

SA government may look for ways to make it impossible for SWAPO to participate in Namibian elections. The possibility remains that if the peace process breaks down, SA may hold its own elections, as it has often threatened to do in the past.

Other issues which may obstruct Namibian independence include the status of Walvis Bay (SA claims it as its own); SA's economic obligations to Namibia, and the imposition of a Nkomati-type accord as a condition for independence.

THE ROOTS OF COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN ANGOLA: CIA INVOLVEMENT

Less than a year after MPLA armed struggle was launched, a counter-revolutionary movement, the Union of the People of Angola (UPA) under the leadership of Holden Roberto, emerged.

The UPA -which later was renamed FNLA- revealed its true character by fomenting internal strife within the ranks of the oppressed resulting in the massacre of 8000 MPLA patriots.

As early as 1962, the FNLA formed GRAE (Government of the Angolan Republic in Exile). Based in Zaire this movement's aim was the elimination of MPLA rather than the Portuguese colonial system.

With its military wing under the leadership of the American mercenary, a so-called "Vietnam veteran" by the name of Bernard Meniherz it became abundantly clear that American imperialism was fighting against the liberation of Angola.

And later, it became known that FNLA was an aborted child of the notorious American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

About the true character of CIA leadership, John Stockwell, former chief of CIA Angola Task Force, has this to say: "a protected clique of ignorant and truculent men running a lawless machine which can lay waste a vulnerable nation in the space of a few months".