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LEGISLATORS SEEK TO BAR ANGOLA AID

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 — A group of 101 members of Congress urged President Reagan today not to provide covert aid to the rebels fighting against the Marxist Government in Angola.

The members of Congress made the request in a letter to the President. A copy of the letter was made public by Representative Howard Wolpe, Democrat of Michigan and chairman of the Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Africa.

Representative Wolpe also made public copies of letters from the Organization of African Unity to Mr. Reagan and leaders of Congress expressing concern about reports of imminent American aid to the rebel forces.

Mr. Wolpe has been in the forefront of congressional efforts to prevent the provision of aid either openly through congressional financing, or secretly through the Central Intelligence Agency, to the forces of Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the rebel group, which is known as Unita.

On Friday Mr. Reagan said the Administration favored providing covert aid to the Savimbi forces and still opposed bills pending in Congress that would give them open aid worth \$27 million in humanitarian assistance and \$27 million in military aid.

Today Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said no final decisions had been made on a specific covert plan, but he confirmed that Mr. Reagan preferred covert aid.

The Angolan rebels have received most of their support from the South African Government. The Angolan Government receives aid from the Soviet Union, Cuba and other Soviet-bloc nations. There are some 30,000 Cuban soldiers in Angola.

The letter signed by the members of Congress said that any American involvement in the Angolan conflict "whether direct or indirect, covert or overt, would damage our relations with governments throughout Africa and undermine fundamental U.S. policy objectives in southern Africa."

The Representative also distributed a letter from David Rockefeller, the retired chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank. In the letter, Mr. Rockefeller said American mediation efforts still had a chance to produce a political settlement in southern Africa, but that any aid to the rebels before the talks had run their course "would promote a more confrontational and more direct involvement by the United States in the complex nexus of southern Africa."