Unless the United States Government wakes up before it is too late, we will be shut out of Africa, as we have been shut out of Southeast Asia, and are being shut out of Central America while the

Marxist-Leninist philosophy expands and flourishes in what were formerly free countries of the Earth.

I encourage the State Department to take a new look at policy toward Angola and at policy toward Namibia. We have the opportunity to make great improvements in America's image in Africa, and we can do that by promoting democratic government, any by promoting investment in countries friendly to us and friendly to our system of government. We are only doing a disservice to ourselves and to the African people by bankrolling our enemies, and failing to support and invest in countries which believe us to be their friends.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the aforementioned Washington Post article, an article by Edward Neilan from the Washington Times, entitled "Buildup by Soviets Targets South Africa"; and a piece by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, "False Victory Claim by Angola Marxists," which appeared in the New York Post.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. BANKS HELP SET UP ANGOLA OIL FIELD FUNDS

(By David B. Ottaway)

U.S. banks have played a major role in arranging more than \$350 million in new loans and credits for development of a major oil field in Marxist Angola, according to Angolan officials and banking sources.

Ismael Gaspar Martins, Angola's minister of foreign trade, told Washington Post editors and reporters Monday that Angola warmly welcomes the large investment and participation of U.S. companies in developing his war-ravaged country's depressed economy. He said he hopes others would follow the lead of U.S. oil companies.

"We are sure it can help Angola strengthen its economy," the American-educated Martins said.

The big loan and credit package, which Bankers Trust of New York syndicated and in which the U.S. Export-Import Bank participated, was signed July 26 in Paris and involved five U.S. and 10 European banks. It is believed to be one of the largest such deals for a sub-Saharan African country in many years.

Martins is visiting here as head of a five-person delegation seeking to attract more U.S. investment and promote better relations between the United States and Angola. The two have no diplomatic relations a decade after Angolan independence from Portuguese rule, but U.S. oil companies, led by Gulf, have become increasingly involved there.

His visit comes amid a major Cuban- and Soviet-backed offensive by Angola against anti-Marxist opposition in southern Angola led by Jonas Savimbi. The offensive has stirred concern among American conservatives about the fate of Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

Martins, educated on a Methodist scholarship at the University of Pennsylvania, said his government is "keeping its fingers crossed" that the United States will not provide open aid to UNITA. The 1976 Clark amendment barring clandestine aid to the anti-communist movement was repealed in July.

Martins also stressed that Angola hopes for revival of U.S.-led negotiations seeking independence of South African-administered Namibia and withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The talks broke down last spring.

"We want and are still willing to see the United States play an active role in solving regional problems," he said, stressing that Angola considers the negotiations "suspended" and does not want to abandon them.

The loan and credit package is for expansion of Angola's Takula field offshore at Cabinda in the far north. The field's "rated capacity" of production is 160,000 barrels a day compared with Angola's current level of about 220,500 barrels, a Bankers Trust official said.

The package involves \$91 million in two loans for the Angolan state oil company Sonangol and the Cabinda Gulf Oil Co., a \$130 million line of credit from the Export-Import Bank for equipment, a \$115 million line of credit from the French state financing institution Coface and \$17.2 million in other loans from commercial banks.

Martins said the total cost of developing the Takula field is \$450 million but did not explain how the remaining financing would be acquired.

BUILDUP BY SOVIETS TARGETS SOUTH AFRICA (By Edward Neilan)

The Soviet Union's stepped-up military role in Angola against the forces of anti-Marxist guerrilla leader Jonas Savimbi was dramatized on Sept. 3.

On that date, Soviet First Lt. K. Kirov Vioroshilov, instructor of the Angolan Army's 8th Motorized Brigade, was killed during an attack on Kunyamba, Cuando-Cubango Province, in southeastern Angola.

Five other Soviet officers were wounded and two armored vehicles were destroyed in the accident, according to Portuguese news agency reports.

The accelerated Soviet involvement was detailed last Wednesday in a Washington Times dispatch from Johannesburg. Quoting intelligence sources, the report by correspondent Michael Sullivan said that for the first time in Angola's civil war, Soviet officers had taken direct control of the fighting at the battalion level and were coordinating armor, air, artillery, and ground troops against Mr. Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

"The tactics being used," wrote Mr. Sullivan, "while not new to Warsaw Pact countries, are new to the Angolan bush."

Commenting on the Times dispatch the following day, State Department spokesman Charles E. Redman said Soviet activities in Angola are "a matter of concern to the United States. It is important that the Soviet Union understand that such actions could have an effect on our relationship."

Mr. Redman, who declined to comment on the specifics of the Soviet activities, criticized Moscow's decade-long involvement in the conflict: "The Soviet role in Angola stands in sharp contrast to the role the United States is playing. We are seeking a peaceful negotiated settlement which would end the conflict in the region, the militarization of Angola's countryside and the presence of foreign troops in Angola. The Soviets are fueling that conflict."

The present Soviet-directed offensive against Mr. Savimbi's troops appears to have several goals. One is to keep the conflict going and reduce any inclination which factions in the Luanda government may have toward negotiating with Mr. Savimbi, whose movement is extremely popular with Angolans. Another is to apply pressure on the UNITA headquarters at Jamba and possibly force Mr. Savimbi's forces to flee. Such is the urgency the Soviets attach to blunting the military power of UNITA that they have introduced the HIND helicopter, MiG-23s, SU-22s and T62 tanks.

A further goal is to increase pressure on the South African government in every way possible. It is evident that in the past several months Moscow has increased its South Africa-watching and subversion capabilities in all the countries of southern Africa.

The most recent link in the Soviet surveillance chain is the newly-appointed Soviet ambassador to tiny Lesotho. South African intelligence sources point out that the appointment of Vladimir Ivanovich Gavryuskin plus a staff of 27 is out of all proportion, since Lesotho has no Soviet residents, very little trade and no other links with the Soviet Union. The new ambassador arrived recently along with several crates of sophisticated electronic monitoring equipment.

Previously, the Soviet ambassador to Mozambique, Yuri Sepellov, served concurrently as Moscow's envoy in Lesotho's capital of Maseru.

Mr. Gavryuskin, 61, studied economics at Moscow University and is said to speak English well. His first overseas posting was from 1962 to 1968 to the Soviet Embassy in London, where he served as second secretary in the economic section. In 1968 he was one of 40 Soviet officials ordered out of the country by the British Foreign Office. Mr. Gavryuskin subsequently was posted to the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa and then became consul general in Montreal. He was expelled from Canada in 1982, along with 17 other Soviet diplomats, on espionage charges.

Every Soviet embassy in Southern Africa has been beefed-up in the last six months. In the Angolan capital of Luanda, Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Kalinin heads a staff of 45. The entire Soviet intelligence operation for southern Africa is controlled by the KGB and GRU from Luanda.

The Soviet Embassy staff in Harare, Zimbabwe, was recently increased from 17 to 65, and in Gaborone, Botswana, from 21 to 60. Ambassador Sepellov, who was kicked out of Britain in 1971 for spying, heads a staff of 100 in Maputo, Mozambique. Until a few months ago, the staff there numbered only 35.

In Lusaka, Zambia, Ambassador V. Cherendik has a staff of 130 with a Red Army general as military attache. Mr. Cherendik has been identified by South African political commentator Stephan Terblanche as "a general in the KGB who has been expelled from three African countries."

Destabilization of South Africa's political and economic structure is a known aim of the Soviet Union, and Moscow is obviously increasing its manpower in the region to accomplish that mission.

FALSE VICTORY CLAIM BY ANGOLA MARXISTS (By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak)

JAMBA, ANGOLA.—We had just departed the place called Jamba in south-eastern Angola where Dr. Jonas Savimbi has his rear headquarters when the Marxist propaganda machine in Luanda announced that Savimbi had "abandoned" his guerrilla stronghold.

A surprising claim. Indeed, since the Jamba we had left 36 hours earlier was entirely peaceful with not even a distant gun booming, its alleged fall to the forces of Luanda's Marxist regime was a claim so astonishing that it may accurately be labelled a lie.

Reason enough exists for issuing such a lie. The regime has been trying to terminate Savimbi's courageous resistance for 10 years. Arrayed against the strongly pro Western, anti-Marxist Savimbi have been the entire armed forces of Angola, an increasing contingent of Soviet fighter-advisers and, of course, those 25,000 or more Cuban mercenaries.

We left Jamba at 2 a.m. on Thursday, Sept. 26. A rooster had started to crow and a full moon cast a glow over the soft bush country. Not one sentry stopped our two-truck caravan, headlights glaring, as we started down the rutted track on our two-hour journey to the nearest air strip, a gravel runway smoothed out of the bush.

On Sept. 28, the correspondent of the Washington Post, Allister Sparks, wrote the following dispatch: "The Angolan govern-

ment's news agency reported today that rebel leader Jonas Savimbi had abandoned his base in the southern part of the country and withdrawn into neighboring Namibia following "an important military victory by the Angolan Army."

In Savimbi's camp at Jamba, there had been quiet singing for two hours after our simple supper in a spacious, grass-thatched meeting hall where we earlier had our two-hour interview with Savimbi.

It is conceivable that the singers gathered somewhere out of sight in the darkness of late evening, were cradling loaded AK-47s in their laps with the safety catches off while they sang, waiting for the attack. Conceivable, but not likely. The soft sound of the singers helped put us to sleep in our small thatched hut.

The government's claim of overrunning Jamba is on a par with its claim several days earlier that South African troops were even

then "defending" Jamba from capture. There were no South African troops here.

Yet, there propaganda claims were published around the world with the intent of building invincibility into the Communist camp. In the end, they may backfire. As surely as our eyes saw what they saw at Jamba last Thursday, the word will spread that Jamba has not fallen, seems not about to fall and may never fall.

AMERICANS FOR PRESIDENT REAGAN'S FOREIGN POLICY



MARION H. SMOAK



CARL SHIPLEY

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1986

Why Are Black Namibians Part of Sanctions?

WINDHOEK, Namibia—The traditional moral and civilized principles that have always kept the West from harming innocent countries when hostile actions are taken against an offending state now appear to have been undermined. This is proved by the moves to impose punitive economic sanctions against South Africa. What few know is that these measures are also targeted against the new black majority government of Namibia.

On July 22, President Reagan expressed his firm opposition to punitive measures

its administration of Namibia to the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) on June 17, 1985. SWAPO, brandishing its U.N.-bestowed title as "the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people," continues its guerrilla operations, opposes any peaceful negotiations and spurns repeated invitations to join the MPC government.

For the first time, Namibia is under the direct rule of a black majority government. All legislative, executive and judicial powers, including control over the police and security forces, rest now with the MPC government in Windhoek.

The historic coalition government is composed of an eight-member cabinet of ministers. Six are black Namibians. There is a 62-member National Assembly, of which 51 members are black, and a 16-member Constitutional Council, of which 14 members are black. Government officials are the duly elected leaders and members from the six Namibian political parties associated with the Multi-Party Conference.

Namibia has a population of some one million, of which about 80,000 are white. Of the country's 42,514 civil servants, over 34,000 are black Namibians. The police and security forces are entirely Namibianized. South Africa does keep several thousand military personnel in Namibia and retains control over external defense and foreign-policy matters. However, the South African-appointed administrator general no longer has control over any domestic actions of the MPC government.

Despite all this important progress, the U.S. continues to tar Namibia with the same brush it uses on South Africa. SWAPO Democrats and the other political parties in the MPC have cast aside their ideological differences in order to work toward national reconciliation pending a settlement within the framework of the 1978 United Nations Resolution 435, which called for U.N. supervised elections as part of the creation of an independent Namibia. It is our intention to move toward complete

independence and nationwide free elections within three years.

No one desires such independence more than I do. I left Namibia in 1974 and fought with SWAPO against the South Africans until 1975, when I went to the Soviet Union to study engineering. During my five years there I became disillusioned with communism and convinced that SWAPO was a totalitarian organization dedicated to the creation of a one-party state in Namibia. After leaving the Soviet Union, I learned that in 1979 several key leaders in SWAPO who shared my concerns had broken away to form SWAPO Democrats, a party peacefully working for independence and a democratic future for Namibia. I joined SWAPO Democrats in 1982, and assumed my present position in 1984.

Sanctions against my country would only be harmful. The multinational corporations in Namibia strictly observe the Sullivan Principles. These equal-opportunity employers have developed an elite black labor force whose living standards are superior to those of other black workers. We hope these companies will expand—not contract—their employment.

It would be foolish for the U.S. to expect that its prescriptions for change in South Africa will be taken seriously by the Botha government if Washington fails to recognize that President Reagan's proposals of July 22 have already been implemented in Namibia. By including Namibia in ruthless and indiscriminate sanctions meant for the situation in South Africa, the U.S. will appear to be engaging in the old game of making new demands just as soon as the previous ones have been met. If the goal of the U.S. is indeed the elimination of apartheid, the people of Namibia expect the U.S. to exclude our country from any punitive economic sanctions.

Mr. Ya Nangoloh is the secretary of information for the SWAPO Democrats of Namibia.

Africa

By Phil Ya Nangoloh

against Pretoria. The president specifically stipulated the "necessary components of progress towards political change" in South Africa. Among those components were that: (a) a timetable for elimination of apartheid should be set; (b) all political prisoners should be released; (c) black political movements should be legalized; and (d) the government and its opponents should begin negotiations.

We in Namibia welcome all of those proposals. Moreover, we are proud to inform the American people that: (a) apartheid, including the Group Areas Act, has been legally eliminated in Namibia; (b) all political prisoners, including leaders and members of the Soviet-backed South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), have been released; (c) there are no banned indigenous political, religious or trade-union organizations in Namibia; and (d) press freedom and nonviolent political meetings are fully guaranteed by law. I challenge doubters to come to my country and see for themselves.

The June state of emergency declared in South Africa has nothing to do with Namibia. South Africa voluntarily transferred



Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 99th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

WASHINGTON

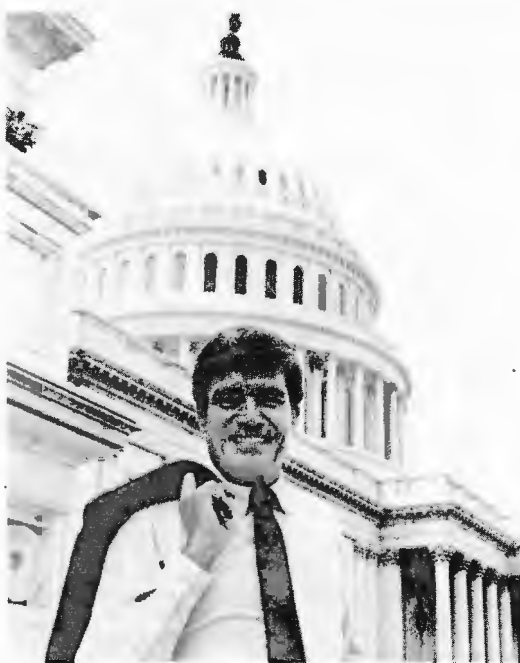
Time to Put Our Bets on the Namibia Transitional Government as the Best Available Vehicle for Peaceful Change:

"The emerging Reagan Doctrine in U.S. foreign policy is built on the foundation of U.S. support—adequate support, timely support—for freedom-fighters in every part of the world. It contemplates more than just the containment of Soviet imperialism: it actually perceives the possibility of rolling back Soviet expansion at key points around the periphery, through U.S. support for those fighting to preserve their freedom, to regain their freedom—or to achieve their independence through normal political evolution.

In South West Africa, I believe it is time to put our bets on the Transitional Government of National Unity as the best available vehicle for peaceful change."



AMBASSADOR CHARLES M. LICHENSTEIN
Former U.S. Deputy Representative to the United Nations Security Council



CONGRESSMAN PHILIP CRANE (R-IL)

U.S. Congressman Philip M. Crane (R-IL): Keep Namibia Free From Communist Oppression:

"Recently, the Government of South Africa granted the request of the Multi-Party Conference of Namibia for autonomous local self-government pending implementation of U.N. Resolution 435. This transitional government, made up of representatives of numerous political parties and all races, represents a viable and necessary alternative to the SWAPO terrorists who have waged a long and insidious campaign of violence to gain control of Namibia. Supporting this transitional government in its efforts to bring independence to the beleaguered Namibians requires no expenditure of government funds; all it requires would be recognition by the United States. This would elevate these dedicated, pro-Western leaders of the transitional government to the same level as the Communist terrorists of SWAPO."



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 99th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 132

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1986

No. 55

House of Representatives

KEEPING NAMIBIA FREE FROM COMMUNIST OPPRESSION

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1986

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I believe that U.S. policy toward any country, but particularly toward Namibia, should be to try to ensure the well-being and freedom of the Namibian people and to protect vital U.S. interests. In this instance, both of these goals can be achieved only by following one policy—that of assuring that the Soviets and their SWAPO henchmen are unsuccessful in obtaining control of Namibia. But in recent years it has become painfully obvious that the Communist team of Angola, the Soviet Union, and SWAPO will not be satisfied with any solution that does not grant them complete control of Namibia. Such an occurrence would have disastrous consequences not only for the Namibian people and the region of southern Africa, but also for the rest of the world, for Namibia has the largest known uranium deposits in the world, as well as strategic waterways along its western coast.

In order to avoid SWAPO domination of Namibia, our policy must be altered. The time has come to dissociate ourselves with the U.N. designation of SWAPO as the "sole and authentic" representative of the Namibian people, for this amounts to declaring a winner before the elections are even held. Rather, we must stand up for the principles of antiterrorism, self-determination, and peaceful resolution of political differences.

This does not mean that U.N. Resolution 435 needs to be abandoned for a reasonable solution can be reached under it. Recently, the Government of South Africa granted the request of the Multi-Party Conference of Namibia for autonomous local self-government pending implementation of U.N. Resolution 435. This transitional government, made up of representatives of numerous political parties and all races, represents a viable and necessary alternative to the SWAPO terrorists who have waged a long and insidious campaign of violence to gain control of Namibia. Supporting this transitional government in its efforts to bring independence to the beleaguered Namibians requires no expenditure of government funds; all it requires would be recognition by the United States. This would elevate these dedicated, pro-Western leaders of the transitional government to the same level as the Communist terrorists of SWAPO.

I hope the United States will take this important and historic step and thereby signal an end to the preferential treatment of SWAPO. The cause of stability, liberty, and self-determination will be served by such a move. Much blood has already been spilled, and much time has been wasted, but the chance to achieve our goals is within sight.

In this light I recommend the following statement made by Ambassador Charles M. Lichenstein, the former U.S. Deputy Ambassador to the United Nations. He speaks from personal experience about the situation in Namibia, having recently returned from there. I commend his remarks to my colleagues.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA: THE SWAPO/ PLATINUM CONNECTION

In late January, I was the guest of the Transitional Government of National Unity, in office since June 1985, on a week-long fact-finding tour of South West Africa—more generally known these days as Namibia. My preconceptions about this last-remaining colonial territory in southern Africa, in trust to the South African government since the end of the First World War, had largely been formed during incessant debates in the U.N. Security Council where I served as the deputy U.S. representative from 1981 to 1984.

Not surprisingly, considering the virtually ritualistic nature of these debates—vicious polemics, in fact, aimed at what is typically called in that chamber of horrors "the racist regime in Pretoria"—my preconceptions turned out to be in major part wrong. And because most of what most Americans think they know about "the problem of South West Africa" is a by-product of U.N.-generated disinformation, public understanding of that territory and indeed of the entire southern African region is basically and tragically flawed. Rational U.S. policy is a further victim of this discontinuity between reality and perception.

I do not mean to minimize the severity or complexity of the obstacles in that region to peaceful and reasonable outcomes—outcomes that serve U.S. strategic interests and, even more important, outcomes that might serve the interest of the people, all the people of southern Africa. The obstacles are formidable. Deprivations of fundamental human rights are real, and they are harsh. The status quo in all probability cannot be preserved for any term much longer than a few years or a decade, nor should it be. At the same time, however, evolutionary processes are under way—now, this very day—that hold out the promise of productive outcomes. There are no grounds for euphoria. There are grounds for cautious hope—if everyone directly, genuinely and, yes, constructively involved, not least our own government, seize upon the opportunities now at hand.

And in South West Africa these opportunities are real: the million or so people of that emerging nation are building a new reality there, a multiracial and multiethnic reality.

The daunting problems of the region cannot of course be wholly decoupled from the evolutionary process now under way in South West Africa. But this process demands our particular focus and our understanding. On its own merits, it deserves our encouragement. The payoff, for us and for the people of the region, potentially is enormous.

Let me back off a few steps and restate what is obvious to all of us.

As the Soviet Empire has expanded all around the periphery, relentlessly and until recently unopposed—in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, deep within our own hemisphere—the Soviets have relied more and more on surrogates to carry the fight, to do their dirty work. The international terrorist network, "National Liberation Movements" in the nomenclature of Soviet disinformation, is at the very core of this Soviet imperial aggression. Two of the principal such liberation movements, both of them officially sanctified by the United Nations as the "sole and authentic representatives" of the people whose legitimate interests the Soviets thus cynically exploit, are of course the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the terrorist spearhead of Soviet and radical Arab interests in the Middle East, and the South West Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO), whose terrorist guerrilla forces based in Angola—now in major part pinned down by Jonas Savimbi's UNITA—are attempting to seize control of South West Africa. I'll come back to this point but, for the moment, I add just a footnote: it is ironic (and worse) that the U.N., whose world mission it is supposed to be to defuse and resolve conflict without recourse to force of arms, by its precertification of such groups as SWAPO in effect overrides the normal democratic political process and creates disincentives for entering into peaceful negotiation. The U.N. already has declared SWAPO the winner in South West Africa—so why indeed should SWAPO take part in the evolutionary process now unfolding there? Why should SWAPO assume any of the risks of the competitive democratic politics?

The Soviet strategy in southern Africa, typically, is no secret at all. Leonid Brezhnev stated it openly as recently as 1973. Soviet world strategy, he said, is " * * * to gain control of the two great treasure houses on which the West depends—the energy treasure house of the Persian Gulf, and the mineral treasure house of central and southern Africa."

These parallel Soviet thrusts need little embellishment. Various committees of Congress have examined U.S. vulnerability in

the area of strategic minerals. Platinum is a lot more than just a precious bauble in a jewel box: it has wide-ranging significance industrially. With its five associated metals—palladium, osmium, ruthenium, iridium, and rhodium—it is a vital component of essential technologies. It doesn't take a lot of it, but defense industries from fighter planes to space craft would virtually shut down if our access to platinum were interrupted or cut off altogether. Our food supply would be affected. So too would air pollution: there would be more of it! Platinum in fact is used in the manufacture of about one in five of our industrial products—and the further fact is that we are close to 100 percent import dependent for platinum.

In 1983, the Congressional Budget Office reported to Congress on U.S. strategic minerals vulnerability. According to the CBO, "U.S. import dependence is almost total for minerals such as . . . the platinum group metals. Moreover, U.S. dependence is increasing." The CBO report went on to say that the extremely high concentrations of platinum in southern Africa "renders this group of metals one of the most critical of all potential mineral contingency problems, both in terms of supply interruption and deliberate price escalation." The Soviet threat, in other words, proceeds on twin tracks: Soviet control of South West Africa along with Mozambique and Angola, even apart from the actual threat during a military confrontation, would subject the U.S. to the equal if not greater threat of "diplomatic blackmail" on a global scale.

This potential Soviet-controlled triad in southern Africa—Angola and Mozambique, now possibly South West Africa—defines the strategic challenge we must confront. Angola has been a Soviet puppet for the more than ten years of its putative "independence". The MPLA ruling cadre is propped up by some 40,000 Cuban troops and 5,000 Soviet and East German "advisors". Angola is the staging base, moreover, for the transport of troops from Cuba to still other components of the Soviet African empire, to Mozambique and Ethiopia, for example. And the SWAPO terrorists, trained, financed, and directed by the Soviets, pursue their fight for control of South West Africa from bases in southern Angola. Should SWAPO succeed—whether by arms or by a U.N.-sanctioned "diplomatic" takeover—the Soviet Noose would tighten over U.S. access to platinum and such other strategic minerals as chromium and cobalt which are available to us almost exclusively in this region of the world.

The U.S. interest in South West Africa goes beyond access to strategic resources. This is a country about twice the size of California with a population of slightly more than one million—consisting of 12 major ethnic groups who speak eight languages and 29 dialects and who range on the scale of socioeconomic development literally from the Stone Age to the highest rungs of, say, the London Inns of Court. It is a fascinating blend of the First and Third Worlds—and heir to the problems of both.

Along with its strategic minerals, it contains the world's largest uranium mine and one of the largest gas fields. It is, as I've been saying, a major target of Soviet expansionism, one last stop from the borders of the Republic of South Africa itself.

In 1985, that country—in technical violation of Resolution 435 of the U.N. Security Council, which demands immediate independence for Namibia with SWAPO virtually guaranteed political control—transferred all powers of local self-government, save only national defense, from its own Administrator-General to a Multi-Party Conference of Namibian political leaders representing every major group within South West Africa, including the dominant Ovambo people of the north (by most estimate about half of the total population) who are presumed to constitute the base of SWAPO strength. (I might note in passing that the leaders of SWAPO-D, the break-away group of Ovambos, dedicated to peaceful evolution to independence, seemed to me fully prepared to contest this proposition at the ballot-box.) The Multi-Party Conference in turn established a Transitional Government of National Unity last June and invited SWAPO to lay down its guns and join in the peaceful evolution of an independent and democratic Namibia. SWAPO rejected the invitation, as it has consistently rejected all offers of negotiation and peaceful reconciliation. SWAPO continues to pursue its objective of total domination with guerrilla, terrorist warfare across the border from southern Angola.

I am, I concede, simply an "eight-day expert" in the politics of South West Africa—backed up, however, with almost four years' involvement in the international diplomatic process. My recent visit left with me some indelible impressions, and some grounds for cautions optimism.

The Transitional Government is working. It appears to be in full control of day-to-day administration. And it is taking on many of the hard issues: during my visit, the Minister of Education presented a controversial plan for a unitary national educational system, which would have the effect of real-locating locally-generated resources from the minority white to the majority black communities. Interestingly, and encouragingly, there are both blacks and whites on both sides of the debate.

Consciously designed to reflect the full range of the ethnic diversity of South West Africa, and its multiracial composition, the Transitional Government includes the leaders of every major group. It is multiracial: I met personally and at considerable length with every one of its eight cabinet members, five of whom are black. Roughly the same distribution is to be found within the National Council (the legislature) and the Constitutional Council, which is hard at work on a representative constitutional system, leading in due course (about 18 months from now according to the scenario) to competitive democratic elections and ultimate *de jure* independence. The chairman of the Constitutional Council, a respected South African jurist and legal scholar, is publicly

committed to a unitary electoral system, probably embracing some form of national lists and proportional representation. The Administrator-General, for his part, seemed to me to be dedicated to working himself out of a job at the earliest possible date.

I repeat: this Transitional Government is in place, and it is working. The invitation to SWAPO to join in is on the table. The Lusaka agreement between South Africa and Angola prohibiting cross-border operations—by SWAPO to the south, by the South Africa Defense Forces to the north—appears to be holding, more or less. The essential elements of a peaceful evolution to Namibian independence, in short, are at hand.

What is most conspicuously lacking, in my judgment, is official recognition by the U.S. Government that this "new reality" in South West Africa presents all the players in southern Africa with genuine new opportunities. Our government seems to be frozen into the "Resolution 435 formula" at precisely the moment when a fresh approach is called for. I am not suggesting that the U.S. turn its back on Resolution 435: construed with flexibility, and with the crucial exception of the guaranteed dominance awarded to SWAPO, it does provide a rough framework for peaceful evolution to Namibian independence. I am suggesting—indeed I am strongly recommending—that at the same time our government develop practical, working links to the Transitional Government in Windhoek. Modest amounts of U.S. assistance, particularly in agriculture and fisheries (economic development generally) and in the area of education, could make a vast difference. Official U.S. encouragement to the private sector, encouragement to potential investors and to nonprofit entities alike, could be just as important: in the course of my visit, I was struck again and again with obvious possibilities for partnerships between U.S. and Namibian schools and colleges and (of special relevance to local needs) vocational training facilities. And these are just the obvious possibilities for the mutually productive relationships we ought to be cultivating. In what sense "mutually"? What's in it for us? My working assumption is that U.S. interests are served by peaceful change in southern Africa.

The emerging Reagan Doctrine in U.S. foreign policy is built on the foundation of U.S. support—adequate support, timely support—for freedom-fighters in every part of the world. It contemplates more than just the containment of Soviet imperialism: it actually perceives the possibility of rolling back Soviet expansion at key points around the periphery, through U.S. support for those fighting to preserve their freedom, to regain their freedom—or to achieve their independence through normal political evolution.

In South West Africa, I believe it is time to put our bets on the Transitional Government of National Unity as the best available vehicle for peaceful change.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 20, 1987

On Wednesday, March 18, 1987, Rudy Beserra, Associate Director, Office of Public Liaison, met with three members of the Hare Krishna sect. The meeting was arranged by Achamma Chandler, president of the Indian American Forum. The meeting took place in room 193 OEOB. The three members of the Hare Krishna were:

Dick Dezio	6-28-48
Arthur Billa	2-8-49
Bhajirth Zyas	8-1-44

There were some questions yesterday if someone named Kirtanananda Swami Bhaktipada attended the meeting. This gentleman supposedly had an arrest record. Mr. Beserra did not meet with anyone by that name.

This morning, however, there was an article in the New York Times with a photo of Mr. Bhaktipada. This is the same person who was cleared in as Bhajirth Zyas.

Rudy Beserra can be reached at x2657.

Guru, Focus of Investigations, Meets Reagan Aide

By LINDSEY GRUSON
Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, March 19 — A West Virginia Hare Krishna leader who is the focus of investigations into murder, child abuse and drug smuggling was expelled from the Krishna movement Wednesday, hours after meeting with a White House official to complain that he was being persecuted by the authorities.

The guru, Kirtanananda Swami Bhaktipada, met for 30 to 45 minutes in the Old Executive Office Building with Rudy Beserra, assistant director of the Office of Public Liaison, according to the religious leader's aides. The aides said they had tried to persuade the White House that the investigations into the sect's activities were based on prejudice against Hindus and that the Reagan Administration should intervene.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Beserra at first denied meeting with the guru and his aides, then said he had met with the group "briefly" and had been given evidence of religious persecution. He said he had not looked into the swami's background or read any of the numerous articles describing the investigations into his New Vrindaban commune, 70 miles southwest of Pittsburgh.

Referred By Indian Lobby

"Apparently they've been harassed," Mr. Beserra said. He said he met with the guru because the religious leader had been referred by Achamma Chandler, president of the Indian American Forum, a nonprofit lobby concerned with Indian-American relations. Ms. Chandler, in a letter to the Hare Krishnas released today, charged that the sect had "abused" her organization to serve its "ulterior motives."

Asked how Mr. Bhaktipada had received security clearance, a White House spokeswoman, Leslye Arsh, said Mr. Bhaktipada was not one of three members of the sect given clearances for the meeting with Mr. Beserra. But she said she did not know exactly who the three Krishnas were and that Mr. Bhaktipada could have attended the meeting by using another name.

Mr. Bhaktipada said he had used his own name.

A spokesman for the Office of Public Liaison said it was a division of the White House communications department and frequently arranged briefings for President Reagan on a variety of topics.

'A Very Friendly Exchange'

A spokesman for Mr. Bhaktipada, Tulsu Das, said Mr. Beserra promised to set up a meeting next week with the United States Civil Rights Commission and several other Federal agencies. He also advised the guru to get in touch with West Virginia's Governor, Arch A. Moore Jr.

"It was a very friendly exchange," said Mr. Das, who accompanied Mr. Bhaktipada to the meeting. Mr. Das



Kirtanananda Swami Bhaktipada

"He doesn't have anything to apologize for because he hasn't done anything wrong," Mr. Umapati said. He charged that the sect's leaders, who are in Mayapur, India, at their annual meeting, acted without authority under the group's religious laws in expelling the swami for "political" reasons.

The decision to excommunicate Mr. Bhaktipada is the latest sign of a growing schism in the sect, which traces its Hindu roots back 5,000 years. In the 1970's it attracted thousands of middle-class Americans by preaching that non-violence, chanting and vegetarianism are a way to transcend the body and reunite with God.

In recent years, however, internal warfare has bedeviled the sect, which is governed by a loose confederation of about a dozen gurus known as the Governing Body Commission. But Mr. Bhaktipada has long dismissed the commission's authority, claiming he is the only true guru.

The schism has been exacerbated by a series of overlapping inquiries by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the West Virginia state police and the sheriff's office in Marshall County, the site of Mr. Bhaktipada's ornate commune.

The investigations began after a disenchanted devotee, Steven Bryant, was found murdered in Los Angeles in May, 1986. The victim had blamed Mr. Bhaktipada for his divorce and had charged sect leaders with a wide range of criminal misconduct, ranging from child abuse to drug trafficking.

The investigations, focusing in part on Mr. Bhaktipada's possible role in drug trafficking and the Bryant murder, have so far led to the conviction in West Virginia of Daniel Reid and Thomas Dresher, members of Mr. Bhaktipada's commune, in the 1983 murder of Charles St. Denis, a convicted drug dealer associated with the Krishnas.

Mr. Dresher has also been charged with murdering Mr. Bryant and is awaiting extradition to California. The probes have also resulted in the filing of child abuse charges against two teachers at the Krishna school in West Virginia.

April Trial for School Sex Case

LOS ANGELES, March 19 (AP) — A mother and son accused of molesting children at a nearby preschool institution will go on trial next month, Judge William R. Pounders said Wednesday. He said jury selection would begin April 20.

The defendants, Raymond Buckey, 28 years old, and Peggy McMartin Buckey, 60, who ran the McMartin Preschool institution, were arraigned on that same date three years ago.

They were among seven people originally arrested in the case. Charges

against five were eventually dismissed and several of the counts against the Buckeys were eliminated.

Mr. Buckey is charged with 79 counts of child molestation and one count of conspiracy, while Mrs. Buckey is charged with 20 counts of child molestation and one count of conspiracy.

Their trial was scheduled to begin Wednesday, but the Buckeys agreed to postpone it.

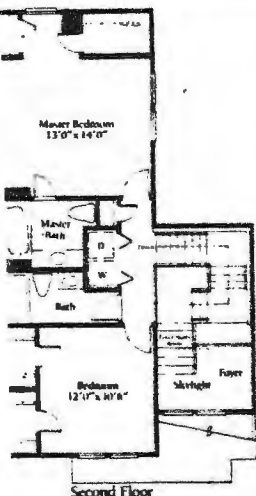
Jury selection is expected to take several weeks or even months.

THE ART...

unique combination that An incredibly beautiful, has been added, with the designs. All the perfect and soaring ceiling on and storage; private oversized windows, fire-ALANCE—lovely exteriors re, natural background; strolling and jogging;

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masterpiece, that represents ding-Art. Four handsomely inhouse models are on sales office today.



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continue to I-684N to I-84E to
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it onto Federal Rd. Turn left
after Read's Department
Woods on right.

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offerings can be made until an offering
date of N.Y. This advertisement is made
Money General. #CD67-0032

MIKE EVANS

January 26, 1987

Linas Kojelis
Special Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison
White House - Room 196
Washington, DC 20500

ATTENTION: Max Green

Dear Sir:

This is in regard to your letter to Mike Evans of December 30, 1986 regarding Ray McCauley from South Africa, copy attached.

I have tried several times to call your office, but have not been successful in reaching you. We have received word that Ray McCauley will be in the States the first week of June for approximately two weeks. If you can set something up during this period, we would be most grateful.

I will be awaiting your reply.

Sincerely,

Becky Wells

Becky Wells
Secretary to Mike Evans

bw

*Ph. 11-1/2 & full original
attached*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 30, 1986

Dear Rev. Evans:

Thank you for your correspondence of August 8 and December 12 and please excuse my delay in replying. We greatly appreciate your bringing Ray McCauley and his fine work on behalf of reason and understanding in South Africa to our attention. We would be very pleased to arrange meetings with appropriate officials, both at the White House and at the State Department during Rev. McCauley's next visit to the United States. Unfortunately, due to a very hectic schedule, we can not promise a meeting with the President, but can assure you that he would be received by significant policy makers.

Please have your staff contact Max Green of our office at 202/456-6270 as soon as you know of Rev. McCauley's next visit to Washington, and Max will make all of the necessary arrangements. I hope to see you both soon.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Linas Kojelis". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Linas" and last name "Kojelis" clearly distinguishable.

Linas Kojelis
Special Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

Rev. Mike Evans
P.O. Box 709
Bedford, Texas 76021

cc: Ms. Becky Wells

MIKE EVANS

November 3, 1986

Linas Kojelis
Special Assistant for Foreign Affairs
White House - Room 196
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Kojelis:

Please refer to letter to Carolyn Sundseth (which she referred to you) of August 8, 1986, and letter to you of September 12, 1986. I am enclosing a copy of Dr. Ray McCauley's resume for your perusal.

I received a call from Max Green from your office several months ago, and have just now been able to get back to you. Mr. Green had requested to know "what kind" of meetings we wanted to set up for Dr. McCauley. Dr. McCauley is one of the most influential pastors in the entire nation. I would like him to meet with the highest individual possible in the White House so that Ray can understand the President's policy, and how Ray can assist with that policy in his Country of South Africa. Also, if you have any suggestions on any other kind of meetings that you think would be good for him to be at, we would appreciate your input.

Dr. McCauley believes very strongly in President Reagan and would like to know some specific things he can do to be of assistance. He would be a perfect person to be on any senate subcommittee that may be going on, (in behalf of the President's position) because he is living in South Africa. Due to the fact that his churches are integrated and he clearly understands what the communists are trying to do, he could really be a great asset to reinforce the President's policy.

Ray McCauley will be out of town November 6-15 and would need at least three weeks notice for a meeting.

I would appreciate anything you could do to help us get a meeting set up. If you need any further information, please call my office 817/540-0346 and ask for my secretary Becky Wells, or myself. Thank you so very much.

Sincerely,

Mike Evans

Evangelist Mike Evans

bw

Enclosure

RAY McCauley is founder and Pastor of RHEMA BIBLE CHURCH in Randburg, South Africa.

He was born in South Africa and, before his conversion, he was a professional body-builder. In 1978 he and his wife Lynda moved to America where they attended RHEMA BIBLE TRAINING CENTER in Tulsa, OKLAHOMA. It was there that he was ordained by Dr. Kenneth E. Hagin in the same year.

In 1979 they returned to South Africa to start a church and a bible college along the lines of that of Kenneth Hagin Ministries in U.S.A. They started holding church services in their parent's home in June 1980, with an attendance of 15 people. Now, six years later RHEMA Bible Church has a multi-racial membership of 9 000. It has pioneered 120 other churches and graduated 1620 students from the bible college which has 400 full-time students at present. Recently Rhema completed a multi-million rand building that seats 5 000 people which is already packed to capacity on Sunday mornings. 500 monthly decisions for Christ are being recorded at the services.

Pastor Ray McCauley is co-founder of the INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP OF CHRISTIAN CHURCHES. This is a unique organisation which has brought together five different streams of Christians in South Africa under one banner. There are approximately 200 churches altogether including Spirit-filled baptists, full-gospel, pentecostal and charismatics. IFCC has brought tremendous unity amongst the body of Christ in South Africa.

In 1984 Rhema Bible Church began its home fellowship groups with the help of Christian Community Church in Pretoria. There was such an explosion in this ministry that by the end of this year there will be 300 such groups meeting each week. These groups have been built on caring relationships which have created a strong foundation for the ministry.

The success of this extra-ordinary ministry does not end here, for RHEMA VIDEO has a membership of over 1 000 and distributes video tapes to 32 other countries in seven languages. RHEMA AUDIO TAPE MINISTRY circulates or sells over 10 000 units every month and the RHEMA WHOLESALE DIVISION is probably the largest in the Southern Hemisphere.

Pastor RAY McCauley attributes the tremendous growth and the great revival taking place in South Africa, to God's perfect timing. He believes South Africa is a key to reaching Africa for Jesus which will stop other influences from coming in and defeating the church. In the midst of South Africa's problems, people are turning to the Only Solution, knowing that it does not lie in anything else but in Jesus Christ.

Although his main vision is to reach Africa for Jesus, Pastor Ray McCauley ministers at special conventions world-wide.

RHEMA MINISTRIES SOUTH AFRICA has established churches in South Africa, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Venda, Swaziland, Mauritius, Portugal, England and Scotland.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 30, 1986

Dear Rev. Evans:

Thank you for your correspondence of August 8 and December 12 and please excuse my delay in replying. We greatly appreciate your bringing Ray McCauley and his fine work on behalf of reason and understanding in South Africa to our attention. We would be very pleased to arrange meetings with appropriate officials, both at the White House and at the State Department during Rev. McCauley's next visit to the United States. Unfortunately, due to a very hectic schedule, we can not promise a meeting with the President, but can assure you that he would be received by significant policy makers.

Please have your staff contact Max Green of our office at 202/456-6270 as soon as you know of Rev. McCauley's next visit to Washington, and Max will make all of the necessary arrangements. I hope to see you both soon.

Sincerely,



Linas Kojelis

Special Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

Rev. Mike Evans
P.O. Box 709
Bedford, Texas 76021

cc: Ms. Becky Wells

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Linus,

See Matt's note. I would
tell them that we cannot arrange
meeting with the President or Secretary
of State etc but that we'd be
happy to meet with him on his
next regularly scheduled visit.

JMC

Max-

Checked w. Maureen
McKewen - No one
there ever heard of
him - she says there
are many independent
preachers who set up
"churches" - this could be
one of them - MZ

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date:

12/22/86

TO:

Max

FROM:

LINAS KOJELIS *UK*
Special Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison
Room 196 OEOB, Ext. 6573

The attached is for your:

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Information | ☐ Review & Comment |
| ☐ Direct Response | ☐ Appropriate Action |
| ☐ Draft Letter | ☐ Signature |
| ☐ File | ☐ Other |
| ☐ Please Return By _____ | |

Comments:

What should
we do w/ this
request?

Matt - pls call So. of new wing gpd
find out if they've even heard of gmc (over)

MIKE EVANS

December 12, 1986

Linas Kojelis
Special Assistant for Foreign Affairs
White House - Room 196
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Kojelis:

I am writing to you again to request some type of communication to let me know what is happening with my request to you of November 3, 1986.

I realize that you are very busy, but I would like to know if anything is being done, or if there is a problem.

Most sincerely,

Mike Evans, ew.

Evangelist Mike Evans

bw

WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

- ☐ O - OUTGOING
☐ H - INTERNAL
☐ I - INCOMING
Date Correspondence
Received (YY/MM/DD) 1/1

COPY
from ORM (I collected)
NR

Name of Correspondent: Becky Wells

☐ MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: South Africa

ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>Kojelis</u>		ORIGINATOR	<u>86.9.24</u>	<u>NAN</u>	<u>C 86.9.25</u>
<u>Max Green PLGREG</u>		Referral Note: <u>A</u>	<u>86.09.26</u>	<u>NAN</u>	<u>C 86.9.29</u>
		Referral Note: _____	_____	_____	_____
		Referral Note: _____	_____	_____	_____
		Referral Note: _____	_____	_____	_____
		Referral Note: _____	_____	_____	_____

ACTION CODES:

- A - Appropriate Action
C - Comment/Recommendation
D - Draft Response
F - Furnish Fact Sheet
to be used as Enclosure
I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
R - Direct Reply w/Copy
S - For Signature
X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

- A - Answered
B - Non-Special Referral
C - Completed
S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
Code = "A"
Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: _____

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

MIKE EVANS

September 12, 1986

Linas Kojelis
Special Assistant for Foreign Affairs
The White House
Room 196
Washington, DC 20500

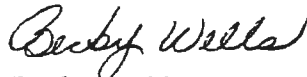
Dear Mr. Kojelis:

I am writing to you at the request of Evangelist Mike Evans. Mr. Evans had written Carolyn Sundseth on August 8 to give her some information about Ray McCauley from South Africa, and to ask her if she could arrange some meetings in the next month or so, at the White House (please refer to my letter of August 8). She sent Mr. Evans a reply on August 27, telling him that she would no longer be at the White House, but she had referred his letter to you.

Mr. Evans would like to know if it would be possible to arrange any of these meetings. Mr. Evans would be very grateful for anything you could do to help him. If you need further information, please call our office at 817/540-0346.

We would appreciate it very much if we could hear from you on this matter.

Most sincerely,



Becky Wells
Secretary to Mike Evans

bw

MIKE EVANS

August 8, 1986

Carolyn Sundseth, Associate Director
Office of Public Liaison
White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Carolyn:

I am writing you regarding Ray McCauley. Ray is from South Africa. He is white and he is the pastor of one of the largest churches in South Africa. He also has a satellite network with other churches, representing 250,000 charismatic christians in South Africa. Kenneth Copeland, and Brother Hagin, Sr. have worked very closely with Ray because of the phenomenal influence. They say that Ray has the only significant works in the nation where there aren't any problems. These are totally integrated congregations that are on fire for God. I have shared with Ray the very strong position that we on ACTV have taken with President Reagan and how strongly we believe in him.

Carolyn, could you set up some meetings in the next month at the White House, and also with other influential people in Washington. I believe very strongly that Ray is willing to fly back from South Africa to be in the meetings. I believe it is critically important that the highest individual possible meet with Ray to share the President's feelings on South Africa. I would like him also to meet with you and pray with you. If God could work it out where Ray could have a couple of minutes with President Reagan, I think that would be wonderful, but I'm not going to anticipate that, because I know that is a very difficult thing to ask. Nevertheless, you pray about it and you let me know what the dates would be, and I'll have Ray there.

I would like for Ray to hear the President's position, and then for some of the most influential people to know a little bit more about Ray's influence in the country, and see if there could be something logistically coordinated in the same way that we have coordinated our churches nationally, to work very closely with the White House through ACTV.

449898
Linas 20141
Wrote a note
for Mike & told
him he'd have to
be in touch with
you -
Carolyn
8/29/86

I have talked to Ray about this, and he is totally 100% willing to do whatever he can. I think it would be terrific if you could think of others that possibly are on some of the committees, either in the Senate or the Congress, dealing with South Africa. If Ray could meet with some of these people and share what really is going on from his perspective, and also hear what their concerns are, this would be great.

Ray can articulate as a white South African, who has the largest black congregation in the nation. He is considered the most influential evangelical leader in South Africa. He is totally behind Reagan's policy and opposed to the liberal position.

Carolyn, I trust you will work on this; please call Becky Wells, and let her know the dates as much in advance as possible, so I can re-arrange my schedule.

I don't know if you know about Wilma's youngest son, Michael, being electrocuted. I believe you were in China when this happened. Michael as you know, was only 23 years old and had just been married. I know you love Wilma and Ben very much, as I do, and you might want to send them a card or give Wilma a call.

With most sincere appreciation,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Mike Evans', with a stylized, cursive-like script.

Mike Evans

ME/bw

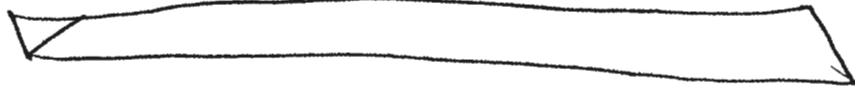
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